

II. Give equivalents in Urdu :—

Specifications, span, steps, staircase, ladder, shrinkage, weirs, lining out, rapids, tow-path, syphon, viaduct, spur, locks, trial pit-level crossing, paling, turfing spring, contouring.

10

III. Translate the following into English :—

جب کام پر جاو ہمیشہ فیتہ - سہاول - اور دو فٹہ اپنے ساتھ رکھو تاکہ ضرورت پر کام آے - گارنس کے بنانے میں بڑی خبرداری چاہئے - اکثر تڑھاو کرتے وقت راج لوگ غفلت کر جاتے ہیں - پیچھے دانی نہیں رکھتے اور آگے کسندے بھوکھی لگاتے ہیں - گارنس میں مصالحہ ہمیشہ سخت لگانا چاہئے اور اینٹ اچھی طرح سے تر ہو تاکہ مصالحہ کو پکڑ سکے *

دیوار کی لکڑی آجکل اچھی نہیں ملتی - اکثر کچی اور کانٹھ دار ملتی ہے - جس لکڑی میں بگن ہو وہ ہرگز چھت میں مت ڈالو - اور نہ کبھی کھڑسک لکڑی استعمال کرو یعنی اسی درخت کی جو کھڑا کھڑا سوکھ گیا ہو وہ *

بیہاری سڑک پر ڈنگے بنانے میں اکثر کاریگر باہر نامر اچھا بنڈر لگاتے ہیں اور پیچھے گٹل اور چھوٹے چھوٹے ٹکڑے بھر دیتے ہیں جس باعث دیوار مضبوط نہیں ہوتی اور پہلی بارش میں ہی پیچھے کی مٹی کے دباؤ سے گر پڑتی ہے *

15

IV. Give English equivalents of :—

نار کا جنگلہ - کنکر کی ڈٹائی - سڑک کی پٹری - سڑک کا گولا - منڈیر - پائے کار - پھولدار اینٹ - اندھا شیشہ - شیشہ کانٹے کے قلم - بار نورز - دھونکنی - سورنگ لگانا - سفروچ - قالب - منوں - درسہ - چھلکن - لٹو - دستکی - فورمہ *

10

THE
PANJAB
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909



LAHORE

—
1908

WRITING AND DICTATION.—PAPER X.

Examiner :—A. McCORMACK, ESQ.

Note.—The Superintendent is requested to dictate the following passages and to inform the candidates that marks for writing will also be adjudged from the Dictation paper.

Clive was in a painfully anxious situation. He could place no confidence in the sincerity or in the courage of his confederate ; and, whatever confidence he might place in his own military talents, and in the valour and discipline of his troops, it was no light thing to engage an army twenty times as numerous as his own. Before him lay a river over which it was easy to advance, but over which, if things went ill, not one of his little band would ever return. On this occasion, for the first and for the last time, his dauntless spirit, during a few hours, shrank from the fearful responsibility of making a decision. He called a council of war. The majority pronounced against fighting ; and Clive declared his concurrence with the majority. Long afterwards, he said that he had never called but one council of war, and that, if he had taken the advice of that Council, the British would never have been masters of Bengal. But scarcely had the meeting broken up when he was himself again. He retired alone under the shade of some trees, and passed near an hour there in thought. He came back determined to put everything to the hazard, and gave orders that all should be in readiness for passing the river on the morrow.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL.—PAPER XI.

PRISMATIC COMPASS SURVEYING.

Examiner :—A. McCORMACK, ESQ.

Survey accurately the boundary line] of the Gol Bagh (Anarkali gardens) showing all roads within the boundary, also the hot-house, fountain, and statue of H. M. the King. The inner edge of the public roads all round to be taken as the boundary of the gardens.

75

N.B.—The survey to be plotted in pencil. Scale : 80 ft. to the inch.

BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA.

LEVELLING.

[Give the correct difference in level (by actually carrying on a line of levels) between the top of the marble pedestal of the recently-constructed marble canopy over the statue of the late Queen Victoria on the Mall, and the top step of the main entrance to the University Hall.

75

N.B.—*The starting and finishing points will be shown to the candidates on the day of the examination.*

CONTENTS.



PART I.

	PAGE
I. Almanac, October 1, 1908, to December 31, 1909	2
II. List of Holidays	17
III. Schedule of Examinations for 1908-1909	18
IV. Acts:—	
Act XIX of 1882, incorporating the University	19
Act VIII of 1904, The Indian Uni- versities Act	28
V. Preliminary Regulations ..	52

PART I.—*Constitution*—

I.—Election of Ordinary Fellows (A) by the Senate	53
Election of Ordinary Fellows (B) by the Faculties	54
II.—Faculties	55
III.—Syndicate	58
IV.—Senate	60
V.—Boards of Studies	64

PART 2.—*Appointment and Duties of Officers of the University, Examiners, etc.*

VI.—A. Registrar	65
B. Appointment, removal and con- trol of, the grant of leave to,	

	PAGE
and the making of provision for the retirement of officers and servants of the University ..	68
VII.—Appointment, duties, and remunera- tion of Examiners	76
VIII.—Conduct of Examinations	82
 <i>PART 3.—Affiliated Colleges and Students of the University.</i>	
IX.—Register of Students	90
X.—Affiliated Colleges	92
X (A).—Recognition of Schools	95
XI.—Private Candidates	96
 <i>PART 4.—Courses of Study, Examinations, Scholarships, Admission to Degrees.</i>	
XII.—Examinations—	
<i>(i) Oriental Faculty—</i>	
Matriculation	98
F.O.L.	111
B.O.L.	121
M.O.L.	131
D.O.L.	136
Diplomas and Literary Titles in Oriental Languages ..	136
Examinations in Vernacular Languages	146
 <i>(ii) Arts Faculty—</i>	
Matriculation	155
Intermediate	170
B.A.	192
M.A.	218
D.Lit.	220
B.T.	230

	PAGE
(iii) <i>Faculty of Science—</i>	
Matriculation	165
Inter. Sc.	173
B.Sc.	179
M.Sc.	187
D.Sc.	190
Engineering	191
(iv) <i>Faculty of Law --</i>	
First Examination in Law ..	195
LL.B.	198
Honours-in-Law Examination	201
LL.D.	203
(v) <i>Faculty of Medicine—</i>	
Second Examination for L.M.S.	204
Second Examination for M.B.	210
Doctor in Medicine	213
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery ..	217
Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) ..	232
Master of Surgery (M.S.) ..	234
(vi) <i>Departmental Examinations—</i>	
Clerical and Commercial ..	236
XIII.—Scholarships	243
XIV.—Admission to Degrees ..	249
PART 5.— <i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XV.—Financial Rules	250
XVI.—Oriental College	258
XVII.—Law College	260
XVIII.—Endowed Readers and Translators ..	264
XIX.—Academical Costume	267
XX.—Appendices A and B, containing Courses of Reading	271

	PAGE
VI. The University :—	
Patron	360
Senate	360
Syndicate and Boards of Studies ..	368
Board of Accounts	371
Registrar	371
Assistant Registrar	371
<i>Succession List :—</i>	
Patrons	371
Chancellors	372
Vice-Chancellors	373
Deans	374
Registrars	375
Assistant Registrars	376
Deceased and Retired Fellows ..	376
<i>Graduates and others who have passed University Examinations :—</i>	
Doctors of Oriental Learning ..	383
Doctors of Literature	384
Doctors of Law	384
Masters of Oriental Learning ..	384
Bachelors of Oriental Learning ..	385
Masters of Arts	387
Bachelors of Arts	393
Masters of Science	425
Bachelors of Science	426
Bachelors of Teaching	426
Honours in Arabic (Maulvi Fazil)	428
Honours in Sanskrit (Shastri) ..	432
Honours in Persian (Munshi Fazil)	436
Honours and High Proficiency Panjabi	442
Bachelors of Law	446
Licentiates in Law	451
Bachelors in Medicine	460
Licentiates in Medicine	461

	PAGE
List of Government, University and Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarships awarded in 1909. . . .	466
Medallists, Prizemen, and Scholarship-holders in 1908	470
VII. Annual Report, 1908-1909 . .	475
VIII. Convocation Report, 1908 . .	511
IX. Endowments	532
X. Rules for Nomination to the Competitive Examination for appointment as E.A.C. . .	539
XI. Rules for the Award of Scholarship	540
XII. Rules for Government of India Scholars in England..	542
XIII. Rules for the Panjab University Library	544
XIV. Affiliated Institutions . .	546
XV. Affiliation to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge	548
XVI. College Directory, 1909 . .	555

PART II.

Examination Papers for 1908-1909.

I. <i>Arts, Ori-</i> The Matriculation Examination	i
<i>Science.</i> Clerical and Commercial Examination	lix
The Intermediate Examination	lxxxvii
Bachelor of Arts Examination	cxlviii
Honours in Do. Do.	cxvii
Master of Arts Examination	ccxxiii
B.T. Degree Examination . .	ccxciii

	PAGE
II. <i>Oriental Titles.</i>	
Prajna Examination ..	ccxcvi
Visharada Examination ..	cccix
Shastri Examination ..	cccxxvii
Maulvi Examination ..	cccxlvi
Maulvi Alim Examination ..	ccclvi
Maulvi Fazil Examination ..	ccclxviii
Munshi Examination ..	ccclxxxviii
Munshi Alim Examination ..	ccccciii
Munshi Fazil Examination ..	ccccxxi
III. <i>Ver. Lan-Proficiency in Urdu Examina-</i>	
<i>guages.</i> tion ..	ccccxxxviii
Proficiency in Hindi Examina-	
tion ..	ccccxlix
Proficiency in Panjabi (Budhi-	
man) Examination ..	cccclvii
High Proficiency in Panjabi	
(Vidwan) Examination ..	ccccxxv
Honours in Panjabi (Giyani)	
Examination ..	ccccxciv
IV. <i>Law.</i>	
First Certificate-in-Law Ex-	
amination ..	dviii
Intermediate Examination in	
Law ..	dxvi
Intermediate and Licentiate	
in Law Examination ..	dxvii
LL.B. Examination ..	dxxvii
First Examination in Law ..	dxxii
LL.B. Examination in Law	dxxxix
V. <i>Medicine.</i>	
First Professional Examina-	
tion ..	dxlv
Second Examination for	
L.M.S., and M.B. ..	dxlvii
VI. <i>Engineer-</i>	
<i>ing.</i> First Examination in Civil	
Engineering ..	dli

	PAGE
Proficiency in Panjabi (Budhi- man) Examination	ccccxxvii
High Proficiency in Panjabi (Vidwan) Examination	ccccxlvii
Honours in Panjabi (Giyani) Examination	ccccclxi
IV. <i>Law.</i> First Certificate-in-Law Ex- amination	ccccclxxii
Intermediate Examination in Law	ccccclxxx
Intermediate and Licentiate in Law Examination	ccccclxxii
LL.B. Examination	ccccxci
First Examination in Law	ccccxcv
LL.B. Examination in Law	dii
V. <i>Medicine.</i> Special Preliminary Scientific Examination	dvii
First Examination for L.M.S. and M.B.	dix
Second Examination for L.M.S. and M.B.	dxii
VI. <i>Engineering.</i> First Examination in Civil Engineering	dxvi

THE
Panjab University
CALENDAR
1908-1909

OCTOBER, 1908.

1	Thur.	University Vacation ends.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB INCORPORATED, 1882
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

NOVEMBER, 1908.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thur.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	<i>Last day of application for Preliminary, First Certificate, Licentiate in Law, Intermediate and LL.B. Examinations.</i>
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	KING EDWARD VII. BORN, 1841.
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thur.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY INCORPORATED, 1889.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

DECEMBER, 1908.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	Preliminary, First Certificate, Licentiate in Law, Intermediate, and LL.B. Exam- inations begin.
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	Christmas Day.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

JANUARY, 1909.

1	Fri.	New Year's Day.
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Law Examinations Results declared. <i>Last day of application for Matriculation Examination.</i>
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	<i>Last day of application for Intermediate and Degree Examinations.</i>
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	King Edward's Accession, 1901.
23	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

FEBRUARY, 1909.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	<i>Last day of application for Bachelor of Teaching Degree Examination</i>
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	

MARCH, 1909.

1	Mon.	Matriculation Examination begins.
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	<i>Last day of application for Oriental Titles Examinations</i>
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	<i>Last day of application for Vernacular Languages Examinations and for the First Exam. in Law and the LL.B Examination.</i>
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Intermediate and Degree Examinations begin
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	The Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

APRIL, 1909.

1	Thur.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	Oriental Titles Examinations begin.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	<i>Last day of application for Examination in Civil Engineering.</i>
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Vernacular Languages Examinations, Bachelor of Teaching Examination and First Examination in Law and LL.B. Examination begin. Matriculation and Degree Examinations Results declared.
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	Intermediate Examination Results declared.
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	<i>Last day of application for the First Professional Examination.</i>
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	

MAY, 1909.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	Oriental Titles Examination Results declared.
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Bachelor of Teaching Degree Examination Results declared. Examinations in Civil Engineering and First Professional Examination begin. Vernacular Languages Examination and First Examination in Law and LL.B Examination Results declared.
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

JUNE, 1909.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	Civil Engineering Examination Results declared. First Professional Examination Results declared. <i>Last day of application for Medical Examinations.</i>
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	L.M.S. and M.B. Examinations begin.
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

JULY, 1909.

1	Thur.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	University Vacation begins
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	L.M.S. and M.B. Examination Results declared.
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

AUGUST, 1909.

1	Sun.
2	Mon.
3	Tues.
4	Wed.
5	Thur.
6	Fri.
7	Sat.
8	Sun.
9	Mon.
10	Tues.
11	Wed.
12	Thur.
13	Fri.
14	Sat.
15	Sun.
16	Mon.
17	Tues.
18	Wed.
19	Thur.
20	Fri.
21	Sat.
22	Sun.
23	Mon.
24	Tues.
25	Wed.
26	Thur.
27	Fri.
28	Sat.
29	Sun.
30	Mon.
31	Tues.

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

1	Wed.	
2	Thur.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thur.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thur.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thur.	

OCTOBER, 1909.

1	Fri.	University Vacation ends.
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2	Sat.	
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3	Sun.	
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4	Mon.	
---	------	--

5	Tues.	
---	-------	--

6	Wed.	
---	------	--

7	Thur.	
---	-------	--

8	Fri.	
---	------	--

9	Sat.	
---	------	--

10	Sun.	
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11	Mon.	
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12	Tues.	
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13	Wed.	
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14	Thur.	UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB INCORPORATED, 1882.
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15	Fri.	
----	------	--

16	Sat.	
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17	Sun.	
----	------	--

18	Mon.	
----	------	--

19	Tues.	
----	-------	--

20	Wed.	
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21	Thur.	
----	-------	--

22	Fri.	
----	------	--

23	Sat.	
----	------	--

24	Sun.	
----	------	--

25	Mon.	
----	------	--

26	Tues.	
----	-------	--

27	Wed.	
----	------	--

28	Thur.	
----	-------	--

29	Fri.	
----	------	--

30	Sat.	
----	------	--

31	Sun	
----	-----	--

NOVEMBER, 1909.

1	Mon.
2	Tues.
3	Wed.
4	Thur.
5	Fri.
6	Sat.
7	Sun.
8	Mon.
9	Tues.
10	Wed.
11	Thur.
12	Fri.
13	Sat.
14	Sun.
15	Mon.
16	Tues.
17	Wed.
18	Thur.
19	Fri.
20	Sat.
21	Sun.
22	Mon.
23	Tues.
24	Wed.
25	Thur.
26	Fri.
27	Sat.
28	Sun.
29	Mon.
30	Tues.

KING EDWARD VII. BORN, 1841.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY INCORPORATED, 1889.

DECEMBER, 1909.

1	Wed.
2	Thur.
3	Fri.
4	Sat.
5	Sun.
6	Mon.
7	Tues.
8	Wed.
9	Thur.
10	Fri.
11	Sat.
12	Sun.
13	Mon.
14	Tues.
15	Wed.
16	Thur
17	Fri.
18	Sat.
19	Sun.
20	Mon.
21	Tues.
22	Wed.
23	Thur
24	Fri.
25	Sat. Christmas Day.
26	Sun.
27	Mon.
28	Tues.
29	Wed.
30	Thur.
31	Fri.

II. LIST OF HOLIDAYS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	No. of days.
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.			
All Sundays .. ..	....	....	52
Proclamation and New Year's Day ..	1st January ..	Friday ..	1
King-Emperor's Birthday ..	26th June	Saturday ..	1
CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.			
Easter Holidays ..	9th to 12th April.	Friday to Monday ..	4
Christmas Vacation ..	24th to 27th and 31st December.	Friday to Monday and Friday ..	5
HINDU HOLIDAYS.			
Basant Panchuni ..	26th January	Tuesday ..	1
Sheoratri	19th February	Friday ..	1
Holi	7th March ..	Sunday ..	1
Baisakhi	12th April ..	Monday ..	1
Salono	31st August ..	Tuesday ..	1
Janam Ashtmi ..	6th September	Monday ..	1
Dasehra	22nd to 24th October.	Friday to Sunday ..	3
Diwali	12th November	Friday ..	1
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.			
Id-ul Zuha	3rd January ..	Sunday ..	1
Muharram	31st January to 2nd February.	Sunday to Tuesday ..	3
Barawafat	4th April ..	Sunday ..	1
Id-ul-Fitar	16th October	Saturday ..	1

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

III. SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1908-1909.

EXAMINATIONS.	Last date for applications to reach Registrar's Office.	Examinations begin.	Results to be declared on
Matriculation and Clerical and Commercial Examinations	4th Jan., 1909.	1st March, 1909.	12th April, 1909.
Intermediate Examinations	16th Jan., 1909.	15th March, 1909.	19th April, 1909.
B.O.L., B.A., B.Sc., M.O.L., M.Sc., and M.A. Examinations	Do.	Do.	12th April, 1909.
Bachelor of Teaching Degree Examination	15th Feb., 1909.	13th April, 1908.	10th May, 1909.
Preina, Visharada, Shastri, Maulvi, Maulvi Alim and Maulvi Fazil Examinations	6th March, 1909.	5th April, 1909.	3rd May, 1909.
Munshi, Munshi Alim and Munshi Fazil Examinations	Do.	9th April, 1909.	Do.
Preliminary Scientific and First Examination for L.M.S. and M.B.	7th June, 1909.	21st June, 1909.	21st July, 1909.
Second Examination for L.M.S. and M.B.	Do.	Do.	Do.
First Examination in Civil Engineering	10th April, 1909.	10th May, 1909.	7th June, 1909.
Second Examination in Civil Engineering	Do.	Do.	Do.
Examinations in Vernacular Languages	13th March, 1909.	12th April, 1909.	10th May, 1909.
First Examination in Law	Do.	Do.	Do.
LL.B. Examination	Do.	Do.	Do.
Preliminary Examination in Law	7th Nov., 1908.	7th Dec., 1908.	4th Jan., 1909.
First Certificate in Law Examination	Do.	Do.	Do.
Intermediate Examination in Law. Licentiate in Law and L.L.B. Examinations	24th April, 1909.	10th May, 1909.	7th June 1909.
First Professional Examination	Do.	Do.	Do.

IV.
ACTS.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XIX of 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor-General on
5th October, 1882.)*

C O N T E N T S.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short Title and Commencement.
2. Establishment and Incorporation of University.
3. Property of Panjab University College to vest in University.
4. Chancellor.
5. Vice-Chancellor.
6. Fellows.
7. First Fellows.
8. Cancellation and Variation of appointment of Fellow.
9. Constitution and Powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.
13. Functions of Syndicate.

14. Power to confer Degrees, etc., after Examination.
15. Power to confer Degrees on persons who have passed Examinations at the Panjab University College in 1882.
16. Power to confer Honorary Degrees.
17. Power to levy Fees.
18. Power to make Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Acts, Statutes, Rules and Regulations.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts.
22. Temporary provision as to Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (b) OR (c).

An Act to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjab.

Whereas an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College, but subsequently the Panjab University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869, with the special objects of promoting the diffusion of European Science, as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjab, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government, in the promotion and supervision of popular education ;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that, in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction.

And whereas this Institution was by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the *Panjab Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December, 1869, declared to be so established, in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles, and influential classes of the Panjab, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour ;

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and the property, moveable and immoveable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for the said Institution, should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, the property or any part thereof is to be applied ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short Title and Commencement. 1. This Act may be called the Panjab University Act, 1882 ; and it shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Lahore, Establishment and Incorporation of the University. and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the University of the Panjab, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, moveable or immoveable, to transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

3. All the property, moveable and immovable, held at the date at which the University comes into existence by, or in trust for, the Panjab University College, shall, on that date, become the property of the University, to be administered by it for the purposes of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University; and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws.

5. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) But if a Vice-Chancellor leaves India, without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor.

(4) James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjab, shall be deemed to have been appointed the Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December, 1884.

6. Repealed.

7. (1) Repealed.

(2) The persons named in Part II of that schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the

proviso to section six, be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause (b) or (c) of section six.

8. (1) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate for the time being in India, cancel the appointment of any Fellow.

(2) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows Constitution and for the time being shall form the Powers of Senate Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management, and exercise that superintendence, in accordance with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force.

10. Repealed.

11. Repealed.

12. (1), (2), (3), (4), (a) and (b). Repealed.

The first Registrar shall be Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Barrister-at-Law.

13. Repealed.

14. Repealed.

15. Repealed.

16. Repealed.

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance in the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the Rules or Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

18. Repealed.

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under the same ; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may (among other things) annul, by notification in the official Gazette, any such proceeding, which is not in conformity with this Act and the said Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

20. All appointments made under section five, all appointments cancelled under section eight ; all degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles or licenses conferred, and all Statutes, Rules and Regulations made under section eighteen*, shall be notified in the official Gazette, wherein, also, the record of the proceedings of every meeting of the Senate shall duly be published.

21. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

22. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjab University College shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to be Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University, and shall remain in force for two years from the date on which the University comes into existence, unless they are sooner repealed by a Statute made in accordance with section eighteen.

* Now made under the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 7.)

PART I.—REPEALED.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under section six, Clause (b) or (c):—

- His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India ;
- His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Singh, of Patiala ;
- His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur,
G.C.S.I. ;
- His Highness Raja Raghubir Singh of Jhind, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Counsellor of the Empress of India ;
- His Highness Raja Hira Singh of Nabha, G.C.S.I. ;
- His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala ;
- Raja Bije Son of Mandi ;
- Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan of Maler Kotla ;
- Raja Bikrama Singh of Faridkot ;
- Nawab Abdul Majid Khan ;
- Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E., Atariwala ;
- Munshi Amin Chand, Sardar Bahadur ;
- Malaz-ul-Ulma-Fuzala Sardar Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Badhaur ;
- Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late
Deputy Commissioner, Panjab ;
- David Graham Barkley, Esquire, LL.D., Bengal Civil Service,
Barrister-at Law ;
- Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I. ;
- Right Reverend Edward Bickersteth, D.D. ;
- Charles Boulnois, Esquire, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;
- Sardar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwalia ;
- Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal
Civil Service and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;
- Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D. ;
- John Scarlet Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service,
and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;
- Reverend Robert Clark, M.A. ;
- John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service ;
- Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ;
- Surgeon-General Alexander Morrison Dallas ;
- Mansel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;
- Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Gover-
nor of the Panjab and its Dependencies ;
- Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I. ;

Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A., C.B. ;
 Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the
 Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and
 its Dependencies ;

Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-
 at-law ;

Reverend C. W. Forman, D.D. ;

The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop
 of Lahore ;

Munshi Ghulam Nabi Khan ;

Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B. ;

Lt.-Col. Leopold John Henry Gray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps ;

Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service ;

Pandit Guru Prāsada ;

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hadi Hussain Khan ;

Raja Harbans Singh ;

Kaur Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia ;

Thomas Hastings, Esquire, M.D., late Deputy Inspector-General
 of Hospitals ;

Edward Percy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Bar-
 rister-at law ;

Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D. ;

Mir Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur ;

Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd ;

Reverend W. Hooper, M.A. ;

Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D. ;

Munshi Hukm Chand, Rai Bahadur ;

Sodhi Hukm Singh ;

Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;

Raja Jahandad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Gakhar ;

Khan Bahadur Agha Kalbahid Khan ;

Fakir Sayid Qamar-ud-din Khan ;

Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal, M.I.C.E. ;

Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Shah ;

Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire, C.I.E. ;

Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.B. ;

Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., D.O.L. ;

Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esquire, M.A. ;

Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil
 Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;

James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;

General Robert MacLagan, R.E., late Secretary to Government,
 Panjab, Public Works Department ;

Major-General Charles Arthur McMahon ; [Lahore ;

The Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of
 Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E. ;

Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil
 Service, and Governor-General's Agent, Baroda ;

John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire ;
 Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju ;
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan ;
 Mashir-ud-Daula Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Khalifa Sayid Muhammad
 Hussain ;
 Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I. ;
 Rai Mul Singh ;
 Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash ;
 Babu Navina Chandra Rai ;
 Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., Kazilbash ;
 Major Edward Newbery ;
 Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;
 Henry Edward Perkins, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service ;
 Henry Meredith Plowden, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge,
 Chief Court, Panjab ;
 Major-General Charles Pollard, R.E. ;
 Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;
 Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Ser-
 vice, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjab ;
 Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur ;
 Diwan Ram Nath ;
 William Henry Rattigan, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law ;
 Pandit Rikhi Kesh ;
 Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I. ;
 Rai Bahadur Sahib Singh ;
 Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;
 Brigade-Surgeon John Barklay Scriven, late Civil Surgeon, La-
 hore ;
 David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and
 Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;
 John Sims, Esquire, M.A. ;
 Surgeon General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian
 Medical Service ;
 John Watt Smyth, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-
 Law ;
 Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law ;
 Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the
 Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;
 Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service,
 Barrister-at-Law ;
 Charles Lewis Tupper, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service ;
 Major Isaac Peat Westmorland, R.E. ;
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Young ;
 William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service ;
 Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT.

1904 (VIII OF 1904).

CONTENTS**SECTIONS.**

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Interpretation.

The University.

3. Incorporation and powers of the University.
4. Constitution and powers of the Senate.

Fellows.

5. *Ex-officio* Fellows.
6. Ordinary Fellows.
7. Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.
8. Ordinary Fellows elected by Senates.
9. Election by the Faculties.
10. Nomination by the Chancellor.
11. Vacating of office.

Transitory Provisions.

12. Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

Honorary Fellows.

13. Honorary Fellows.

Faculties and Syndicate.

14. Faculties.
15. Syndicate.

Degrees.

16. Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour.
17. Honorary degrees.
18. Cancellation of degrees and the like.

SECTIONS.

Affiliated Colleges.

19. Certificate required of candidates for examination.
20. Existing Colleges.
21. Affiliation.
22. Extension of affiliation.
23. Inspection and reports.
24. Disaffiliation.

Regulations.

25. Regulations.
26. New body of regulations.

Miscellaneous.

27. Territorial exercise of powers.
28. Rector.
29. Repeals.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE
UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

ACT No. VIII of 1904.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor-General on
the 24th March, 1904.)*

**An Act to amend the law relating to Universities
of British India.**

Whereas by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887, Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad ;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act.

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law ;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904 ; and

Short title and commencement. (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(a) the term “ College ” or “ affiliated College ” includes any collegiate institution affiliated to or maintained by the University :

(b) the expression “ the Government ” means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government : and

(c) the expressions “ the University ” and “ the Act of Incorporation ” and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or bye-law of the University, shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint University

Incorporation and powers of the University.

Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums ; to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

Constitution and
powers of the
Senate

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the Body Corporate of the University shall consist of—

- (a) the Chancellor ;
- (b) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector ;
- (c) the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (d) the *ex-officio* Fellows ; and
- (e) the Ordinary Fellows—
 - (i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,
 - (ii) elected by the Faculties, and
 - (iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years :

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(3) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act.

(4) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either

class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

Fellows.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule to this Act or added to the said list under subsection (2) shall be the *ex-officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule :

Provided that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred ; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates ;
- (b) ten shall be elected by the Faculties ; and
- (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Panjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five ; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates ;
- (b) five shall be elected by the Faculties ; and
- (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(a) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty ; or

(b) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act, or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled.

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears :

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is

entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A Graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Panjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Ordinary Fellows elected by Senate. Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Panjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

9. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be ordinary Fellows.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during

the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

Transitory Provisions.

12. In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications :—

Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act, and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

(a) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates, shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(b) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (a) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c).

(c) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(d) In the case of the Universities of the Panjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (c).

(e) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under

clause (d), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (d), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(f) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(g) An election under clause (c) or clause (f) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

(h) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (a), (b) and (c), or under clauses (d), (e) and (f), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor-General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the Gazette of India.

(i) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (h) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.

(j) Until the said declaration is published under clause (h), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.

(k) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under

this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

(l) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (h), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—

- (i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (a) or clause (e) as the case may be ;
- (ii) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (c) or clause (f), and
- (iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor,

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (h) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (h), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

(m) At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (l), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.

(n) An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.

(o) The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act,

continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.

(p) The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration ; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.

(q) The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the provisional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.

(r) University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act, subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment, except in so far as such conditions may be altered by competent authority.

(s) The statutes, regulations and bye-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act, shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and bye-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.

Honorary Fellows.

13. (1) (a) A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a
Honorary Fellow. Fellow.

(b) Where a Fellow included in clause (a) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(c) Where a Fellow included in clause (a) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall, whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (b).

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University, or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority, shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

Faculties and Syndicate.

14. (1) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the
 Faculties. constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—

(a) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate ; and

(b) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty :

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

(3) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section (2), clause (b), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate,
 Syndicate. which shall consist of—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman ;
 (b) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the headquarters of the University are situated; and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces ; and

(c) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(2) The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) If in the case of any election the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

Degrees.

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

18 Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title, or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly.

Affiliated Colleges.

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation.

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(a) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body ;

(b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College ;

(c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(d) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(e) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students;

(g) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(h) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and

(i) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated, any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall—

(a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(b) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary; and

(c) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (a) and (b).

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(3) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College.

(2) The Syndicate shall cause every such College to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1).

24. (1) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(2) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (1) to the Head of the College concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College, will be considered by the Syndicate :

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) On receipt of the report under sub-section (3), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(5) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Where by an order made under sub-section (3) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

Regulations.

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Govern-

Regulations. ment, may from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary Fellows ;

(b) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex-officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted ;

(c) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business ,

(d) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business ;

(e) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University ;

(f) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University ;

(g) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19, and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted ;

(h) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University, and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register ;

(i) the inspection of Colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges ;

(j) the register of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University ;

(k) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges

affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students ;

(l) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University ;

(m) the residence and conduct of students ;

(n) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University ;

(o) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognised schools or not ;

(p) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University ; and

(q) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or bye-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act.

26. (1) Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—

New body of regulations.

(a) the Senate, as constituted under this Act, shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government ;

(b) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted

by the Senate within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section (1), the Government may, within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (1).

Miscellaneous.

27. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the Colleges in respect of which any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta, and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

29. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Section 5.)

Ex-Officio FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Calcutta.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma and Assam.

The University of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

The University of Madras.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

The University of the Panjab.

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab.

The representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

The University of Allahabad

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 29.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1857	II	The Calcutta University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." In section 5, the words "in the Calcutta Gazette." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
1857	XXII	The Bombay University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
1857	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

THE SECOND 'SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1860	XLVII	The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860.	The whole Act.
1882	XIX	The Panjab University Act, 1882.	<p>Section 6.</p> <p>In section 7, sub-section (1). In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section and in sub-section (2), the words from the word "appointed" to the words "this Act."</p> <p>In section 9, the words "under this Act." Sections 10 and 11. Section 12, except the last paragraph. Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18. In section 20, the words "made or," "section six, clauses (b) and (c), and" and "under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen" In the Schedule, Part I.</p>
1884	I	The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	<p>Section 5.</p> <p>In section 6, sub-section (1). In section 7, sub-section (1), and in sub-section (2), the</p>

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
			<p>words - after the word " Fellow " to the end of the sub-section.</p> <p>Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.</p> <p>In section 20, the words and figures " appointments made and," " under sec- tion 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c)," " un- der sections 14 and 15 " and " under section 17." In the Schedule, Part I.</p>

V. REGULATIONS.

PRELIMINARY REGULATIONS.

All Statutes, Rules and Regulations heretofore in force are hereby cancelled.

Provided that with the exception of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching, of the examination in the Faculty of Law, and of any Examination for the Degree of Doctor, no examination shall be held under these Revised Regulations, Part 4 XII, until the year 1908, but examinations shall continue to be held under the old Regulations, pages 53 to 122, pages 127 to 143, pages 145 to 161, pages 185 to 211, and pages 215 to 236 of the Panjab University Calendar (Edition for 1904-05) until the year 1908.

Provided further that any person who has joined the Law College at any time previous to the 1st October, 1905, may be examined under the old Regulations, pages 164 to 173 of the Panjab University Calendar (Edition for 1904-05) relating to the Preliminary Examination in Law, the First Certificate Examination, the Licentiate in Law Examination, and the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, if such person appear not later than the month of December in the year 1908. *Exception*—Regulation 7 on page 165, Regulation 7 on page 167, Regulation 7 on page 171, and Regulation 8 on page 172, shall be deemed to be cancelled on the 1st April, 1906.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.**I.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.*****A.—BY THE SENATE.**

1. The following procedure shall be observed at elections of Ordinary Fellows under Section 6, subsection (2), clause (a), and Section 8, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 :—

- (i) When any Ordinary Fellows are to be elected by the Senate, the Registrar shall circulate a notice to every member of the Senate, resident in India, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice. Such time shall be not less than a fortnight from the date of the issue of the notice.
- (ii) The nomination of every candidate shall be by a member of the Senate, supported by another member of the Senate, and forwarded to the Registrar.

And the members nominating a person for election shall certify that they have ascertained that the nominee is willing to be put forward for election.

- (iii) The Registrar shall prepare a list of candidates duly nominated, and send this list to every member of the Senate, resident in India, stating the date appointed by the Chancellor upon which the election will take place.
- (iv) The election shall take place at the meeting of the Senate upon the date appointed, and the voting shall be by ballot.

A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of

* Regulations under Section 25, sub-section (2), clause (a) of the Indian Universities Act.

votes makes this necessary. In case of equality after a second vote, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

- (v) The names of the persons elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval, and, if approved, shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

B.—BY THE FACULTIES.

2. The following procedure shall, subject to the provisions of Section 6 and 9 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, be observed at elections of Fellows by the Faculties :—

- (i) When an Ordinary Fellow is to be elected by a Faculty, the Registrar shall circulate to all members of that Faculty resident in India a notice setting forth the directions (if any) given by the Chancellor under Section 9, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, and stating that candidates should be nominated in accordance with such directions, if any, within a time to be named in the notice. This time shall not be less than a fortnight from the date of the issue of the notice.
- (ii) Every nomination of a candidate shall be made by a member of the Faculty supported by another member of the Faculty and forwarded to the Registrar. The members nominating a person for election shall certify that they have ascertained that he is willing to be elected.
- (iii) The Registrar shall prepare a list of candidates duly nominated and send it to all members of the Faculty resident in India, stating the date appointed by the Chancellor on which the election will take place.
- (iv) The election shall take place at the meeting of

the Faculty upon the date so appointed, and the voting shall be by ballot.

A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of votes makes this necessary. In case of equality after a second vote, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

- (v) The name of the person elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval, and if approved, shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

3.—Of the five Ordinary Fellows to be elected by the Faculties, one shall be elected by each of the five Faculties. As each of the five Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (f) of Section 12 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 ceases to be a Fellow, his successor shall be elected by that Faculty by which he was nominated for appointment.

II.—FACULTIES.*

1. In these Regulations the expression "member of a Faculty" includes a member added to the number of a Faculty under Section 14, sub-section (2) clause (b), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

2. There shall be five Faculties, namely, (1) Oriental Learning, (2) Arts, (3) Law, (4) Medicine, (5) Science.

3. Fellows shall be assigned to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, with reference to their special qualifications after considering the recommendations made by the Syndicate in this behalf. The lists of Fellows assigned to the several Faculties shall be revised annually.

4. The Vice-Chancellor shall be deemed to be *ex-officio* a member of every Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall appoint its own Dean and Secretary.

6. The Fellows assigned to each Faculty may add to their number Graduates in that Faculty and other

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) and (c), and Section 14 (2) (b) of the Indian Universities Act.

persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by that Faculty.

Provided that the number of persons so added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to that Faculty.

7. The nomination of every person for addition to a Faculty shall be made by a Fellow assigned to that Faculty, supported by another such Fellow and forwarded to the Dean of the Faculty. Such Fellows shall certify that they have ascertained that the nominee is willing to serve on the Faculty for which he is proposed.

The Dean of the Faculty shall cause this proposal to be circulated not less than seven days before the meeting at which it will be considered.

8. A person so nominated shall be duly elected if he receives at least two-thirds of the votes of the Fellows present, provided that the number of Fellows taking part in such election shall not be less than the quorum prescribed for that Faculty in Regulation 11.

A person so added to a Faculty shall cease to be a member of that Faculty on the 31st of December next following, but shall be eligible for re-election.*

9. The Vice-Chancellor, and in his absence, the Dean, shall be Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty. In the absence of Vice-Chancellor and Dean the members present at each meeting shall elect a Chairman. At a meeting of two or more Faculties the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside; in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor the members present at such meeting shall elect a Chairman.

10. Meetings of the members of each Faculty shall be convened by the Secretary of the Faculty, as occasion may require, or as the Dean may direct. Notice of meetings of any Faculty shall be given to the members of the Faculty, provided that the proceedings at any meeting shall not be invalidated because a member did not receive notice of the meeting.

* For powers of persons so added to a Faculty, *vide* Act, Section 14 (8).

11. Eight members shall form a quorum at meetings of the Arts Faculty, seven of the Oriental Faculty, five at meetings of the Law Faculty and of the Science Faculty, and four at meetings of the Medical Faculty. At a meeting of more than two Faculties and at a meeting of the Arts and Oriental Faculties ten members, and at a meeting of any other two Faculties eight members, shall form a quorum.

The order of speaking at meetings shall be regulated by the Chairman, and, in the absence of any regulation to the contrary, all matters shall be determined in accordance with the vote of the majority of members present, and, when the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. Copies of proceedings at all meetings of Faculties shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar, who shall lay them before the Syndicate for submission to the Senate.

12. Each Faculty shall, from time to time, report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University; on the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, diplomas, titles, licenses and marks of honour; and on any question referred to it by the Syndicate.

ELECTION OF SYNDICS.

13. The Fellows assigned to each Faculty shall, at an annual meeting in November, elect from their number Syndics to represent that Faculty, and shall each be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are Syndics to be elected.*

Each candidate shall be proposed and seconded. The voting shall be by ballot. A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of votes makes this necessary. If the votes are equal after a second vote is taken, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

* *Vide* constitution of the Syndicate Regulations III, 1 to 3.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.*

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE.

1. The executive Government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, and fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Four	by the Faculty of Oriental Learning.
Four	„ „ „ of Arts.
Two	„ „ „ of Law
Two	„ „ „ of Medicine.
Three	„ „ „ of Science.

A new Syndicate shall be elected in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following.

2. At least two of the Syndics elected by the Arts Faculty, at least two elected by the Oriental Faculty, at least two elected by the Science Faculty, and at least one elected by the Medical Faculty, shall be Heads of, or Professors in, affiliated Colleges.

3. Should a vacancy occur in the Syndicate during the year, it shall be filled by the election of a new member by the Fellows assigned to the Faculty, whose representative has ceased to act on the Syndicate, and the new Syndic shall continue to act until the next annual election.

4. The duties of the Syndicate shall be—

- (1) To submit from time to time for the orders of the Senate recommendations regarding the following matters :—

The affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges ;

The appointment of University Readers, Lecturers, or Professors ;

The staffs of the Oriental and Law Colleges ;

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) and (c), Section 15 (1) (c), and Section 15 (2) of the Indian Universities Act.

The appointment of the Registrar and Assistant Registrar ;

The appointment of Examiners ;

The grant of degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses, marks of honour, and rewards for the encouragement of literature.

(2) To consider and report upon matters to be submitted to the Senate ;

(3) To carry on the current business of the University, and generally to carry out the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Regulations of the University, and orders of the Senate.

5. No proposal shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first submitted to the Syndicate : Provided that, if a proposal submitted by a Faculty is not approved by the Syndicate, the resolution of the Syndicate, with that of the Faculty, shall be submitted to the Senate : Provided further that no matter affecting any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Syndicate or Senate without having been referred to the Faculty for opinion. In case of doubt the Vice-Chancellor shall decide what matter shall be referred under his rule to any Faculty.

6. As regards expenditure, the Syndicate shall have power to expend sums of money voted by the Senate on the objects for which they have been voted, and to transfer sums (other than those voted for salaries, or given by the Donors for special objects), not exceeding Rs. 500, to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, and to transfer sums, not exceeding Rs. 500, to meet new expenditure on any one object for which no provision has been made. All such transfers shall be reported at the next meeting of the Senate.

7. The Syndicate shall, upon the recommendations of the Faculties, and subject to the approval of the Senate, from time to time, prescribe the courses of reading for the University examinations.

No book prescribed or recommended shall be submitted to the Senate for approval unless it has already been submitted to Government at least twenty-one days before the meeting of the Senate at which it is to be submitted for approval.

8. Meetings shall be convened by the Registrar as occasion may require or as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at all meetings of the Syndicate at which he may be present. In his absence the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman. The order of speaking and conduct of business shall be under the control of the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

10. Five members shall form a quorum, and the decision of the majority shall prevail. When the votes are equal, the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

11. All proceedings at meetings shall be recorded in writing and signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman. Any Fellow of the University shall be entitled to inspect in the University Office during office hours, the proceedings at any meeting of the Syndicate.

IV.—THE SENATE.*

MEETINGS.

1. An ordinary meeting of the Senate shall be held not later than the month of July of each year, at which the accounts of the year shall be submitted. An ordinary meeting of the Senate shall be held not later than the month of March of each year, at which the Budget for the ensuing year shall be submitted.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) of the Indian Universities Act.

2. The Senate shall meet in Convocation for the purpose of conferring such degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses, and marks of honour, as have been previously sanctioned by the Senate on such date and time as may be fixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor from time to time in that behalf.

3. Such other ordinary meetings shall be held as may be convened by the Registrar under the direction of the Syndicate for the due disposal of business.

4. Should the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, or six Fellows consider a special meeting of the Senate to be necessary, he or they shall inform the Syndicate, intimating the purpose for which such meeting is deemed to be necessary, who shall forthwith fix a date, and the Registrar shall circulate the notice of such date, together with the proposals to be discussed, to the Fellows of the University at least seven days before the date fixed for such meeting.

5. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside at all meetings of the Senate at which he may be present ; but in the absence of both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.

6. At a meeting of the Senate fifteen members shall form a quorum.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

7. Proposals submitted by the Syndicate for the decision of the Senate, and entered upon the notice of meeting, shall be dealt with as motions before such meeting without being proposed and seconded at such meeting.

Every other motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and read out by the mover, and shall be delivered to the Registrar. Every such motion that is not seconded shall drop.

In the event of no member wishing to speak on the motion or in respect of any amendment, or after such

discussion on any such motion or amendment as the Chairman considers sufficient, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

8. When there is an amendment, the amendment shall be first put to the vote ; if the amendment is lost, and no further amendment is proposed, the original motion shall be put to the vote.

9. Should any amendment be carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive proposal to which further amendments may be proposed and dealt with as herein before provided. Not more than one amendment shall be taken to be before the meeting at any one time

10. Any motion or amendment may be withdrawn if the mover states his wish to withdraw.

ORDER OF SPEAKING.

11. The Chairman shall control the order in which members may address the meeting, and the manner in which the business shall be conducted. No member shall address the meeting after the Chairman has called for a vote.

12. Members, when speaking, shall stand, and shall address the Chair. No member shall, without the leave of the Chairman, speak more than once to any proposition.

VOTING.

13. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for a show of hands for the affirmative or negative, and shall declare the result.

14. Any member may then demand a division, which shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs.

REGULATIONS.

15. In making Regulations under Section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the following procedure shall be observed :—

- (i) The Syndicate shall, after framing any proposed Regulations, cause them to be printed and circulated to all Fellows of the University resident in India, and shall invite them to transmit their opinions thereupon to the Registrar by a date to be entered in the notice : such date shall allow not less than fourteen days from the date of the issue of the notice.
- (ii) On the date fixed in the notice, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall consider the replies received, and after making such alterations as to them may seem fit, shall submit the said Regulations in the usual manner to the Senate.
- (iii) After such Regulations have been passed by the Senate, they shall be submitted to Government for sanction.
- (iv) After the necessary sanction has been received, the Common Seal shall be affixed to the Regulations so made and sanctioned, and they shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.
- (v) All Regulations shall take effect from the date of such publication, unless any other date shall be named therein as the date upon which they are to come into force.

PROCEEDINGS.

16. The proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded by the Registrar, and shall be submitted to the Chairman of the meeting for approval and countersignature, and shall then be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

V.—BOARDS OF STUDIES.*

1. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge :—

(1) English ; (2) Latin, Greek, French and German ; (3) Sanskrit and Hindi ; (4) Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Pashto ; (5) Hebrew ; (6) Panjabi ; (7) Bengali ; (8) Philosophy ; (9) History, Geography and Political Economy ; (10) Mathematics and Astronomy ; (11) Physics and Chemistry ; (12) Botany, Zoology and Physiology ; (13) Geology and Agriculture ; (14) Commercial subjects ; (15) Teaching ; (16) Engineering and Drawing ; (17) Law ; (18) Medicine.

Boards (1), (3), (4), (10), (17) and (18) shall consist of five members, the rest of three members each.

2. Boards of Studies shall be elected annually in November : Boards (1) to (15) inclusive by a meeting of the combined Oriental, Arts and Science Faculties ; Board (16) by the Faculty of Science ; Board (17) by the Law Faculty ; and Board (18) by the Medical Faculty.

A member of any Faculty may be elected to any Board of Studies.

Each Board shall have power to fill up any vacancy that occurs during the year.

Each Board shall appoint its own Convener.

3. At a meeting of a Board of Studies two members in the case of Boards consisting of three members, and three members in the case of Boards consisting of five members, shall form a *quorum*.

4. The duties of each Board of Studies shall be to recommend Courses of Study and Reading, to frame, where necessary, Model Papers for the guidance of Examiners, to suggest to the Syndicate Examiners in its special subjects and to consider and determine in consultation with the Examiner all objections raised by candidates or by the Head of any affiliated or recognized Educational Institution to questions set at any examination held by the

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (d) of the Indian Universities Act.

University : Provided that if the Board of Studies and the Examiner are not able to agree upon the course to be adopted, the decision of the Board of Studies shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor, and if the Vice-Chancellor does not confirm the decision of the Board, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final.

5. Each Board of Studies shall act as a consultative body in regard to all questions referred to it, and may bring to the notice of the Faculty or Faculties concerned any matters connected with the examinations in its special subjects.

Except as otherwise provided the Boards of Studies shall in all cases report to the Faculty or Faculties concerned.

6. No book shall be recommended by a Board of Studies unless on the written report of a member of the Board who has read it.

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PART II.—APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND EXAMINERS, ETC.

VI A.—THE REGISTRAR.*

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE OFFICE OF REGISTRAR.

I.—Appointment and Salary.

1. The Senate may, from time to time, appoint any person to hold the office of Registrar, either substantively or as a temporary arrangement. In the case of a first substantive appointment, the term of office shall ordinarily be for a period of five years, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

* Regulations under Section 23 (2) (*) of the Indian Universities Act.

In the case of a substantive appointment the Senate may, at any time, on giving six months' notice in writing determine the appointment.

2. The Senate may sanction the retention of any person holding the office of Registrar in that office after the expiry of the original term of five years, and in every such case such person shall be deemed to hold the appointment subject to the power of the Senate or of such person to terminate the engagement at any time after the expiry of six months' notice in writing given to the other.

3. The salary of the Registrar shall be such sum as the Senate may, at the time of making the appointment, fix in that behalf.

II.—Duties.

4. The Registrar shall be the chief executive officer of the Senate and Syndicate, and shall have power to—

(a) realise and receive all moneys due to the University, and sign and grant receipts for the same :

(b) make all disbursements on account of the University authorized by the Senate or Syndicate, and sign such cheques and other instruments as may be necessary for that purpose ;

(c) conduct all correspondence relating to the University, and

(d) do all other acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders and resolutions of the Senate and Syndicate.

5. The Registrar shall maintain proper records of the proceedings of all meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and of all Faculties and Sub-Committees thereof, and shall be responsible for the regular and correct maintenance of records of the correspondence and accounts of the University. He shall be the custodian of all property of the University and shall have charge of its records and library.

6. The Registrar shall issue the notices convening all meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and of all Faculties or Sub-Committees thereof.

7. The Registrar shall be responsible for the arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the Senate, including the proper printing and issue of examination papers and all other matters connected therewith.

8. The Registrar shall be responsible that adequate information is regularly supplied to the Senate and Syndicate in order that the provisions of the Panjab University Act, 1882, and the Indian Universities Act of 1904, and of all regulations made thereunder, may be duly carried into effect.

9. The Common Seal of the University shall remain in the custody of the Registrar. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, under the orders of the Senate, to affix the Common Seal to Regulations, Degree Certificates, and other documents to which such Common Seal is required to be attached.

10. The Registrar shall discharge all such other duties as may be required of him by the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the Indian Universities Act of 1904, by any of the Regulations of the University or by the Senate or Syndicate.

11. The Registrar shall discharge his duties under the immediate direction of the Syndicate and the general control of the Senate.

III.—Leave and provision for retirement.

12. As regards leave the Registrar shall be subject to the general regulations relating to leave for officers of Class A, and as regards provision for retirement he shall be subject to the regulations relating to such provision in the case of officers and servants of the University.

**VI B.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE
APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL AND CONTROL
OF THE GRANT OF LEAVE TO, AND THE
MAKING OF PROVISION FOR THE
RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS
AND SERVANTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY.**

I.—Preliminary.

1. For the purposes of these Regulations there shall be two classes of officers, namely—

Class A—Officers drawing a salary of not less than rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem;

Class B—Officers drawing a salary of less than rupees two hundred and fifty, but of more than rupees fifteen per mensem.

All other employés of the University are hereinafter referred to as servants.

2. In these Regulations—

(a) “service” means the whole period of continuous service including periods spent on leave with allowances;

(b) “active service” means the time spent—

(i) on duty;

(ii) on subsidiary leave;

(iii) on recognised vacation, provided that the officer or servant is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave during the period of such vacation;

(c) “salary” means the amount of the monthly pay and allowances granted by the University to any officer or servant;

(d) “average monthly salary” means the salary which any officer or servant has earned during so much of his active service as is within three years preceding the day on which he proceeds on leave, divided by the number of

months on which the calculation is made ;
and

- (e) " furlough " means leave other than privilege leave, vacation, extraordinary leave, and leave on medical certificate ;
- (f) terms not expressly defined in these Regulations shall bear the same interpretation as they bear in the Civil Service Regulations.

II. —Appointment, removal and control.

3. Save as may be otherwise provided in the Regulations, the appointment to, and removal from office of officers and servants of the University shall, in the case of—

- (a) officers of Class A - rest with the Senate ;
- (b) officers of Class B -rest with the Syndicate, subject to the control of the Senate ;
- (c) servants—rest with the Head of the Institution to which they are attached ; subject to the control of the Syndicate.

4. The salary and the conditions of service of every officer and servant shall be such as the Senate may, either in any particular case or by general direction given in that behalf, prescribe.

5. Officers and servants shall be under the control of the authority specified in the Regulations relating to such officers and servants :

Provided that the Assistant Registrar and all officers and servants serving in the office of the Registrar shall be under the control of that officer.

III. —Leave in the case of officers of Class A.

6. Leave under the following regulations may be granted to officers of Class A by the Senate. The grant of furlough and extraordinary leave is subject to the condition that it can be granted without detriment to the business of the University.

7. During the regular annual University vacation an

officer may be absent from Lahore, provided that arrangements to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor are made for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence.

8. If, owing to the requirements of the University, an officer is in any year prevented from enjoying the whole or any part of the annual vacation, he may be granted privilege leave on full pay, in lieu thereof, for such period not exceeding one month in all, as the Senate may determine.

9. The furlough earned shall be deemed to be one-ninth of an officer's active service, provided that—

(a) furlough may not be taken until the officer applying for it has completed $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' active service ;

(b) furlough may not be taken again until the expiry of three years from the date of such officer's last return from furlough.

Furlough may be taken in combination with vacation or privilege leave.

10. Leave on medical certificate may be granted to an officer at any time, subject to such limitations and conditions as the Senate may, in each instance in which such leave is applied for, determine

11. Furlough and leave on medical certificate taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the officer quits his office to the date on which he re-assumes office. Furlough and leave on medical certificate taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation at the port of arrival on return to India.

12. If furlough or leave on medical certificate be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination, respectively, of such furlough or leave on medical certificate, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding rule, according as the furlough or leave on medical certificate begins or ends in or out of India.

13. In the case of furlough or leave on medical certificate taken out of India, subsidiary leave, not exceeding ten days on any one occasion of taking such subsidiary leave, may be granted to the officer for the interval between the date of his quitting his office and the date on which he embarks at the port of departure from India and the interval between his landing in India and rejoining his appointment.

14. The monthly allowance to be granted to an officer while on subsidiary leave and furlough shall be a sum equal to half his average monthly salary, payable, for the period spent out of India, at the current rate of exchange. In the case of an officer taking leave on medical certificate, the rate of the monthly allowance (if any) to be granted to him shall be such as the Senate may, in each instance, determine, but shall not exceed the rate allowable in the case of furlough.

15. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly, if payment is made in India, and quarterly, if in England.

16. If the officer overstays his leave, he shall forfeit all his salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant.

17. The Senate may, in its discretion, for any special reason, grant to an officer extraordinary leave of absence, but such leave shall be without pay, and shall not in any case exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the officer's service.

IV.—Leave in the case of Officers of Class B.

18. Leave under the following regulations may be granted to officers of Class B by the Syndicate. The grant of all leave is subject to the conditions that it can be granted without detriment to the business of the University.

19. If any officer of Class B is permitted by the Syndicate to be absent during the annual University

vacation, such officer shall not be entitled to privilege leave. Any such officer who is not permitted by the Syndicate to be absent during such vacation, may be granted privilege leave not exceeding one month after eleven months, two months after twenty-two months and three months after thirty-three months' continuous active service. Full pay may be granted to an officer while on privilege leave. Such leave may be combined with furlough or leave on medical certificate.

20. The furlough earned shall be deemed to be one-twelfth of an officer's active service, provided that—

- (a) furlough may not be taken until the officer applying for it has completed 5½ years' active service ;
- (b) furlough may be not taken again until the expiry of three years from the date of such officer's last return from furlough.

21. Leave on medical certificate may be granted to an officer at any time, subject to such limitations and conditions as the Syndicate may, in each instance in which such leave is applied for, determine.

22. Furlough and leave on medical certificate shall be reckoned from the date on which the officer quits his office to the date on which he re-assumes office.

23. The monthly allowance to be granted to an officer while on furlough shall be a sum equal to half his average monthly salary. In the case of an officer taking leave on medical certificate, the rate of the monthly allowance (if any) to be granted to him shall be such as the Syndicate may, in each instance, determine, but shall not exceed half his average monthly salary for the first six months of such leave, or one-quarter of his average monthly salary for any longer period.

24. If the officer overstays his leave, he shall forfeit all his salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant.

V.—Leave in the case of servants.

25. The grant of leave to servants and the remuneration to be granted to such servants while on leave shall be in the discretion of the Head of the Institution to which he is attached, subject to the control of the Syndicate.

VI.—Provision on retirement.

26. A provident fund, to be called the ' Panjab University Provident Fund,' shall be established on and from the first day of April, 1906, for the benefit of the officers and servants of the University

27. Every officer of the University appointed after the first day of April, 1906, shall as a condition of his service, be required to become a depositor in the Panjab University Provident Fund. Any servant of the University may become a depositor in the said fund.

28. The subscription to the fund shall, in the case of an officer whose salary is rupees five hundred per mensem or more, be five per cent., and in the case of an officer or servant whose salary is less than rupees five hundred per mensem, not less than five nor more than ten per cent. on the salary of the depositor. Such subscription shall be deducted month by month from the salary of each depositor by the Registrar or other officer of the University whose duty it is to pay such salary, and the amount deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor. In any case in which the amount of the percentage to be so deducted would be less than one rupee, one rupee shall be so deducted.

29. At the end of each half-year a sum equal to the aggregate amount subscribed to the fund during such half year shall be contributed to the fund by the University and subject to the conditions contained in the proviso to this regulation : such portion of the amount so contributed as shall be equal to the amount deposited by each subscriber during the half year for which such contribution was made, shall be placed to the credit of the depositor :

Provided that no officer or servant of the University who shall, in the opinion of the Syndicate, be guilty of dishonesty or other gross misconduct, shall be entitled to the benefit of, or to receive any part or share in any sums at any time contributed by the University to the fund on his account or the accumulated interests or profits thereof : and that the University shall be entitled to recover as the first charge, from the amount for the time being at the credit of any officer or servant, a sum equivalent to the amount of any loss or damage at any time sustained by the University by reason of his dishonesty or negligence :

Provided further that no officer or servant shall be entitled to receive any part or share in any sums contributed by the University to the fund unless he has been in the service of the University for at least twelve months.

30. The University will pay interest on all sums deposited in the fund at a rate not less than the lowest rate payable on any issue of Government Promissory Notes, and the amount of such interest shall be annually placed to the credit of each depositor.

31. The Registrar shall cause to be maintained proper accounts relating to the fund, showing the account for the time being at the credit of each depositor, and the general state of the fund, in such form as the Syndicate may, from time to time, prescribe. Each depositor shall be supplied with a Pass Book which shall show the amounts for the time being at credit of the depositor, and which shall be in such form as the Syndicate may, from time to time, prescribe.

32. Subject to the provisions of the proviso to Regulation 28, a depositor shall be entitled, upon quitting the service of the University, to draw out and receive the whole amount standing to his credit in the fund

33. Any depositor may register, in the books of the fund, the name of the person to whom he desires that, in the event of his death or of his becoming insane, the amount of his deposit shall be paid.

34. The Syndicate may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with these regulations for—

- (a) the conduct of the business of the fund :
- (b) any matter relating to the fund, or its management, or the investment of sums at credit of the fund, or the privileges of depositors not herein expressly provided for, and may add to, vary or cancel any rules so made.

Transitory provision.

35. (a) The rules relating to pensions and gratuities, which came into force on the first day of April, 1899, shall not apply to any officer or servant appointed on or after the 1st April, 1906.

(b) Any officer or servant to whom the rules of the 1st April 1899 apply, who may desire to be brought under the operation of these Regulations, instead of the said rules, may intimate the fact, in writing, to the Registrar, and upon such intimation being given, the rules of 1st April 1899 shall cease to apply to such officer or servant who shall thereupon be subject to these Regulations : Provided that such option shall be exercised before the first day of April 1906 and not (without the permission of the Syndicate) thereafter.

(c) All contributions at any time made by any officer or servant under the rules of the 1st April 1899 shall, upon such officer or servant electing to come under the operation of these Regulations, be placed to his credit in the Panjab University Provident Fund, and shall be treated in all respects as a deposit made under these Regulations.

(d) The Syndicate shall have power to decide any question which may at any time arise in connection with the application of these Regulations to officers or servants to whom the rules of the 1st April 1899 may apply.

36. Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall apply to—

- (1) Endowed Readers and Translators.
- (2) Readers in the Law College.

VII.—REGULATIONS REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT, DUTIES AND REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS.*

Appointment of Examiners.

1. All Examiners shall be annually appointed by the Syndicate subject to the general control of the Senate.

2. In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of an Examiner to act, or other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of another Examiner before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, is empowered to appoint such Examiner.

Duties of Examiners.

3. In all subjects, except languages, the Examiner shall be required, when specially instructed, to set two papers of equal standard, one for the Oriental Faculty and the other for the Arts Faculty. Unless the Examiner who sets the paper is prepared to translate for the Oriental Faculty and to examine Vernacular answers himself, each paper set for the Oriental Faculty shall be handed over to a separate Examiner, who shall translate the paper and examine the answers.

4. When the number of candidates for the B.O.L. Examination is small, it is unnecessary to provide a second paper as specified in Regulation 3. The English papers shall be translated, and centographed, if necessary, on the spot: the University providing a Translator who shall be present two hours previous to the examination and be subjected to proper supervision.

5. (a) Examiners are required to distribute their questions with some uniformity over the whole range of the subjects in which they examine.

(b) When alternative text-books are recommended, Examiners are required not to base their questions exclusively on any one of such text-books.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (f) of the Indian Universities Act.

6. (a) The Examiner shall strictly conform to the rules laid down in the regulations for the examinations with which he is concerned, respecting the language to be used in setting and answering the papers.

(b) In the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, passages set for translation into English shall be of an equal standard of difficulty. In case an Examiner is unable to set passages in any one of the languages specified, he shall inform the Registrar, and the Syndicate shall make special arrangement for the paper in that vernacular.

7. No Examiner shall give any fractional marks for any paper in the results sent to the Registrar.

8. In all except Degree Examinations every Examiner shall assign marks for each question, which shall be indicated in the right-hand margin of the paper.

9. Any paper which does not strictly conform to the rules herein laid down, may be returned by the Registrar to the Examiner for correction.

10. Every Examiner shall forward his paper to the Registrar in a cover which shall be properly sealed, registered and insured, and the Registrar is authorised to reject any paper which is not forwarded in the prescribed manner.

Special Regulations relating to Examiners in the Middle School and Matriculation Examinations.*

11. In the Middle School* and Matriculation Examinations, whenever there is more than one Examiner in any paper, another Examiner, to be called the Head Examiner, shall be appointed for that subject. The Head Examiner shall set the question papers and shall re-examine not less than 5 per cent. of the answer-books examined by each of the Examiners in his subject in order to see whether a uniform standard has been adopted. Where there appears to be a want of uniformity, he shall at once return the answer-books to the Examiner whose marking need revision, along with at least 5 answer-

* No longer conducted by the University.

books examined and marked by himself, and with such instructions or suggestions as he deems necessary.

The answer-books shall be sent in the first instance to the Head Examiner in packets of 50.

12. In no case shall the Head Examiner himself increase or diminish the marks assigned to any paper by an Examiner. In case of a difference arising between a Head Examiner and one of the Subordinate Examiners, the matter shall be referred to the Board of Studies for decision.

13. The Head Examiner shall be responsible that the results in his subject are submitted in due time; and shall certify that he has re-examined the required percentage of answer-books.

14. Before publication of the results of any examination they shall be submitted to the Syndics in the Faculty concerned with a statement of the percentage of passes in each subject, and the said Syndics may order the re-examination of any set of papers by the original Examiners or by the Head Examiners where such have been appointed.

In the Middle School* and Matriculation Examinations, as soon as the results have been tabulated, the Registrar shall prepare a list of the candidates, who, having passed in the aggregate, have failed by not more than five marks in one compulsory subject only, and in order to guard against any undue severity or error in valuing the answers their papers in the subjects shall be re-examined by the Head Examiners, who should be required to report with the least possible delay the addition, if any, made in the marks originally allotted. The Examiner shall be paid for the papers re-examined at the usual rate.

Remuneration of Examiners.

FACULTIES OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, ARTS, AND SCIENCE.

15. The scale of remuneration to Examiners of written papers shall be as stated below :—

* No longer conducted by the University.

	For setting a paper.	For setting a second paper.	For translating a paper.	For examining a paper.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.
Middle †	15		7 8 0	0 2 0
Matriculation	30	10	10 0 0	{ 0 6 0*
Intermediate	60	20	20 0 0	{ 0 8 0*
B.O.L., B.A., B.T. and B.Sc.	80	30	30 0 0	1 0 0
M.O.L., M.A., and M.Sc.	100			2 0 0
Shastri, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil	40			0 12 0
Visharda, Maulvi Alim and Munshi Alim	30			0 8 0
Proficiency in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian	20			0 6 0
Vernacular Languages—				
Proficiency	10			0 6 0
High Proficiency	15			0 8 0
Honours	20			0 12 0
Engineering	30			0 8 0

16. A Head Examiner shall be paid—

(1) *For the Middle School Examination*†—

- (a) For setting the papers the usual fee.
- (b) For re-examining at least five per cent. of the papers submitted by Subordinate Examiners, in order to secure uniformity of standard, at the rate of three annas per paper of two hours provided that the remuneration paid to a Head Examiner shall

* Vernacular Paper annas 6, any other paper annas 8.

† No longer conducted by the University.

in no case be less than is paid to the Subordinate Examiner in the same paper.

- (c) For other work connected with the Head Examinership, in each subject, Rs. 75.

(2) *For the Matriculation Examination—*

- (a) For setting the papers the usual fee.
(b) For re-examining at least five per cent. of the papers submitted by Subordinate Examiners, in order to secure uniformity of standard, the same fee per paper as is paid to Subordinate Examiners.
(c) For other work connected with the Head Examinership in English History and Geography, Mathematics and Persian, Rs. 100, in Urdu and Science, Rs. 75.

17. When the Examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from all the vernaculars specified in the regulations for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, special arrangements may be made by the Syndicate for the remuneration of the persons selected to set, look over, and mark the passages for translation from the vernacular into English, and to look over and mark the passages set by the Examiners in English for translation into vernaculars.

18. The Oral Examination in English being only for reading, the Examiner in English shall set a paper for this without any further remuneration.

19. The fee for conducting the Oral Examination in English shall be 8 annas for each candidate for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, and rupee one for each candidate for the B.A. Examination with a minimum fee of Rs. 15.

20. The scale of remuneration for the Oral Examinations in Science shall be as follows :—

	For setting a paper.	For examin- ing candi- dates.	Minimum fee.
	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.
Matriculation ..	30 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0
Intermediate ..	60 0 0	1 8 0	20 0 0
B.A., B.T. and B.Sc.	80 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0
M.Sc. ..	100 0 0	5 0 0	40 0 0

21. The fee for conducting the Oral and Practical Examination in Engineering shall be rupees two for each candidate, with a minimum fee of Rs. 20.

FACULTY OF LAW.

22. The scale of remuneration for Examinations in Law shall be as follows :—

First Examination in Law— Rs. AS. P.

For setting each question paper .. 100 0 0

For examining each answer paper 2 0 0

LL.B. Examination—

For setting a question paper .. 100 0 0

For examining each answer paper 2 8 0

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

23. The scale of remuneration for Examinations in Medicine shall be as follows :—

Preliminary Scientific Examination— Rs. AS. P.

For setting each question paper .. 80 0 0

For examining each answer paper 2 0 0

Other Examinations in Medicine—

For setting each question paper .. 100 0 0

For examining each answer paper 2 0 0

in no case be less than is paid to the Subordinate Examiner in the same paper.

- (c) For other work connected with the Head Examinership, in each subject, Rs. 75.

(2) *For the Matriculation Examination—*

- (a) For setting the papers the usual fee.
(b) For re-examining at least five per cent. of the papers submitted by Subordinate Examiners, in order to secure uniformity of standard, the same fee per paper as is paid to Subordinate Examiners.
(c) For other work connected with the Head Examinership in English History and Geography, Mathematics and Persian, Rs. 100, in Urdu and Science, Rs. 75.

17. When the Examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from all the vernaculars specified in the regulations for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, special arrangements may be made by the Syndicate for the remuneration of the persons selected to set, look over, and mark the passages for translation from the vernacular into English, and to look over and mark the passages set by the Examiners in English for translation into vernaculars.

18. The Oral Examination in English being only for reading, the Examiner in English shall set a paper for this without any further remuneration.

19. The fee for conducting the Oral Examination in English shall be 8 annas for each candidate for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, and rupee one for each candidate for the B.A. Examination with a minimum fee of Rs. 15.

20. The scale of remuneration for the Oral Examinations in Science shall be as follows :—

	For setting a paper.	For examin- ing candi- dates.	Minimum fee.
	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.
Matriculation ..	30 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0
Intermediate ..	60 0 0	1 8 0	20 0 0
B.A., B.T. and B.Sc.	80 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0
M.Sc. ..	100 0 0	5 0 0	40 0 0

21. The fee for conducting the Oral and Practical Examination in Engineering shall be rupees two for each candidate, with a minimum fee of Rs. 20.

FACULTY OF LAW.

22. The scale of remuneration for Examinations in Law shall be as follows :—

<i>First Examination in Law—</i>	Rs. AS. P.
For setting each question paper ..	100 0 0
For examining each answer paper	2 0 0

LL.B. Examination—

For setting a question paper ..	100 0 0
For examining each answer paper	2 8 0

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

23. The scale of remuneration for Examinations in Medicine shall be as follows :—

<i>Preliminary Scientific Examination—</i>	Rs. AS. P.
For setting each question paper ..	80 0 0
For examining each answer paper	2 0 0

Other Examinations in Medicine—

For setting each question paper ..	100 0 0
For examining each answer paper	2 0 0

24. In subjects in which there is both a practical or clinical and an oral examination the fee shall be Rs. 5 for each candidate, and in those in which there is only an oral examination Rs. 2 for each candidate.

Provided that a minimum fee of Rs. 50 shall be allowed to the Oral Examiner in each subject.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR.

25. Each Examiner appointed to examine for the Degree of Doctor in any Faculty shall be paid rupees two hundred.

GENERAL.

26. If an Examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he has not himself set, the fee paid to him shall not be less than half the fee paid for setting the paper or papers.

27. When an Examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he set for the examination of a previous year, the fee paid to him shall not be less than half the fee paid for setting the paper or papers.

VIII.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. All Degree examinations, all examinations in the Science Faculty except the Matriculation Examination, and examinations in Law, Medicine and Engineering, shall ordinarily be held at Lahore only.

2. Other examinations may be held at such centres as may be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. The Superintendent of each centre shall be appointed by the Syndicate at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of a Superintendent to act, or to other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of a Superintendent

before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, shall be empowered to appoint such Superintendent.

Where necessary the Registrar shall arrange for the appointment of one or more Assistant Superintendents.

4. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents at centres of the Arts and Middle School* Examinations, shall be allowed travelling and halting allowance* at Government rates if employed outside their stations.

5. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books, or notes into the examination room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be expelled from the examination room and disqualified not only from passing the examination, but also—

- (a) in the case of candidates so disqualified from passing the Middle School Examination*, from appearing at the Middle School Examination during the next two years, and at the Matriculation Examination within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification ;
- (b) in the case of candidates who have been disqualified from passing the Matriculation Examination, from appearing at any University Examination for the period of two years from the date of his disqualification ; and
- (c) in the case of candidates who have been disqualified from passing any other University Examinations, from appearing at any future examination of the University, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may consider proper to impose :

Provided that on the expiry of two years the Syndicate with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, may in special cases exempt a candidate from the operation of this rule.

Candidates guilty of communicating, or attempting to communicate, with Examiners with the object of

* No longer conducted by the University.

influencing them in the award of their marks, will be deemed to have used or attempted to use, unfair means within the first clause of this rule. Examiners are required to report at once to the Registrar any candidate guilty of such conduct.

6. The following rules relating to the Duties of Superintendents, including the Directions to candidates, may be altered from time to time by the Syndicate with the sanction of the Senate.

Rules relating to the Duties of Superintendents.

1. Each Superintendent will be supplied before the examination by the Registrar with the list showing the names of candidates from each institution who will appear at his centre of examination, and the optional subjects taken up by them, and a statement showing the number to appear in each subject of examination.

2. A Superintendent shall not admit any candidate whose name is not shown for that centre, or allow any candidate to take an optional subject other than that shown against his name. The Superintendent shall require every candidate to show his roll number.

3. The question papers set for the examination shall be despatched by the Registrar in a carefully sealed parcel, to each Superintendent, *who shall be responsible for their safe keeping from the time of taking delivery of the packet.*

4. *This packet shall not be opened by the Superintendent till the first day of the examination, when it shall be opened in the presence of two Assistant Superintendents, or in the case of centres not provided with Assistant Superintendents, in the presence of two persons of known respectability. The Superintendent and his two Assistants or witnesses shall examine carefully the state of the inner sealed cover as well as of the envelopes contained in it. If the cover is found in proper condition and with seals uninjured, the Superintendent shall open it and sign, together with at least two Assistant Superintendents or witnesses, the following certificate :—*

We, the undersigned, certify hereby that the sealed parcel containing question papers for the.....Examination of the.....Centre has been examined by us and found to be in proper condition, and has been opened in our presence.

Superintendent.

Dated-----

Assistant Supdt. (Witness).

Assistant Supdt. (Witness).

This certificate shall be forwarded to the Registrar on the same day.

If the cover containing the question papers appears to have been tampered with, the contents shall be removed without breaking the seals, and the empty cover shall be returned immediately to the Registrar with a full report on the circumstances of the case.

5. Inside the above-named cover the question papers for each paper in each subject will be found in separate sealed envelopes showing the name of the subject, the date and time fixed for giving out the question papers, and the number of copies supplied.

Each envelope containing the question papers shall be opened in the Examination Hall at the date and hour fixed for the examination in that subject, by the Superintendent in the presence of the Assistant Superintendents or witnesses after carefully examining the state of the envelope and the condition of the seals. If the envelope is found in proper condition and with seals uninjured, the Superintendent shall open it and sign, together with at least two Assistant Superintendents or witnesses, the following certificate :—

We, the undersigned, certify hereby that the sealed envelope containing question papers in subject..... paper.....for the.....Examination has been examined by us and found to be in proper condition, and has been opened in our presence at the time fixed in the Date Sheet.

Superintendent.

Assistant Supdt. (Witness).

Dated-----

Assistant Supdt. (Witness).

This certificate shall be forwarded to the Registrar on the same day

6. A day before the commencement of the examination, each Superintendent shall see to the satisfactory arrangement of examination tables and seats. He shall take care so to place the candidates as to render all communication between them impossible. Candidates from the same school or college must be seated well apart to prevent collusion.

A card giving the roll number and name of each candidate shall be fixed in a conspicuous place, on each table, so that the candidate may readily find out his place. After the conclusion of the examination a plan of the examination room, showing the position of each candidate relative to the others, shall be sent to the Registrar.

7. No candidate shall be permitted to bring into the examination room books, papers or references of any kind.

8. The rules given below for the direction of candidates are to be read aloud before the distribution of papers. Copies are also to be placed on the outside of

the examination room, or in such conspicuous places as may be convenient.

9. Blank books for answers will be supplied from the Registrar's Office. Superintendents shall see that a second answer book is not given out to a candidate until the first is finished, and that the two books are at once stitched together.

10. *Superintendents shall remain in the Examination Hall during the time allotted for each paper; they shall on no account speak or permit any one to speak to a candidate on any subject pertaining to the questions during the hours of examination, except for the purpose of correcting misprints or other errors calculated to mislead the candidates.*

The Superintendent shall, without loss of time, draw the Registrar's attention to any misprint, mistranslation or ambiguity which may have come to his notice, for the information of the Examiner.

11. As soon as the time allotted has expired, the answer books should be carefully collected and the examination room cleared of all candidates. *The answer books shall be arranged in numerical order.*

12. *The Superintendent shall see that answers of all candidates have been received and are despatched; where a candidate is absent, a memorandum to this effect shall be put up with the answer books of the other candidates. Every candidate who is present, must deliver up his answer book with the necessary particulars filled in, even though he may not have answered any part of the paper. In this case the Superintendent shall write on the book the words "not attempted."*

13. All the answer books received each day shall be securely packed and sealed, and despatched direct to the Examiners named on the covers containing the question papers. An intimation of the despatch of the packet shall be sent to the Examiner on the same day.

14. Superintendents shall forward to each Examiner, together with the answer books of the candidates, one copy of the question paper.

15. All necessary expenses for postage, arrangement of examination rooms, etc., will be paid by the Registrar on the submission of a detailed bill.

Superintendents are expected to make arrangements as economical as possible consistent with efficiency in all matters involving the expenditure of money.

16. The Superintendent shall report to the Registrar whether the examination has been conducted in accordance with these rules. Any infringement of the rules by the candidates shall be fully reported.

17. In the event of circumstances arising which necessitate a deviation from the present rules, the Superintendent shall report his action immediately to the Registrar.

Direction for Candidates.

18. The doors will be opened each day half an hour before the time specified for the distribution of each paper. After the papers have been distributed no candidate can be admitted.

No candidate is permitted to leave the room until the expiry of half an hour after the distribution of the paper.

19. A seat with a number will be allotted to each candidate. Candidates will be required to find out and occupy their allotted seats.

20. The order in which the candidates are seated will be forwarded to the Examiners. Should a candidate be discovered to have copied from another, he will be excluded from the examination, as well as the candidate from whom he copied, if there is reason to suppose that the copying was connived at by the latter.

21. No candidate, without the special permission of the officer in charge, shall leave his seat or the examination room until the end of the examination. No candidate shall speak without permission: if it be necessary for the candidate to communicate with the Superintendent, he shall stand up in his place, and the officer in charge will see to his wants.

22. Before beginning his answers, each candidate

shall write on the outside of his answer book the following, viz. the subject, the number of the paper, his roll number and name in full. When the time allowed has expired, this book must be delivered up to the Superintendent, even though the candidate may not have answered any part of the paper.

23. All candidates are required to provide their own pens. Answers shall be written in the books supplied to the candidates, and on one side only of the paper.

No candidate shall tear a leaf out of an answer book.

24. No candidate is to bring into the examination room books, papers or references of any kind; a candidate found with any of these in his possession will be expelled. Blotting paper will be supplied. No paper of any kind is to be removed from the examination room, except the question paper.

25. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books, or notes into the examination room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be expelled from the examination room and disqualified not only from passing the examination but also—

- (a) in the case of candidates so disqualified from passing the Middle School Examination*, from appearing at the Middle School Examination during the next two years, and at the Matriculation Examination within a period of four years, from the date of his disqualification;
- (b) in the case of candidates who have been disqualified from passing the Matriculation Examination, from appearing at any University Examination for the period of two years from the date of his disqualification; and
- (c) in the case of candidates who have been disqualified from passing any other University

* No longer conducted by the University.

Examinations, from appearing at any future examinations of the University; subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may consider proper to impose :

Provided that on the expiry of two years the Syndicate, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, may, in special cases, exempt a candidate from the operation of this rule.

Candidates guilty of communicating, or attempting to communicate, with Examiners with the object of influencing them in the award of their marks, will be deemed to have used, or attempted to use, unfair means within the first clause of this rule. Examiners are required to report at once to the Registrar any candidate guilty of such conduct.

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PART III.—AFFILIATED COLLEGES AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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IX.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO A UNIVERSITY REGISTER OF STUDENTS.*

1. The Registrar shall maintain a register of all students of the University, including graduates reading for a higher examination.

In this register shall be recorded under the name of each registered student, the dates of admission or re-admission to, and of leaving, any affiliated college, every pass or failure in a University examination with his roll number, any University scholarship, medal or prize won by the student, every degree taken.

2. Registration in this register shall be deemed necessary for matriculation.

3. The Principal of every affiliated college shall forward to the Registrar within fourteen days the name of every student admitted or re-admitted to that college.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (h) of the Indian Universities Act.

together with the registration fees required by these Regulations.

If any student is struck off the rolls of a college, if any student migrates to another college, is rusticated or expelled, such fact shall be immediately reported to the Registrar.

4. In the case of a student seeking matriculation, the Principal of the College to which he has been admitted shall inform the Registrar of the date on which such student passed the Matriculation Examination and quote his roll number.

In the case of a registered student joining or rejoining a college, the Principal shall quote such student's registered number.

5. On registration as a matriculated student every student shall be informed through his Principal of the registered number under which his name has been entered in the register, and that number shall be quoted in all subsequent reports concerning that student, and in all applications by that student to be admitted to a University Examination.

6. On matriculation every student shall be required to pay to the University a registration fee of two rupees when his name is sent in by the Principal.

No further fee for registration shall be charged, unless a student's name is, for any reason other than legitimate migration, struck off the rolls of a college, in which case he shall pay one rupee to have his name re-entered in the University Register.

7. All applications for admission to University Examinations shall be liable to be scrutinised by comparison with the University Register, and the Registrar may refuse any application of any candidate about whom complete particulars have not been reported, and require him to forward through his Principal a complete statement of the particulars which have not been properly reported, together with an additional registration fee of two rupees.

8. Any registered student may at any time receive a

certified copy of all the entries under his name by payment of three rupees.

9. Any person who applies for special permission to appear in an examination as a private candidate, if he has been at any time matriculated in the University, shall quote his registered number, or if he has not been so matriculated, shall register his name as a matriculated student, paying the usual registration fee before he appears in the examination to which he seeks admission.

X.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO AFFILIATED COLLEGES.*

Affiliation.

1. Any college applying for affiliation shall submit, with the letter of application, a statement under each of the clauses of sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

Explanation.

This statement shall include in addition to any other particulars expressly required by the Act—

Under clause (a) a statement containing full information regarding the constitution of the Governing Body and the names of its Members.

Under (b) a statement showing the staff of teachers employed, or proposed to be employed, their qualifications, the subject or subjects proposed to be taught by each of them, and the conditions governing their tenure of office.

Under (c) a complete plan to scale of the buildings and grounds and the following statements, namely :—

- (1) of the number of students attending the college ;
- (2) of the number of such students not residing with their parents or guardians ;

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (i), (j) and (k) of the Indian Universities Act.

- (3) of the arrangements made or about to be made for the residence of such students in the college or lodgings approved by the college.
- (4) of the arrangements made or about to be made for the supervision and physical welfare of all students of the college, including arrangements made for gymnasia, drill, games, and the like.

Under (d) a statement showing the number and character of the books composing the library, and the amount ordinarily spent on the up-keep and increase of the library.

Under (e) a statement showing the appliances provided or proposed to be provided for teaching the subjects in which affiliation is sought, and amount to be annually expended on such appliances.

Under (g) a statement showing the financial resources of the college, including a statement of the annual income and expenditure.

Under (i) a statement showing the rates of fees (if any), and the number of students exempted wholly or in part from such fees.

2. An inspection of every affiliated college shall be held under Section 23, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, at least once a year, ordinarily between the first of November and the end of February. The inspection may relate to the accommodation, sanitary arrangements, and provision made for the residence, supervision and instruction of students, the library, and the furniture and apparatus, the registers, and the qualifications of and duties performed by each member of the staff; but in other respects it shall not refer to the internal management of the institution, which shall be left to the discretion of the responsible authority.

3. The report of such inspection shall be submitted to the Syndicate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate.

4. In the month of May of each year, or in such other month as the Syndicate may, from time to time, deter-

mine, the Principal of every affiliated college shall submit a report to the Syndicate showing the circumstances of and changes in the management, the staff, change in the staff, and qualifications of new members, number and distribution of students, income, and expenditure of previous financial year, results of examinations, changes in the scale of fees and of exemptions or reductions permitted, scholarships, condition of library, number of students in boarding-house, college rules.

5. The Principal of every affiliated college shall report to the Registrar, within a fortnight, for record in the University Register of Students, the admission, withdrawal and transfer of students.

6. The following shall be kept by every affiliated college and submitted when required to an officer appointed by the Syndicate :—

- (1) A Register of Admissions and Withdrawals.
- (2) Registers of Attendance at Lectures.
- (3) A Register of Fees.
- (4) A Time Table.

7. The following inter-collegiate rules shall be observed in all colleges affiliated in the Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts, or Science :—

- (1) Students shall be admitted* except in cases provided for by Rule 3, only into the first and third year classes, or classes for the degree of Master, and into these classes not later than one-month-and-a-half after the announcement of the results of the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations, and of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor.

Exception.—A student may rejoin the second or fourth-year class or a class for the degree of Master of his own college. Such students shall not be readmitted after the period herein prescribed unless

* The Syndicate has ruled that "admitted" means "admitted in person."

the Principal is satisfied that they could not have joined within such period.

(2) Students shall be charged fees from the first of May.

(3) No student who has joined one college shall be admitted to another unless he has obtained a leaving certificate and one or other of the following conditions is satisfied, namely :—

(a) If a change of residence by his father or guardian has made it necessary for a student to change his college.

(b) If a student has taken up a subject not provided for in the college he has joined.

(c) If a student wishes to change his college on the ground of religious scruples.

(d) If a student wishes to change his college after completing his course for a University examination.

(e) If a student has joined a college without the written permission of his father or guardian.

Note.—In cases (a), (b) and (c) the student's statement alone shall not be accepted, but it must be supported by the Principal of the College from which the student comes.

8. The Syndicate shall have power to authorise migration from one college to another, or other admissions to colleges not allowed by Regulation 7.

X A.—REGULATIONS DEALING WITH THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS.

The term "Recognised School" includes any school recognised by the Education Department, and any other school that may be recognised by the University after due enquiry as satisfying the necessary conditions of recognition prescribed in Regulation 2.

2. A school not recognised by the Education Department, shall not be recognised by the University unless the Syndicate is satisfied that the school fulfils the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) that the creation of a new school teaching up to the Matriculation Standard is justifiable ;
- (b) that its financial stability is reasonably assured, and its Managing Body, where there is one, properly constituted ;
- (c) that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard, and that due provision is made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the pupils ;
- (d) that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number and qualifications ;
- (e) that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education ;
- (f) that inter-school rules are observed ; and
- (g) that no text-books are in use which are disapproved by Government.

3. The recognition of any school by the University may be cancelled if the conditions of recognition at any time cease to be fulfilled.

XI.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRIVATE CANDIDATES.*

1. No one who has attended any college as a student at any time during the academic year preceding a University Examination shall appear at that examination as a private candidate.

2. Subject to Regulation I, only persons belonging to

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (p) of the Indian Universities Act.

the following classes, not being students of any college affiliated to the University, may be recommended by the Syndicate for admission, by special order of the Senate, as candidates at any University Examination in the Faculties of Oriental Learning and Arts, other than an examination for Matriculation :—

- (a) Female candidates.
- (b) *Bonâ fide* teachers.*
- (c) Legal Practitioners.
- (d) Late college students who have completed the prescribed course for any examination, provided that they may be recommended for admission to such examination only within a period of three years after completing such course.
- (e) Candidates for the Degree of Doctor.
- (f) Candidates for the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honours Examinations in Classical, Oriental and Indian Vernacular Languages appearing from territories within the jurisdiction of the University.

3. Anyone who has not been reading in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months preceding an Examination for Matriculation may (if he otherwise qualifies) appear in that Examination as a private candidate.

4. The Syndicate may admit as private candidates to an Examination for Matriculation—

- (a) Female students of unrecognised schools.
- (b) Pupils of unrecognised Night Schools.
- (c) Other candidates from unrecognised schools, for special reasons to avoid hardship.

* The Syndicate has ruled that a *bonâ fide* teacher is one who is a member of the regular staff of a recognised school or affiliated college and is regularly employed, and who has been so employed for one year preceding the examination. This service must be certified by his Inspector of Schools in British Territory or the Director of Public Instruction in a Native State, or the Principal of the College in which he is engaged.

PART IV.—COURSES OF STUDY, EXAMINATIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

XII.—EXAMINATIONS.*

(i) ORIENTAL FACULTY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A Matriculation Examination shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the first Monday in March or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate :

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

2. The Examination shall be open to—

(a) Any pupil of a recognised school who—

(i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended ;

* Regulations under Section 25 (1) and Section 25 (2) (n) and (o) of the Indian Universities Act.

† For this examination the following places have been appointed :—

Lahore, Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Hoshiarpur, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), Peshawar, Bannu, Jammu, Jullundur, Bhera, Mianwali, Ferozpora, Palampur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

(ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended—

- (1) of good character ;
- (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year, on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the Examination ;
- (3) of having completed an adequate course of study for the Matriculation Examination.

(b) Any private candidate eligible under Regulations XI who produces the following certificates signed or countersigned by the Head Master of a recognised school, by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle ; or by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of Native States, an officer of equivalent position—

- (1) of good character ;
- (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the Examination.
- (3) (Except in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 of Chapter XI) of not having read in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months previous to the examination :

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application, on the form prescribed, to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the Examination, accompanied by a fee of five rupees and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in which, he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to

pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of five rupees on each occasion.

4. (a) The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

(b) An oral examination in (1) English reading, (2) Physics and Chemistry, (3) Physiology and Hygiene shall be held.

(c) Any vernacular of India recognized by the University may be the medium of examination in all subjects except English, in which the questions and answers shall be in the same language.

5. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

Students who have already passed the Matriculation Examination, without having taken up certain optional subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects only, on payment of the usual fee.

6. The following are the subjects of examination --

Fixed and Compulsory Subjects

1. A Vernacular Language of India (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Bengali or Pashto).*
2. A Classical Language (either Sanskrit or Arabic).
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. History and Geography.

Optional Subjects

- Not more than one of the following :
1. A Second Classical Language
 2. English.
 3. Persian
 4. Elements of Physics and Chemistry.
 5. Physiology and Hygiene.

* The Syndicate may (subject to the orders of the Senate), from time to time, add to the list of Vernacular languages of India, recognized by the University.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
English	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	150
Persian	120
A Vernacular Language	120
Mathematics	150
History and Geography	100
Physics and Chemistry	150
Physiology and Hygiene	150

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject.

In Physics and Chemistry and in Physiology and Hygiene this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the oral and practical examinations.

9. Candidates who gain *three hundred and seventy-five* marks or more shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *two hundred and seventy-five* marks in the second division ; and all below, in the third division.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate) is given in Appendix A.

11. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have

passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, or a Vernacular Language shall be exempted, if he so desire, from passing in that language, provided that he goes up for the Matriculation Examination within two years of his having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below :—

I.—English—		Marks
1. Oral examination: Reading	10	
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Part I.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences	30	} 60
Part II.—Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences ..	30	
(b) Part I.—Composition	40	} 80
Part II.—Translation of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English	40	
		150

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

The translation into the Vernacular may be written in either Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi or Bengali character.

MATRICULATION EXAM.—ORIENTAL FACULTY. 103

II.—History and Geography—

Two written papers of three hours each—	<i>Marks.</i>
(a) History	55
(b) Geography	45
	<hr/> 100

III.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Arithmetic and Algebra	75
(b) Practical and Theoretical Geometry	75
	<hr/> 150

IV.—Physics and Chemistry—

1. Oral and practical examination	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Elementary Physics	60
(b) Elementary Chemistry	50
	<hr/> 150

V.—Physiology and Hygiene—

1. Oral and practical examination	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Physiology	70
(b) Hygiene	40
	<hr/> 150

VI.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit or Arabic, of the Intermediate (Arts) Standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages : Grammar	75
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Classical Language and explanation of passages	40
2. Translation from the Vernacular into the Classical Language	35
	<hr/> 150

VII.—Persian—

Of the Intermediate (Arts) Standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages : Grammar	60

	Marks.
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages ..	30
2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian ..	30
	80
	<hr/>
	120
VIII.—A Vernacular Language—	<hr/>
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Composition, including a simple Essay ..	60
(b) Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty ..	60
	<hr/>
	120
	<hr/>

APPENDIX B.

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation
Examination of 1909 and 1910.**

Oriental Faculty.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

History.—Outlines of the History of England and of India.

Geography.—Syllabus to be notified.

MATHEMATICS: 1909 AND 1910.

Arithmetic.—The whole, omitting recurring decimals, stocks, and the process of extracting the cube root. The use of Algebraical symbols and processes shall be permitted.

Algebra.—Simple equations with one or more unknown quantities, and Problems, Involution and Evolution, Factors, H.C.F. and L.C.M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations.

Geometry.—The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with easy extensions of them. In cases where the validity of a

construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required. Every candidate shall provide himself with a ruler graduated in inches and tenths of an inch, and in centimetres and millimetres, a set square, a protractor, compasses, and a hard pencil. All figures should be drawn accurately. Questions may be set in which the use of the set square or of the protractor is forbidden.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a Point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

- (i) a pair of alternate angles are equal,
 - or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal,
 - or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,
- then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :—

$$\begin{aligned} k(a + b + c + \dots) &= ka + kb + kc + \dots \\ (a + b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2, \\ (a - b)^2 &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2, \\ a^2 - b^2 &= (a + b)(a - b). \end{aligned}$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than, the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right, or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord ; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre ; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Proportion : Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on corresponding sides.

URDU: 1909 AND 1910.

Urdu Entrance Course of the Panjab University.

HINDI: 1909 AND 1910.

Bhasasar Sangraha, Parts I and II. (Nagri Pracharni Sabha Educational Series, Nos. 1 and 2.)

PASHTO: 1909 AND 1910.

Baharistan-i-Afghani, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.
Pashto Grammar, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: 1909 AND 1910.

Elements of Physics and of Chemistry. The examination shall be mainly based on the Primers of Balfour Stewart and

MATRICULATION EXAM.—ORIENTAL FACULTY. 109

Roscoe and shall include a knowledge of the Mechanical Powers. It will also test the candidate's practical knowledge of the instruments and processes described in those Primers.

SANSKRIT: 1909 AND 1910.

1. Sakuntala. | 2. Kalidasa, Kumar Sambhava, I—V
3. Bhagavadgita, Chapters I—VI.

ARABIC: 1909 AND 1910.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.—The Arabic selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University (excepting Alif Laila, Nights, 537-553). | 2.—Panj Ganj.
3.—Hidayat un-Nahw.
4.—Diwan-i-Abul 'Atahiya from Qafiyatul-Alif to the end of Qafiyatul-Ta or first 54 pages. |
|---|--|

PERSIAN: 1909 AND 1910.

1. Persian Selections (*Revised*) for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Muhsini.
3. Ahsan-ul-Qawa'id.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, 1909 and 1910.

1. Physiology :—Starling's Primer of Physiology (Murray).
2. Hygiene :—Parker's Manual of Health (S.P.C.K. Manual of Elementary Science).

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Matriculation Examination (Oriental Faculty) of the Panjab University. The fee* of five rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.*
10. Where to be examined.
11. Subjects in which to be examined. . . { Fixed.
Optional.
12. Vernacular for translation.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATES.

I.—I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he will have completed his fifteenth year by the 1st April next; that he has not already passed the Matriculation (O.F.) Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

Head Master of High School.†

II.—(For Public School Students)—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bonâ fide* Public School Student as defined in the Regulations.

Head Master of High School.†

III.—(For Private Students)—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bonâ fide* Private Student as defined in the Regulations.

Head Master of High School.†

* The School or Schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

† See para. 2.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ORIENTAL FACULTY.

The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student, who—

(i) has been enrolled for two academic years in a College affiliated to the University ;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)

(ii) has passed not less than two academic years previously the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab ;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended ; and

(iv) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character ;

* For this examination the following places have already been appointed :—

Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Srinagar

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined ; and
- (3) in the case of a student intending to appear in a practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being 25).

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone a deficiency in lectures for very special reasons.)

- (b) any Private Student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate :

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in which, he desires to be examined, and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English Reading and Science shall be held.

Any Vernacular language of India recognized by the University may be the medium of examination in all subjects, excepting English, in which the questions and answers shall be in that language.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four*

subjects, and *four* only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidates shall be allowed to select the remaining two subjects as hereinafter provided.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects—

1. A Classical Language (Sanskrit or Arabic).
2. Mathematics or Physics and Chemistry.

Elective Subjects—(Two and only two must be taken)—

1. History.
2. Philosophy.
3. A Branch of Science (Physics and Chemistry, Biology, Physiology or Geology)
4. A Second Branch of Science (if the candidate takes Mathematics as a fixed subject).
5. A Second Classical Language.
6. English (corresponding to the Matriculation in Art-standard).
7. Persian.
8. Mathematics.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Botany and Zoology, Physiology and Geology only by special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of examination.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>		
English	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	150
Persian	150
History	150
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	150
Science	150

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject.

In Science this percentage shall be required in the written examination, and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the oral and practical examination.

9. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks

or more, shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *two hundred and fifty* marks, in the second division ; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate), is given in Appendix A.

11. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian, shall be exempted, if he so desire, from passing in that language, provided that he goes up for the Intermediate Examination within two years of his having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of these marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below:—

1.—English—	Marks.
1. Oral examination: Reading	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Part I.—Grammar, including analysis of sentences	30
Part II.—Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences	30
(b) Part I.—Composition	40
Part II.—Translation of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English	40
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

The translation into the Vernacular may be written in either Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi or Bengali character.

II. Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—	Marks.
(a) Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry	75
(b) Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms	75
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

III.—History—

Paper (a)	70
Paper (b)	80
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

IV.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Deductive Logic	70
(b) Elements of Psychology	80
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

V.—Science—

Any one of the following :—

- (1) Physics and Chemistry.
- (2) Biology.
- (3) Physiology.
- (4) Geology.

Marks.

1. Oral and practical examination	..	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) First paper	.. ..	50
(b) Second paper	.. ..	50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

VI.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit or Arabic of the Bachelor of Arts standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages: Grammar	..	75
(b) 1. Prose: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages	..	40
2. Translation from the Vernacular into the Classical Language	..	35
		<hr/> 75 <hr/>
		150 <hr/>

VII.—Persian of the Bachelor of Arts Standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Translation from Persian into the Vernacular, explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose, and questions on Grammar and Prosody	..	75
(b) Translation into Persian and Composition	..	75
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

APPENDIX B.

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate
Examination of 1909 and 1910.**

Oriental Faculty.

ENGLISH : 1909 AND 1901.

Matriculation in Arts Standard.

MATHEMATICS : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

HISTORY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty Examination

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

GEOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

SANSKRIT: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Bhavabhuti	..	..	Malatimadhava.
Bana	..	..	Kadambari, pp. 1—125 (as in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series").

History of Sanskrit Literature by MacDonell.
Kathopanishad and Kenopanishad.

NOTE.—Under Grammar in Paper (a), special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar. Professor MacDonell's Sanskrit Grammar (New Edition) is recommended for this purpose.

For 1910.

Bhavabhuti	..	..	Mahavircaritam.
Bana	..	..	Kadambari, pp. 1—125 (as in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series").

History of Sanskrit Literature by MacDonnell.
Kathopanishad & Kenopanishad.

NOTE.—Under Grammar in paper (a), special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar. Professor MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar (New Edition) is recommended for this purpose.

ARABIC: 1909 AND 1910.

Revised B.A. Course of the Panjab University.

PERSIAN: 1909 AND 1910.

1. New Persian B. A. Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhalaq-i-Jalali, Chapters on Tadbir-i-Manzil wa Siyasat-i-Mudan.
3. Mirza Jafar : Sar Guzasht-i-Wazir Khan-i-Lanqran.

PHILOSOPHY: 1909 AND 1910.

1. *Logic*, as in Ray's *Deductive Logic* (excluding Chapter IX, Part 3, and appendix).
2. *Psychology*, as in Ladd's *Primer of Psychology* (Longmans & Co.).

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION

TO

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (Oriental Faculty) Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of ten rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste (*a*).
5. Present occupation
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation (*b*).
9. Where educated
10. Where to be examined
11. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
12. Subjects in which to be examined.. { Fixed.
Elective.
13. Vernacular for Translation.

NOTE.—(*a*) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(*b*) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the Panjab University not less than two academic years previously; that he has been enrolled for two academic years in this College; that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined; that he has put in the necessary number and percentage of lessons in Science; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College Student who—

(i) has been enrolled for two academic years in a College affiliated to the University;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)

(ii) has passed not less than two academic years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, or is a graduate in the Faculty of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended; and

(iv) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

- (1) of good character ;
- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined ; and
- (3) in the case of a student intending to appear in a practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being fifty).

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone a deficiency in lectures for very special reasons.)

(b) any Private Student admitted under Regulation XI by special order of the Senate .

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers. An oral examination in English and

both an oral and a practical examination in Science shall be held.

Any Vernacular language of India, recognised by the University, may be the medium of examination in all subjects, excepting English, in which the questions and answers shall be in that language.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only. One of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select the remaining two subjects, as hereinafter provided.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed subject—

A Classical Language (Sanskrit or Arabic)

Elective subjects—

Two and only *two* of the following must be taken :—

1. *Applied Mathematics.*
2. *History and Political Economy.*
3. *Philosophy.*
4. *A Branch of Science (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology or Geology).*
5. *A Second Branch of Science.*
6. *English (corresponding to the Intermediate in Arts standard).*
7. *Persian.*
8. *Pure Mathematics.*
9. *A Second Classical Language.*

Candidates will be examined in the subject of Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Animal Physiology only by the special permission of the Syndicate for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>		
English	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	150
Persian	150
History and Political Economy	150
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	150
Science	150

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in the fixed subject, in one other subject, and in the aggregate, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject.

In English and Science this percentage shall be required in both the oral and the written examinations.

9. Candidates who gain *two hundred and ninety* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and ten* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate) is given in Appendix A.

11. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the Honours Examination in Persian, shall be exempted if he so desire, from passing in that language, provided that he goes up for the B.O.L. Examination

within two years of his having passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may obtain a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below :—

I.—English—		Marks.
1.	Oral examination : Reading	10
2.	Two written papers of three hours each	
(a)	Paraphrase, Grammar and Explanation of Passages in Poetry and Prose ..	70
(b)	Translation from the Vernacular, including idiomatic sentences	35
	Essay and Composition	35
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—History and Political Economy—

Two written papers of three hours each—		Marks.
(a) 1.	History of England	40
2.	Do India	40
(b) 1.	Select periods of History	30
2.	Political Economy	40
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

III.—Mathematics—

1.—Applied Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a)	Statics, Dynamics	75
(b)	Hydrostatics	75
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

2.—*Pure Mathematics*—*Marks.*

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) *Analytical Geometry* 75(b) *Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus* .. 75

150

IV.—*Philosophy*—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) *Psychology* 75(b) 1. *Moral Science* 402. *Inductive Logic* 35

150

V.—*Science*—

Any one of the following—

1. *Physics.*2. *Chemistry.*3. *Botany.*4. *Zoology.*5. *Physiology.*6. *Geology.*1. *Practical examination* 50

2. Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) *First paper* 50(b) *Second paper* 50

150

VI.—*A Classical Language*—*Sanskrit or Arabic*—

Three written papers of three hours each—

(a) *Poetry*: Translation from the Classical Language into the vernacular and explanation of passages: *Prosody* .. 50(b) *Prose*: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages: *Grammar* .. 50

(c) Translation from the Vernacular into the Classical Language and Composition .. 50

150

VII.—*Persian*—

Three written papers of three hours each—

(a) *Poetry*: Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages: *Prosody* 50

	<i>Marks.</i>
(b) <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages: Grammar	50
(c) Translation from the Vernacular into Persian and Composition	50
	----- 150 -----

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Reading for the B.O.L. Examination
of 1909 and 1910.*Oriental Faculty.*

ENGLISH.

1909 AND 1910.

1909.		1910.	
Scott ..	<i>Ivanhoe.</i>	Scott ..	<i>Ivanhoe.</i>
Church ..	<i>Roman Life in the Days of Cicero.</i>	Church ..	<i>Roman Life in the Days of Cicero.</i>
Froude ..	<i>Oceana.</i>	Froude ..	<i>Oceana.</i>
Hughes ..	<i>Alfred the Great.</i>	Hugh ..	<i>Tom Brown's Schooldays.</i>
.....	<i>The "Globe" Poetry Reader for Advanced Classes (Macmillan).</i>	Arnold's	<i>Laureate Poetry Books</i>
			1. Wordsworth.
			2. Tennyson.
			3. Arnold's <i>Sohrab and Rostam.</i>

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MATHEMATICS: 1909 AND 1910.

Applied MATHEMATICS— *Pure* MATHEMATICS—

The same as for the Arts Faculty. The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHILOSOPHY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSICS: 1909 AND 1910

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

CHEMISTRY: 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty

BOTANY: 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

ZOOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSIOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

SANSKRIT: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

1. (a) Hymns of the Rigveda.

Mandala	I.	115, 124, 143, 161.
	II.	12, 27, 28, 33, 38
	III.	33.
	IV.	18, 19, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42, 50.
	V.	1, 83, 85.
	VI.	53, 54. | 89, 103.
	VII.	28, 33, 57, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88.
	VIII.	29.
	IX.	113.
	X.	10, 14, 18, 34, 39, 51, 71, 75, 97, 108, 119, 125, 129, 168.

(b) Yaska's Nirukta, I-VII.

(c) Kathopanisad.

II. One of the following:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nyayaçāstra, viz:— | 3. Dharmçāstra, viz:— |
| (a) Tarkasamgrah with | (a) Mitaksara. |
| Dipika. | (b) Viramitrodaya, Da |
| (b) Muktavali. | yavibhaga Kanda |
| (c) Gautama's Nyaya | 4. Vyakarānaçāstra, viz:— |
| darçana with Vats- | (a) Siddhantakaumudi. |
| yayana's Bhasya. | (b) Paribhasenduçe- |
| | khara (Ed. Kilhorn). |
| 2. Vedantaçāstra, viz:— | 5. Alamkaracastra, viz:— |
| (a) Vedantasara | (a) Abhinavagupta's |
| (b) Vedantaparibhasa. | Dhvanyalokalocana |
| (c) Çankaracarya's Çari- | (b) Mammata's Kavya- |
| rakabhasya. | prakaça. |

III. Comparative Grammar:—

Max Muller's "Science of Language" (Edition of 1892). and Whitney's "Language and the Study of Language" (complete Edition), so far as they deal with Indo-European Languages only.

For 1910.

I. (a) Hymns of the Rigveda:—

Mandala	I.	115, 124, 143, 161,
	II.	12, 27, 28, 33, 38.
	III.	33.
	IV.	18, 19, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42, 50.
	V.	1, 83, 85.

- VI. 53, 54. [89, 103.
 VII. 28, 33, 57, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88,
 VIII. 29.
 IX. 113.
 X. 10, 14, 18, 34, 39, 51, 71, 75, 97,
 108, 119, 125, 129, 168.
- (b) *Yaska Nirukta* I, II and VII.
- II. *Mricchakatika*.
Meghaduta with *Mallinātha's* Commentary.
Dandin Kavyadarsa.
- III. (a) *Manava Dharma Sastra* with *Kulluka's* Commentary on Book II.
Viramitrodaya. (*Dayavibhāga Kānda*).
 General questions of the development of Sanskrit Legal Literature.
- Or
- (b) *Vedantasutras* with *Sankara's* *Bhasya*, *Adhyaya* I, padas 1-4; *Adhyaya* II, padas 1-2.
Vedantasara.
 General questions of the principal philosophic systems of India.
- IV. History of Indian Literature down to 1000 A.D.
- V. General Principles of Comparative Philology with illustrations from the development of the Indian Sanskrit Languages: *Vedic Grammar*.
- VI. Unseen Translation from and into Sanskrit; Essay on a subject connected with the History of Sanskrit Literature.

ARABIC: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Diwan-i-Imra-ul-Qais</i> . | 7. <i>Maqamat-i-Hariri</i> , first 15 <i>Maqamahs</i> . |
| 2. <i>Diwan-i-Nabighah</i> . | 8. <i>Diwan Siqt-ul zand</i> , Part I. |
| 3. <i>Hamasa</i> , 1st and 2nd Chapters. | 9. <i>Mukhtasar - ul - Maani</i> , 2nd and 3rd fars. |
| 4. The Quran, <i>Surah Baqar</i> . | 10. <i>Muhit-ud-Dairah</i> . |
| 5. <i>Tafsir Jalalian</i> or <i>Tafsir Safi</i> , corresponding to <i>Surah Baqar</i> . | 11. <i>Al-Durr-ul Manthur-fi Tabaqat-i - Rubbat - il - Khudur</i> , first 70 biographies. |
| 6. <i>Shifa-i-Qazi Iyaz</i> , 1st and 2nd Chapters. | |

For 1910.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Diwan-i-Imra-ul-Qais</i> . | 4. The Quran, <i>Surah Baqar</i> . |
| 2. <i>Diwan-i-Nabighah</i> . | 5. <i>Tafsir Jalalain</i> , or <i>Tafsir Safi</i> , corresponding to <i>Surah Baqar</i> . |
| 3. <i>Hamasa</i> , Chapters 1st and 2nd. | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. Shifa-i-Qazi Iyaz, Chapters 1st and 2nd.
7. Maqamat-i-Hariri, first 15 maqamahs.
8. Diwan Siqt-ul zand.
9. Rasail Badiuz-Zaman, 20 risalas.
10. Mukhtasar-ul-Maani, 2nd and 3rd fanna. | 11. Muhit-ud-Dairah.
12. Al-Durr-ul-Mansur fi-Tabaqat-Rabbat-il-Khudur, first 70 biographies.
13. Tarikhul-Lughat-il-Arabiyyah.
14. Alfalsufat-ul-Saghira |
|---|--|

PERSIAN: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hedayaq-ul-Balaghat.
2. Revised Arabic B.A. Course of the Panjab University, Arts Side. | 3. Qasaid-i-Badarcac.
4. Selections from Durrai Nadira. |
|---|--|

For 1910.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.—Hadaiq-ul-Balaghat.
2.—The Revised B.A. Course of the Panjab University (Arts side.) | 3.—Khaqani, page 1—106.
4.—Selections from Durrai Nadira |
|--|---|

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University. The fee* of fifteen rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.
10. Date of passing the Intermediate or equivalent examination.
11. Subjects in which to be examined. . { Fixed.
Elective.
12. Language to be the medium of examination.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the Panjab University not less than two academic years previously; that he has been enrolled for two academic years in this College; that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined; that he has put in the necessary number and percentage of lessons in Science; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

An examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled for at least one year in a College affiliated to the University ;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)

(ii) is a Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the University of the Panjab ; or a Master of Arts of the University of the Panjab ; or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University ;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal of the College he has most recently attended ; and

(iv) submits a certificate of good character and of having attended two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone a deficiency in lectures for very special reasons).

(b) any Private Student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

3. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be examined in one of the following languages :—

1. Sanskrit.
2. Arabic.

4. Every candidate for admission shall forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent

examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper, excepting the paper set on composition (including Essay and Translation), for which *fifty* per cent. shall be required.

6. Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *sixty* per cent., in the second division ; and all below, in the third division.

7. The examination shall be as prescribed for the Honours in Sanskrit (*Shastri*) or Arabic (*Maulvi Fazil*) Examination, respectively, subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 and to the additional test hereinafter prescribed.

8. A written paper of questions shall be set on the Literature of the Language taken up by the candidate, which shall also include questions on the Philosophical Systems connected with that Literature.

9. All answers shall be written in the Vernacular language which has been selected by the candidate as the medium of examination in his application, and every candidate shall be required to write in the language selected by him for examination an Essay on a subject connected with the History or Literature of that language.

10. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in each language.

11. Any Master of Oriental Learning may, on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in a language other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

Course of Reading prescribed in Classical Languages for the M.O.L. Examination of 1909 and 1910.

ARABIC: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Maqamat-i-Hariri. | 7. Qazi Mubarak (Tasawwurat). |
| 2. Diwan Ali Ibn-i-Abi Talib. | 8. Hamdulla (Tasdiqat). |
| 3. Diwan-i-Hamasa. | 9. Rashidaya (Ilm-i-Munazarah). |
| 4. Diwan Siqt-ul-Zand (the whole). | 10. Sadra. |
| 5. Muhit-ud Dairah. | 11. Muamalat Hidayah. |
| 6. Mutawwal. | |

For 1910.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Maqamat-i-Hariri | 7. Shara-i-Mutali (Tasawwurat). |
| 2. Diwan-Ali Ibn-i-Abi Talib. | 8. Hamdullah (Tasdiqat). |
| 3. Diwan-i-Hamasa. | 9. Rashidiyah (Munazarah). |
| 4. Diwan Siqt-ul-Zand. (the whole). | 10. Sadrah. |
| 5. Muhit-ud Dairah. {Kulto. | 11. Muamalat-i-Hidayah |
| 6. Mutawwal up to Mana | |

SANSKRIT: 1909 AND 1910.

- I. (a) Selections from Rigveda. I. Mandala. viz., Suktas. 13, 22, 25, 32, 35, 42, 50, 110, 113, 118, 124, 125, 154, 185: with the introduction to Sayana's Commentary and his commentary on the prescribed hymns.

(b) Yaska, Nirukta, I—VII.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------------|
| II. (1) Sudraka | .. | .. Mrichakatika. |
| (2) Bana | .. | .. Kadambari |

III. Mahabhasya.

IV.—One of the following:—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Nyayashastra, viz:— | 2. Vedantashastra, viz:— |
| (a) Kanada's Sutas with Praçastapada's Commentary. | (a) Vedantadhikarnamala. |
| (b) Gautama's Nyayadarçana with Vatsyayana's Bhasya. | (b) Çamkaracarya's Çarirakabhasya. |
| | 3. Dharmaçastra, viz:— |
| | (a) Mitaksara. |
| | (b) Kalamadhava. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Vyākaraṇaśāstra, viz:—
(a) Laghuçabdenduçekhara up to Karakanta.
(b) Pharibhasenduçekhara. | 5. Alamkāraśāstra, viz:—
(a) Abhinavagupta's Dhvanyalokālocana.
(b) Mammata's Kāvya-prakāṣa. |
|---|--|

APPENDIX B.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University. The fee of twenty-five rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age
2. Race.
3. Religion
4. Caste.
5. Present occupation
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Where educated.
9. Date of graduation
10. Subject in which to be examined.
11. Language to be the medium of examination.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma that he has passed the Degree of Bachelor Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the Panjab University not less than one academic year previously; that he has been enrolled for one academic year in this College; that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning shall be required to—

- (i) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the subject with which his thesis is connected ;
- (ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that for not less than two years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree ;
- (iii) submit an approved thesis on a subject previously accepted by the Syndicate, showing evidence of original works ; and
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, as the examiners may prefer, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

2. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of rupees one hundred.

3. Two examiners shall be appointed who shall both read the thesis and all the answer-papers, if any, and shall both be present at the oral examination, if any, and shall present a report to the Syndicate stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is, by reason of his attainments, a fit person to receive the Degree of Doctor.

DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Three examinations, for Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours, respectively, shall be held in each of the following subjects, namely : —

- The Arabic Language and Literature ;
- The Sanskrit Language and Literature ;
- The Persian Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* and shall begin on the first Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an affiliated institution during at least one year previous to the examination ;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the affiliated institution he has most recently attended ; and

(iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character, and

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined during the period that he has been enrolled in the institution from which he appears.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone a deficiency in lectures for very special reasons.)

(b) any Private Student admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate.

* For these examinations the following places have been appointed:—Delhi, Lahore, Srinagar, Peshawar.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

4. The following fees shall be levied :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For admission to the Proficiency examination in any of the three languages.	4	0	0
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any of the three languages.	7	0	0
For admission to the Honours Examination in any of the three languages.	10	0	0

5. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Six papers of questions shall be set in each examination ; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each written paper.

The minimum marks required to pass shall be in the aggregate and in the Translation or Composition paper *thirty-three* per cent. in the case of the Proficiency, *forty* per cent. in the case of the High Proficiency, and *fifty* per cent. in the case of the Honours Examination.

7. Candidates who gain *sixty* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks in the Proficiency, *sixty-five* per cent. or more in the High Proficiency, or *seventy* per cent. or more in the Honours Examination, shall be placed in the first division ; then those who gain *forty-five* per cent. or more in the Proficiency, *fifty* per cent. or more in the

High Proficiency, or *sixty* per cent. or more in the Honours Examination shall be placed in the second division, and all below in the third division.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit.

9. Any person who has passed any of the following examinations in Oriental Languages shall be exempted from passing in that language in the corresponding Degree Examination (whether in the Oriental or Arts Faculty) entered opposite thereto provided that the candidate goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks. —

Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian	Matriculation Examination.
Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or High Proficiency in Persian	Intermediate Examination
High Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or Honours in Persian	Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts

10. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Fazil*, *Shastri* or *Munshi Fazil* shall be granted to persons who shall pass the examination for Honours in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

11. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Alim*, *Visharada* or *Munshi Alim* shall be granted to persons who shall pass the examination for High Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian respectively.

12. Any person who has passed any of the above examinations in Oriental Languages may present himself for examination in the English paper of the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Examinations of the Arts Faculty successively by paying half the usual fee of the

said examination, and if successful, shall receive from the University a certificate testifying to his having passed in English in the examination concerned.

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

APPENDIX A.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature :—

Maulvi or Proficiency in Arabic Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar	.. Marah-ul-Arwah ; Fasul-i-Akbari ; Kafā ...	} I.
Literature	.. Panjab University Intermediate Course ; Divan Abul-Atahiya ...	
	Tarikh-ul-Khulafa ; Abdaul Asalib, pages 189-332 ...	} III.
Logic	.. Sharah Tahzib ...	
Law ...	.. Siraji or Kitabul Mavaris min Sha- rayi-ul-Islam ...	} V.
Translation	.. Arabic into Urdu, and vice versa ...	

Maulvi 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar	.. Sharah Mullāh to Bahs-i fī'l only ; Shāfi'a ...	} I.
Prosody	.. Al-Kāfi-fi-l 'Aruz-l-Kawāfi	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ...	Tārikh-i 'Temūrī to death of Temūr ; Panjab University B.A. Course (omitting Muqaddama Ibn-i- Khaladūn, pp. 92 to 146) ; Sāb'a Mu'-allaqa ...	I
Rhetoric ...	Mukhtasar Ma'ānī, first Fan only	III.
Logic ...	Katbī ; Sullam-ul 'Ulum ...	
Philosophy ...	Mebzi ...	
Law ...	Sharifi, Sharah Sirāji, or Kitāb-ul Mavari min Sharāya-'ul Islām ; Mu'amilāt-i Kadūri ...	IV.
Translation	Arabic into Urdu, and vice versa	V.
Composition	Essay in Arabic	VI.

*Maulvi Fasil or Honours in Arabic Examination.**For 1909 and 1910.**For 1909.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ...	Maqamat-i-Hariri ... Diwan-i-Ali Ibn-i-Abi Talib ... Diwan-i-Hamasa ... Diwan-i-Siqat-ul-Zand (the whole) ...	I. II.
Prosody ...	Muhit-ud-Dairah ...	III.
Rhetoric ...	Mutawwal ...	
Logic ...	Qazi Mubarak (Tasawwurat) ; Ham- dulla (Tasdiqat) ; Rashidaya (Ilm- i-Munazara) ...	IV.
Philosophy ...	Sadra ...	V.
Law ...	Muamlat Hidayah ...	
Composition	An Essay in elegant Arabic	VI.

For 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ...	Maqamat-i-Hariri ... Diwan-i Ali Ibn-i-Abi Talib ... Diwan-i-Hamasa ... Diwan-i-Siq-ul-zand (the whole) ...	I. II.
Prosody ...	Mubittud-Dairah ...	III.
Rhetoric ...	Mutawwal up to Mana Kulio	
Logic ...	Sharah-i-Matali (Tasawwurat) Hamdullah (Tasdiqat) Rashidiya (Munazarah) ...	IV.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Philosophy ...	Sadrah ...	V.
Law ...	Muamalat-i-Hidayah ...	
Composition ...	An essay in elegant Arabic	VI.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The following are the details of the Examination in the Sanskrit Language and Literature :—

Prājña or Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry ...	Vāsudevavijñāya with Supplement (Kāvya-mālā Series) ...	I.
Drama ...	Harṣadeva Nāgānanda ...	
Prose ...	Pañcatantra (the whole) ...	II.
Philosophy ...	(a) Nyāya : Viśvanātha Kārikā- vali ; or ...	III.
	(b) Vedānta : Vedāntasāra ; or ...	
	(c) Sāṃkhya : Sāṃkhyasāra ...	
Rhetoric ..	Vāgbhaṭṭaśāṃkārā Vṛttaratnāṅkara ..	IV.
Grammar ...	General Principles sufficient to en- able students to analyse any grammatical forms occurring in the text-books prescribed ; } (standard of questions to be indicated by Varadarāja's Madh- yakaumudī) }	V.
Translation ...	From Sanskrit into Hindi, and vice versa	VI.

Viçārda or High Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Drama ...	Viçikhaḍḍa, Mudrārākṣasa ...	I.
Poetry ...	Bhāravi's Kirātārjuniya ...	
Prose ...	Bāṇa's Harṣacarita ...	II.
Philosophy ...	(a) Nyāya : Muktāvali ; or ...	III.
	(b) Vedānta : Vedāntaparibhāṣa ; or ...	
	(c) Sāṃkhya : Sāṃkhyatattva- kaumudī ...	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric ...	Viçvanātha, Sāhityadarpaṇa ...	IV.
Grammar ...	Siddhāntakaumudī of Bhaṭṭojidik- ṣita, omitting Vaidika; (questions to be confined to the text only)	V.
Translation ...	From Sanskrit into Hindi, and vice versa ...	VI.
Composition ...	In Sanskrit ...	VI.

*Shāstra or Honours in Sanskrit Examination.**For 1909 and 1910.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Veda ...	Selections from Rigveda, I., Maṇḍala, viz., Suktas 1, 13, 22, 25, 32, 35, 42, 50, 110, 113, 118, 124, 125, 154, 185; with the introduc- tion to Śāyana's Commentary and his commentary on the prescribed hymns ...	I.
Vedāṅga ...	Yāska, Nirukta I-VII. ...	...
Drama ...	Sūdraka's Mṛichakatika ...	...
Poetry ...	Naishadiyacharita by Sri Harsha ...	II.

One of the following:—

Nyāyaśāstra ...	(a) Kaṇāda's Sūtras with Proçasta- pāda's Commentary ...	...
	(b) Gautama's Nyāyadarçana with Vātsyana's Bhāṣya ...	...
Vedāntaśāstra ...	(a) Vedāntādhikaraṇamālā ...	...
	(b) Çaṁkarācārya's Ārīrakabhāṣya ...	...
Dharmaśāstra ...	(a) Mītākāra ...	...
	(b) Kālamādhava ...	...
Vyakaraṇaśāstra ...	(a) Laghuçabdendroçekhara up to Kāraṇānta ...	...
	(b) Paribhāṣendroçekhara ...	...
Alaṅkāraśāstra ...	(a) Rasagangadhara by Jagau Nath (b) Mammata, Kāvya-prakāṣa ...	...
Translation ...	From Sanskrit into Hindi, and vice versa ...	IV.
Grammar ...	Mahābhāṣya ...	V.
Composition ...	In Sanskrit ...	VI.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Persian Language and Literature:—

Munshi or Proficiency in Persian Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS	PAPERS
Persian—		
Grammar ...	Ahsan-ul Qawā'id ...	I.
Literature ...	Buqa'at-i 'Alamgiri ...	
	Diwān-i Hāfiz up to 'Ain (inclusive) ...	
	Panjab University Intermediate Persian Course (Revised) ...	II.
	Nasikh-ul Tawārikh (selections) ...	
Moral Philosophy...	Akhlaq-i Jalāli (Hissa Siyāsat-i Mudan) ...	III
Translation ...	Persian into Urdu ...	IV
	Urdu into Persian ...	V.
Elementary Arabic—		
Grammar ...	Miftāh-ul Adab (Part I) ...	VI
Reader ...	Sullam-ul Adab (Col. Holroyd's edition) ...	

Munshi 'Alim or High Proficiency in Persian Examination

For 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Persian—		
Grammar ...	Makhzan-ul Fawa'id ...	I.
Literature ...	New Persian B.A. Course of the Panjab University ...	
	Abul Fazl (Daftar-i Awwal and Daftar-i Sani) ...	II.
	Tanqī'at Qisra ...	
	Qasaid-i Unsari ...	...

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Moral Philosophy...	Akhlaq-i Nasiri ...	III.
Translation ...	Persian into Urdu, and vice versa ...	IV.
Composition ...	An essay in Persian ...	V.
Arabic—		
Grammar ...	Miftah-ul Adab (the whole) ...	VI.
Reader ...	Panjab University Intermediate Arabic Course ...	
	Arabic Course ...	
For 1910.		
Persian—		
Grammar	Makhzan-ul-Fawaid ...	I.
Literature	New Persian B.A. Course of the Panjab University ...	
	Abul Fazl (Daftars I and II), Tauqiat-i-Kisra ...	
	Tahfatul-Iraqain ...	II.
Moral Philosophy	Akhlaq-i Nasiri ...	III.
Translation ...	Persian into Urdu and vice versa ...	IV.
Composition ..	An Essay in Persian ...	V.
Arabic—		
Grammar ...	Miftah-ul Adab (the whole) ...	VI.
Reader ...	Panjab University Intermediate Arabic Course ...	
	Arabic Course ...	

Munshi Fazl or Honours in Persian Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and prosody	Hadayiq-ul-Balaghah ...	I.
Literature ...	Panjab University B.A. Arabic Course (omitting Muqadma-Ibn-i-Khalladan, pp 92 to 146) ...	
	Qasaid Khagani (pp. 1 to 106) ...	
	Darra-i-Nadira (selections) ...	II.
	Waqayi Nimat Khan-i-Ali ...	III.
	Tarikh-i-Mujam ...	
Moral Philosophy	Akhlaq-i-Jalali (excluding bahs Nagma) ...	IV.
Translation ...	Persian into Urdu and vice versa ...	V.
Composition ...	An Essay in elegant Persian ...	VI.

APPENDIX B.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race
3. Religion.
4. Present occupation.
5. Residence.
6. Father's name.
7. Where educated.
8. Where to be examined.
9. Subject in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been enrolled for one academic year in this institution ; that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects of examination ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; that he has not already passed the examination ; and that he has signed the above application.

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR
LANGUAGES.

Three examinations, the Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours Examinations respectively, shall be held in each of the following Vernacular languages, namely :—

The Urdu Language and Literature ;
 The Hindi Language and Literature ;
 The Panjabi Language and Literature ;
 The Pashto Language and Literature .

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

They shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* and shall begin on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an institution affiliated to the University during at least one year previous to the examination ;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiencies in this period for very special reasons shown).

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which he has most recently attended ; and

(iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character ;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined during the period that he has been enrolled in the institution from which he appears.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone deficiencies in attendances for very special reasons).

(b) a private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

4. The fees prescribed are as follows :— Rs. A. P.

For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any Language. 4 0 0

For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any Language. 7 0 0

For admission to the Honours Examination in any Language. 10 0 0

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Six written papers shall be set in each examination, except in the examination in the Pashto Language and Literature, in which four papers shall be set in each examination : and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each question paper.

The minimum marks required to pass the Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations shall be 40 per cent. in each paper, and to pass the Honours Examination shall be 50 per cent. in each paper.

7. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit.

8. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

APPENDIX A.

URDU.

The Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ... ..	...	I.
Prosody ..	Bahr-ul-Uruz	} II.
Rhetoric ...	Faiz-ul-Bayān	
Literature— <i>Poetry</i>	Chashma-i-Faiz	} III.
	Subh-i-Id	
Prose	Mirat-ul-Urus	} IV.
	Surab-i-Hayāt	
	Taubat-un-Nasūh	} V.
	Urdu-i-Mu'allā	
	Mahādī-ul-Hikmat	} VI.
Composition ...	Gulshan-i-Akhlaq	
	An Essay in Urdu	VI.

For 1910.

Grammar ...	Mishbahul-Qawaid (Etymology)	I.
Prosody ...	Bahr-ul-Uruz	} II.
Rhetoric ...	Faiz-ul-Bayan	
Literature— <i>Poetry</i>	Chashma-i-Faiz	} III.
	Subh-i-Id	
Prose ...	Mirat-ul-Arus	} IV.
	Surab-i-Hayat	
	Taubat-un-Nasuh	} V.
	Urdu-i-Mu'allā	
	Gulshan-i-Akhlaq	} VI.
Composition ...	An Essay in Urdu	

The High Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Pro- sody ...	Faiz-ul-Mu'āni	} I.
	Hadāyaq-ul-Balāghat ka Urdū tar- juma	
Literature— <i>Poetry</i>	Muntakhibāt-i-Naẓm-i-Urdū	} II.
	Gulzār-i-Nasīm	
	Alif-Laila (Naumanuzūm)	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
<i>Prose</i>	'Ud-i-Hindi ...	...
	'Aql-o-Sha'ūr ...	...
	Fasāna-i-'Ajāib ...	...
	Ab-i Hayāt (History of the Lan- guage) ...	...
	Qanwāid-ul Mantiq ...	...
	Jāmi-ul Akhlāq (or translation of Akhlāq-i Jalāli) ...	...
Composition ...	An Essay in Urdu ...	...
<i>For 1910</i>		
Rhetoric and Pro- sody. ...	Faiz-ul-Ma'ani ...	...
	Hadaiq-ul-Balaghāt ka Urdu Tar- juma (Sahbai) ..	...
Literature— <i>Poetry</i>	Majmū'a Nazm-i-Azad by Maulvi ...	...
	Syed Mumtaz Ali ...	...
	Musaddas-i-Hali (Revised)	...
	Alif Laila (Naumanzum)	...
<i>Prose</i> ...	Ud-i-Hindi ...	...
	Aql-o-Sha'ūr ...	...
	Fasāna-i-'Ajāib ...	...
	Ab-i Hayāt (History of the Urdu Language) ...	...
	Misbāhul-Qawāid (Syntax) ...	...
	Jāmi-ul-Akhlāq (or translation of Akhlāq-i-Jalali) ...	...
Composition ...	An Essay in Urdu ...	...

HINDI.

*The Proficiency in Hindi Examination**For 1909 and 1910.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar, Prosody and Rhetoric ...	Navina Chandrodaya, all the four parts excluding Dhātu Viveka or the Appendix on roots	...
Poetry ...	Tulasī Rāmāyana, first three Kāndas, Sabbu Vilāsā ..	...
Drama ...	Ākuntalā Nāṭaka by Bihārī Lāl Varma. Mudrā Rākṣasa by Hari- chandra ...	...
Literature ...	Bhārata Manjari, by Jwālā Prasad, Durgēṣa Nandini, Parts I and II.	...
Science & Literature	Chārṇ Patha. Parts I and II. Trans- lation of Mubādi-ul-ulum ...	...
Composition ...	Composition and Essay-writing ...	...

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES. 151

The High Proficiency in Hindi Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar, Prosody and Rhetoric ...	Navina Chandrodaya, Chandarnava, by Bhikhāri Das, Vyangyārtha Kaumudi, by Pratap, Kavi Ras Raj, by Moti Rām ...	I.
Poetry ...	Tulasī Rāmāyana (the whole) ... Bhāṣa Kāvya Sangraha ... Behāri Satsai ...	
Drama ...	Prabodha Chandrodaya Nātaka ... Uttara Rama Charita, by Sītā Rām, B.A. ...	II.
	Ranadhir and Prema Mohini, by Sī Nivās Das ...	
Prose ...	Mahabhārata (Udyoga Parva) in Hindi, by Surat Chandra Sarna Prithvi Rāja Charitra ...	III.
Science & Literature	Chāru Pātha, Part III ... Kheti Sar, by Kānsbi Nath Prākṛit Bhugola, by Rādha Rāma Chaudhry ...	
Composition ..	Composition and Essay-writing ...	IV.
		V.
		VI.

PANJABI (GURMUKHĪ).

The Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	Vyākarna Sāra, by L. Bihari Lal, Pīngala Mañjari, by L. Bihari Lal ...	I.
Literature—Poetry	Gur Bilās, by Bhui Sukhā Singh, Saruktāvali, Adi Grantha (Sri Rāg) ...	
Prose	Tarka Saṅgraha, Sikhān-de-Rajdi Vithia ...	II.
Drama ..	Haṇuman Nātaka ...	
Translation ...	From Hindi into Panjabi, and vice versa ...	III.
Composition ...	An Essay in Panjabi ...	
		IV.
		V.
		VI.

For 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ...	(a) Laghu Vyākarna (Bhai Hazara Singh). ...	I.
	(b) Pingal Manjri (Bihari Lal) ...	
Literature—Poetry	(a) Sri Rag from Adi Granth. ...	II.
	(b) Vairag Shatak (Har Dyal) ...	
	(c) Saruktawali (by Har Dyal) ...	
	(d) Rana Surat Singh, Parts 1 and 2 (Khalsa Tract Society), ...	
Prose. ...	(a) Life of Guru Nanak by Bhai Dit Singh ...	III.
	(b) Tarak Sangraha (Bhanu Datt) ...	
	(c) Jang Marauli (Khalsa Tract Society). ...	
Drama ...	(a) Hanuman Natak ...	IV.
Translation ...	No fixed books ...	V.
Composition ...	No fixed books ...	VI.

The High Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	Vyākārana (3 parts) (Bihari Lal), Rūpa Dīpa Pingala ...	I.
Poetry ...	Adi Grantha (Bhagtan-di-Bānī), First tarangs of Vicharsagara ...	
Drama ...	Bacitra Nātak, Raj Prabodh Nātak. (B. Dit Singh) ...	III.
Prose ..	Panchtantar, first-half (by Yogi Shiv Nath). Janma Sākhi (by B. Dit Singh Gyani) of Guru Nanak ...	IV.
Translation ...	From Hindi into Panjabi, and vice versa ...	
Composition ...	An Essay in Panjabi ...	VI.

For 1910.

Grammar ...	(a) Panjabi Vyākarna Bodh (Mohan Singh) ...	I.
	(b) Rup Dip Pingal ...	
Literature—Poetry	(a) Panj Granthi ...	II.
	(b) Varan (Bhai Gurdas) ...	
	(c) Brind Sar (B. Aya Singh) ...	
	(d) Rana Surat Singh, Parts 3 and 4	

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES. 153

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Prose ...	(a) Vidya Ratnakar (Bihari Lal) ... (b) Vedant Sar (Bhann Datt) ... (c) Lectures by Bhai Sardul Singh Gyani, 1st half of the Book ...	... } ... } ... } III
Drama ...	Prabodha Chandra Natak ...	IV.
Translation ...	No fixed books ...	V.
Composition ...	No fixed books ..	VI.

The Honours in Panjabi Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS
Grammar ...	(a) Vyakarna (Bihari Lal) ... (b) Chhand Ratnawali ... (c) Bani Beora (Kh. T. Society) ...	... } ... } ... } I.
Literature—Poetry	(a) 22 Vars from Adi Granth ... (b) Bhagtan di Bani from Adi Granth ... (c) Panth Prakash (B. Gyan Singh) (d) Rana Surat Singh, Parts 5, 6, 7	... } ... } ... } II.
Prose ...	(a) Panch Tantar (Yogi Shiv Nath) (b) Anok Darshan (Bihari Lal) ... (c) Lectures by B. Sardul Singh Gyani, 2nd half of the book ...	... } ... } ... } III.
Drama ...	(a) Bachittar Natak ... (b) Shakuntala Natak by Dr. Charan Singh ...	... } ... } IV.
Translation ...	No fixed books ...	V.
Composition ...	No fixed books ...	VI.

PASHTO.

The Proficiency in Pashto Examination.

For 1909 and 1910.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	...	I.
Literature—Poetry	Dīwan-i Khushhāl Khan (the whole); Dīwān-i Mirza (the whole)	... } ... } II.
Prose ...	From Kalid. { Tawārikh Sultan i Afghāni { Mahmud Ghaz- navi and Tawā- rikh Murash'a ...	... } ... } III.
Composition ...	An Essay in Pashto ...	IV.

*The High Proficiency in Pashto Examination.**For 1909 and 1910.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ...	Adam Khan Darkhānī ...	... } I.
	Bābū Jan (the whole) ...	
	Abdul Hamid (the whole) ...	
	Abdur Rahmān ...	... II.
Composition ..	An Essay in Pashto ...	... III.
		... IV.

APPENDIX B.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Present occupation.
5. Residence.
6. Father's name.
7. Where educated.
8. Where to be examined.
9. Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been enrolled for one academic year in this institution ; that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects of examination ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; that he has not already passed the examination ; and that he has signed the above application.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage or Court fee stamps will not be received.

(ii) *ARTS FACULTY.*

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A Matriculation Examination shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall be held on the first Monday in March, or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate :

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any pupil of a recognised school who—

- (i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended ;
- (ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended :—

- (1) of good character ;
- (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the examination ;

* For the Examination in Arts the following places have been appointed :—

Lahore, Delhi, Mianwali, Ambala, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Hoshiarpur, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), Peshawar, Bannu, Jammu, Jullundur, Bhera, Ferozpur, Palampur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (3) of having completed an adequate course of study for the Matriculation Examination :
- (b) any private candidate eligible under Regulations XI who produces the following certificates signed or countersigned by the Head Master of a recognised school, by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle ; or by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of Native States, an officer of equivalent position :—
- (1) of good character ;
 - (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the examination.
 - (3) (Except in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 of Chapter XI) of not having read in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months previous to the Examination ;

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the Examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application on the form prescribed to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twelve rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of twenty rupees, and a statement (1) showing the place at. and the subjects in which, he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular or vernaculars he proposes to use for translation. Female private candidates shall be required to pay only the ordinary fee of rupees twelve. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twelve rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of twenty rupees on each occasion.

4. (a) The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

(b) An oral examination shall be held in the following :—

- (1) English Reading.
- (2) Physics and Chemistry.
- (3) Physiology and Hygiene.

English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects ; that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English, and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation, which shall be from and into the vernacular of the candidate.

5. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory ; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

Students who have already passed the Matriculation Examination without having taken up certain optional subjects may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects only on payment of the usual fee.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed and Compulsory Subjects.

1. English.
2. A Classical Language—
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin*
or Persian.
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. History and Geography.

Optional Subjects.

Not more than one of the following :—

1. A Vernacular Language of India (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Bengali or Pashto), or French or German.
2. Physics and Chemistry.
3. Physiology and Hygiene.
4. A Second Classical Language.
5. Drawing.

* Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French or German only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

* **NOTE.**—Female candidates shall be allowed to take up a Vernacular Language of India, or French or German, instead of a Classical Language or Persian as a fixed and compulsory subject, provided that they shall not take up a second Vernacular Language of India, French or German as an optional subject.

∴ The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
English	150
A Vernacular Language, or French or German ..	100
A Classical Language	150
Persian	120
History and Geography	100
Mathematics	150
Physics and Chemistry	150
Physiology and Hygiene	150
Drawing	150

8 The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In Physics and Chemistry and in Physiology and Hygiene this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the oral and practical examinations.

9. Candidates who gain *three hundred and seventy-five* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *two hundred and fifty* marks in the second division ; and all below in the third division.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

11. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

12. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar

shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic, Sanskrit, or Persian, shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

— — —

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—	<i>Marks.</i>
1. Oral examination : Reading	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper (a) Part I.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences	30
Part II.—Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences	30
Paper (b) Part I.—Composition	40
Part II.—Translation of passages of moderate difficulty of short idiomatic sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English ..	40
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

The translation into the Vernacular may be written in either Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi, or Bengali characters.

For candidates in Arts whose Vernacular is English (Special Papers)—

Paper (a)—				Marks.
I.—The paraphrase of a passage in both prose and poetry .. ..	..	..	..	40
II.—The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty .. ..	..	..	..	20
III.—The derivation of words .. ..	..	..	..	10
				<hr/> 70
Paper (b)—				
Composition .. ..	..	..	..	70
				<hr/> 150

NOTE.—The passages for paraphrase should not exceed 8 lines each. Words and phrases for explanation shall be limited to ten of each.

The derivation should be of ordinarily occurring classical words and should not exceed ten in number.

II.—History and Geography—				Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) History .. ..	..	..	..	55
(b) Geography .. ..	..	..	..	45
				<hr/> 100
III.—Mathematics—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Arithmetic and Algebra .. ..	..	..	..	75
(b) Practical and Theoretical Geometry .. ..	..	..	..	75
				<hr/> 150
IV.—Physics and Chemistry—				
1. Oral and practical examination .. ..	..	..	..	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Elementary Physics .. ..	..	..	..	60
(b) Elementary Chemistry .. ..	..	..	..	50
				<hr/> 150

161

V.—Physiology and Hygiene—			Marks.
1.	Oral and practical examination	.. ..	40
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a) Physiology	.. ..	70
	(b) Hygiene	.. ..	40
			<hr/> 150

VI.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a)	Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular; explanation of passages	.. .. .	75
(b)	1. Grammar	.. .. .	35
	2. Translation of easy passages from the Vernacular into the Classical Language..	40	75
			<hr/> 150

VII.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a)	Translation from Persian into the Vernacular : explanation of passages..	60
(b)	1. Grammar ..	30
	2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian ..	30
		<hr/> 120

VIII.—A Vernacular Language, or French or German—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Composition, including a Simple Essay ..	50
(b) Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty	50
	<hr/> 100

IX.—Drawing—

Paper (a)	Freehand Drawing from the flat ..	1 hr.	} 75
	Model Drawing	1 ..	
Paper (b)	Geometrical Drawing	1 ..	} 75
	Drawing to scale	1 ..	
			<hr/> 150

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1909 and 1910.*Arts Faculty.*

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY : 1909 AND 1910.

Outlines of the History of England and of India.

Geography.—The following syllabus is recommended :—

(1) *General.*

- (a) The Earth's shape ; day, night and the seasons.
- Divisions of the earth's surface ; Latitude and Longitude.
- The Compass ; simple map-making.
- Land-forms and the action of climatic forces upon them.
- The general relief of the globe, *i.e.*, the great slopes or the world as forming the continental water-partings, and deciding the general distribution of rainfall.

The great oceans of the world, and their relations to the great water-partings ; winds, tides, and currents.

- (b) The continents, their natural regions and surface, features, climate and rainfall, their influence on vegetation and on the distribution of mankind.

The Division of the continents into countries, the most important products, natural and manufactured, people—distribution and occupations, commerce, means of communication, trade routes and chief towns.

The British Empire to be studied in somewhat fuller detail. Map drawing of the continents and of India with the chief features as above

(2) *Special.*

Political and General Geography of India and Burma, including the following points :—

1. Natural regions and surface features.
2. Distribution of rocks and economic minerals.
- Action of weather on rocks. Formation of soil. The work of rain and rivers. Alluvium.
3. Climate.
4. Vegetation. (Forest, pasture-land, agricultural land, desert. Areas rendered cultivable by systems of irrigation. The distribution of teak, sal and cocoanut trees ; of rice, millet and wheat ; of cotton, tea and jute).

5. Animal life. (The principal animals and their distribution).
6. Industries. (The leading industries and their location. Circumstances favouring their growth).
7. Population (Approximate number and density. Distribution of races, languages and religions. Agricultural and non-agricultural elements of the Population).
8. Means of communication. (The chief roads, water-ways, railway and mountain passes).
9. Commerce. (The principal commodities exchanged and the countries of exchange. The chief ports and their leading imports and exports).

MATHEMATICS : 1909 AND 1910.

Arithmetic.—The whole, omitting recurring decimals, stocks and the process of extracting the cube root. The use of Algebraical symbols and processes shall be permitted.*

Algebra.—Simple Equations with one or more unknown quantities and Problems. Involution and Evolution, Factors. H.C.F. and L.C.M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations.

Geometry.—The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with easy extensions of them. In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

* *Arithmetic* (for 1910).—The whole, omitting recurring decimals, stocks, and the process of extracting the cube root but including the elements of decimal approximations. The use of Algebraical symbols and processes shall be permitted.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a Point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

- (i) a pair of alternate angles are equal,
 - or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal,
 - or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,
- then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one

equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities:—

$$\begin{aligned} k(a+b+c+\dots) &= ka+kb+kc+\dots, \\ (a+b)^2 &= a^2+2ab+b^2, \\ (a-b)^2 &= a^2-2ab+b^2, \\ a^2-b^2 &= (a+b)(a-b). \end{aligned}$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than, the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right, or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Proportion: Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on corresponding sides.

URDU : 1909 AND 1910.

Urdu Entrance Course of the Panjab University.

HINDI : 1909 AND 1910.

Bhasasar Sangraha, Parts I and II. (Nagri Pracharni Sabha Educational Series Nos. 1 and 2.)

BENGALI : 1909 AND 1910.

1.—(Poetry).

Padya Patha, Part III, by Babu Jaslu Gopal Chattopadhyaya.

2.—(Prose).

Charu Patha, Part III, by Babu Aukshoy Kumar Dutt.

3.—(Grammar) Bengali.

Vayakarana, by Pandit Loha Ram Siroratra, omitting the Chapters on Kavya, Chhanda and Alamkara or any equivalent Course in Bengali Grammar.

PASHTO : 1909 AND 1910.

Baharistan-i-Afghani, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.

Pashto Grammar, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE : 1909 AND 1910.

Elements of Physics and of Chemistry. The examination shall be mainly based on the Primers of Balfour, Stewart and Roscoe and shall include a knowledge of the Mechanical Powers. It will also test the candidate's practical knowledge of the instruments and processes described in those Primers.

SANSKRIT : 1909 AND 1910.

1. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar's First and Second Books of Grammar.
2. Kavyamanjari, by Chandi Charan Smriti Bhushan (1st Edition).

(Note.—The Kavyamanjari being considerably shorter than the Hitopdesha, it is intended that more attention should be given to Bhandarkar's Second Book of Sanskrit.)

ARABIC: 1909 AND 1910.

Alif Laila from Tuhfat-ul-Adab. First 45 pages.
 Poetical Portions of Tuhfat-ul-Adab. First 8 pages.
 Sullam-ul-Adab (the whole), 70 pages.
 Khulasat-un-Nahv (the whole), 70 pages.
 Miftah-ul-Adab.

PERSIAN: 1909 AND 1910.

1. Ganjina-i-Khirad. | 2. Jami-ul-Qawaid.

HEBREW: 1909 AND 1910.

The Book of Genesis.

GREEK: 1909 AND 1910.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I and II.

LATIN: 1909 AND 1910.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.
 2. Virgil—Æneid, Book 1.

FRENCH: 1909 AND 1910.

Xavier de Maistre's Voyage au tour de ma Chambre.

GERMAN: 1909 AND 1910.

Hauff's Die Karavane.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Starling's Primer of Physiology (Murray).
 Parkes' Manual of Health (S.P.C.K. Manuals of Elementary Science).

For 1910.

Wakefield's "Hygiene and Physiology" (Blackie's Science Text-Books).

DRAWING: 1909 AND 1910.

1. *Freehand Drawing from the Flat*—To copy to an enlarged or reduced size, from an example in the Panjab Drawing copy book, No. II. 1 Hour.
 2. *Model Drawing*.—Drawing any common subjects or casts of ornament in light and shade. 1 "
 3. *Geometrical Drawing*.—The whole of Practical Plane, and Section of Solid Geometry, as in Gill's New School of Arts Geometry. 1 "
 4. *Drawing to Scale*.—Plan, Section, and Elevation from solid objects. 1 "

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY—

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Matriculation Examination (Arts Faculty) of the Panjab University. The fee of rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste (a)
5. Present occupation
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.*
10. Where to be examined.
11. Subjects in which to be examined. { Fixed.
Optional.
12. Vernacular for Translation.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

The fee must be paid in Cash or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

CERTIFICATES.

I. I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he will have completed his fifteenth year by the 1st April next; that he has not already passed the Matriculation

* The school or schools, if any, attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each, shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

(A.F.) Examination ; and that he has signed the above application.

*Head Master of High School.**

II. For Public School Students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* Public School Student as defined in the Regulations.

*Head Master of High School.**

III. For Private Students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* Private Student as defined in the Regulations.

*Head Master of High School.**

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ARTS FACULTY.

The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places† as may be appointed by the Syndicate by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the two academical years preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons).

* See para. 2.

† The following places have already been appointed :—Delhi, Amritsar, Simla and Srinagar.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Matriculation Examination in *either* the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) any one of the following :—
- (1) The Matriculation Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of any other recognised University ;
 - (2) the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India ;
 - (3) the Cambridge Senior Local Examination* ;
 - (4) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges.
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended ;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended :—
- (1) of good character ;
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined.
- (The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in the number of lectures for very special reasons).
- (3) in the case of a candidate intending to appear at a practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being twenty-five).
- (b) Any private candidate, who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the

* Or the Higher Oxford Local Examination.

Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously one of the examinations enumerated above in (a) (ii) :

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-two rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-two rupees on each occasion.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects and *four* only. Three of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select one other subject, as hereinafter provided.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed subjects—

1. English.
2. A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin), or Persian, or, in the case of female candidates, French, German, or one of the Indian Vernaculars recognised by the University.
3. Mathematics or Physics and Chemistry.

Elective subjects (one and only one must be taken)—

1. Mathematics.
2. History.
3. Philosophy.
4. A branch of Science (Physics and Chemistry, Biology, Physiology, or Geology).
5. A Second Classical Language or Persian, or French, or German, or in the case of female candidates an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University, if not taken up as above.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Biology, Physiology and Geology only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
English	150
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Latin or Greek ..	150
Persian	120
French or German or Indian Vernacular ..	120
History	150
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	150
Science	150

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject.

In Science this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. is required in the oral and practical examinations.

9. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more shall be placed in the first division : those who gain not less than *two hundred and fifty* marks in the second division ; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

10. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years

before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

12. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian, shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—		Marks.
1. Oral examination : Reading .. ..	..	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Grammar, Explanation, and Paraphrasing of Passages in Poetry and Prose ..	..	70
(b) Translation from the Vernacular, including idiomatic sentences .. ..	..	35
Essay and Composition .. ..	..	35
		70
		150
For candidates whose Vernacular is English (a Special Paper)—		—
(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ..	..	70
		150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—Mathematics—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry ..	75
(b) Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms ..	75
	<hr/>
	150
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III.—History—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) First Paper	70
(b) Second Paper	80
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

IV.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Logic	70
(b) Elements of Psychology	80
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

V.—Science—

Any *one* of the following :—

1. Physics and Chemistry
2. Biology.
3. Physiology.
4. Geology.

(a) Oral and practical examination ..	50
(b) Two written papers of three hours each—	
(c) First paper	50
(d) Second paper	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

VI.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages: Grammar ..	75
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages ..	40
2. Translation from English into the Classical Language	35
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

VII.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each—		Marks.
(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages : Grammar		60
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	30	} 60
2. Translation from English into Persian	30	
		<hr/> 120 <hr/>

VIII.—French or German (*for Female Candidates*)—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from French or German into English and explanation of passages : Grammar		60
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from French or German into English and explanation of passages	30	} 60
2. Translation from English into French or German	30	
		<hr/> 120 <hr/>

IX.—A Vernacular Language—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from the Vernacular language into English and explanation of passages : Grammar		60
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Vernacular language into English and explanation of passages	30	} 60
2. Translation from English into the Vernacular language	30	
		<hr/> 120 <hr/>

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1909 and 1910.

Arts Faculty.

ENGLISH : 1909 AND 1910.

1909.		1910.	
Scott	.. Ivanhoe.	Scott	.. Ivanhoe.
Church	.. Roman Life in the Days of Cicero.	Church	.. Roman Life in the Days of Cicero.
Froude	.. Oceana.	Froude	.. Oceana.
Hughes	.. Alfred the Great.	Hugh	.. Tom Brown's Schooldays.
.....	"Globe" Poetry Reader for Advanced Classes (Macmillan).	Arnold's Laureate Poetry, Books ..	1. Wordsworth. 2. Tennyson. 3. Arnold's <i>Sohrab and Rustam</i> .

MATHEMATICS : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

1. *Arithmetic*.
2. *Algebra*.—Quadratic Equations. Theory of Quadratic Equations and Expressions; Imaginary Expressions; Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; Binomial and Exponential Theorems.
3. *Plane Geometry*.—Euclid, Books I to IV, VI and XI.

The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse including curvature and the application of the method of orthogonal projection.

4. *Trigonometry*.—Methods of measuring angles; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; Trigonometrical transformation; Solution of triangles; Properties of triangles; Area of a circle.
5. *Logarithms*.—The properties of Logarithms; Logarithmic Series; the use of Logarithmic tables; Proportional parts. ✓

For 1910.

1. *Arithmetic*.—Including contracted methods of multiplication and division, recurring decimals, decimal approximations, stocks.

2. *Algebra*.—Quadratic Equations, Theory of Quadratic Equations and Expressions; Linear Graphs. Imaginary Expressions; Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; Binomial and Exponential Theorems.

3. *Geometry*.—(a) *Plane Geometry of the straight line and circle*.

As for the Matriculation Examination, with the following additions:—

IN SCHEDULE A.

The construction of a circle about or in a given triangle.

The division of a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

The construction of a regular pentagon.

The construction on a given line of a figure similar to a given rectilinear figure.

To find a point in a given straight line, such that the sum of the distances of two given points from it is a minimum.

Two sides of a triangle being given, to construct the triangle such that its area is maximum.

IN SCHEDULE B.

If ABCD be four points taken in order on a straight line, $AB.CD + BC.AD + CA.BD = 0$.

In any triangle, the perpendiculars at the middle points of the sides, the perpendiculars from the vertices on the opposite sides, the bisectors of the angles, and the medians, are severally concurrent.

The feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumcircle are collinear.

The existence and simpler properties of the nine-points circle. Pythagoras's Theorem, and Converse.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD a median

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = 2BD^2 + 2AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the bisector of an angle

$$BA.AC = BD.DC + AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the perpendicular on the base from A, and AE the diameter of the circumcircle through A

$$BA.AC = EA.AD.$$

If ABCD be a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle

$$AC.BD = AB.CD + BC.AD.$$

The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distances from two given points is equal to a given ratio, is a circle.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, they can be placed, so that the lines joining their corresponding vertices are concurrent.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, their corresponding sides and diagonals are proportional.

If three concurrent straight lines be drawn from the angular points of a triangle to meet the opposite sides, the product of the three alternate segments taken in order is equal to the product of the other three segments (Ceva's Theorem), and conversely.

If a transversal cut the three sides of a triangle the product of the three alternate segments taken in order is equal to the product of the other three segments (Menelaus' Theorem), and conversely.

If two triangles are such that the lines joining corresponding vertices are concurrent, the intersections of corresponding sides will be collinear, and conversely.

(b) *Geometry of the Parabola and Ellipse.*

(1) *Parabola.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

Latus Rectum is four times the focal distance of the vertex.

$$PN^2 = 4 \cdot AS \cdot AN.$$

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line parallel to the axis, passing through the point of contact of the tangent parallel to the chords.

The focal chord which is bisected by any diameter is equal to four times the line joining the focus to the vertex of the diameter.

If QV is an ordinate to the diameter PV, then $QV^2 = 4 \cdot SP \cdot PV$.

If any chord QQ' intersects the directrix in D, SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ'.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix at right angles.

The sub-tangent is bisected at the vertex.

The normal at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance and the axis.

The sub-normal is equal to half the latus rectum.

The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on tangents is the tangent at the vertex

(2) *Ellipse.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and directrix.

$$CS.CX = CA^2, SP + S'P = AA'; CB^2 = SA.SA'.$$

If any chord QQ' of an ellipse intersect the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' . $P'N^2 : A'N.AN = CB^2 : CA^2$.

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre and the points of contact of tangents parallel to those chords.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix.

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the focus upon tangents is the auxiliary circle.

(c) *Solid Geometry.*

One and only one plane may be made to pass through any two intersecting straight lines.

Two intersecting planes cut each other in a straight line.

If a straight line be perpendicular to each of two intersecting straight lines at their point of intersection, it is also perpendicular to the plane in which they lie.

All straight lines drawn perpendicular to a given straight line at a given point are co-planar.

If one of two parallel straight lines be normal to a plane, the other will be so also.

Of all straight lines drawn from an external point to a plane, the perpendicular is the shortest: of obliques drawn from the given point, those which cut the plane at equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular are equal.

Straight lines parallel to a given straight line are parallel to one another.

The projection of a straight line on a plane is itself a straight line.

If a straight line outside a given plane be parallel to any straight line in that plane, it is also parallel to the plane itself.

If a straight line be perpendicular to a plane, any plane through it is also perpendicular to the given plane.

If two intersecting planes be each perpendicular to a third plane, their line of section is also perpendicular to that plane.

In a trihedral angle, the sum of any two of the face angles is greater than the third.

In a convex solid angle, the sum of the face angles is less than four right angles.

4. *Trigonometry*.—Methods of measuring angles; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; Trigonometrical transformation; Solution of triangles; Properties of triangles; Area of a circle; Graphs of simple trigonometrical functions.

5. *Logarithms*.—Expansion of $\log(1+x)$; use of Logarithms.

N.B.—Questions may be put which require the use of logarithmic tables.

HISTORY: 1909 AND 1910.

Paper (a): Myer	.. Modern Age (pages 1 to 453).
Paper (b): Jevons	.. Small Primer of Political Economy.
Myer	. Modern Age (pages 454 to end).

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY: 1909 AND 1910.

Mechanics.—Rectilinear Motion; Composition of Motions; Inertia and Momentum; Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force; the Force of Gravitation; Work and Energy; Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces; Centre of Gravity; Conditions of Equilibrium; Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium; Simple Illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium as in Pulley, Inclined Plane, Lever, Wheel and Axle; Elasticity of Volume and of Figure; Viscosity; Pressure in Liquid, its Variation with depth; Centre of Pressure; Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies; Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press; Density; Relation between Volume and Pressure in Gases; Atmospheric Pressure.

Sound.—The Production of Sound by Vibrating Sources and its Transmission through Material Media in Longitudinal Waves; The Features of Waves corresponding to Loudness and Pitch; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air; Echoes; Effect of Change of Temperature on the Velocity; Determination of Frequency by simple methods; Experimental investigation of the Fundamental Vibrations of Strings by means of the Sonometer; Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning-forks; Organ Pipes; Position of Nodes and Antinodes.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature; Construction and Use of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature; Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases with rise of Temperature; Con-

vection in Fluids; Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State; Latent Heat; Vapour Pressure; Boiling-point; Dew-point; Formation of Cloud, Fog, and Dew; Conduction; Definition of Thermal Conductivity; Radiation, its Emission, Propagation, Reflection, Refraction, and Absorption, its Relation to Light.

Light.—Laws of Propagation of Light; Measurement of Velocity; Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Photometry; Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces, and the formation of Images; Refraction at Plane Surfaces and by Prisms; Minimum Deviation; Chromatic Dispersion; the Formation of Images by Single Lenses; Long and Short Sight and their Correction by Lenses; the Combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets; Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction; The Magnetic Field; Lines of Force; The Earth as a Magnet; the simpler phenomena of Electrified Bodies; Conduction and Insulation; Electrification by Friction and by Induction; Quantity of Electricity; the two kinds of Electrification produced or destroyed in equal amounts; Distribution of Electrification on Conductors; Electric Field; Strength of Field; The Inverse Square Law of Electric Force; Potential; Capacity; Energy of Charge; Electric Discharge; Electric Current; the various Cells; Accumulators; Magnetic Field of Current; Magnetic Measurement of Current; Galvanometers; Electromotive Force; Difference of Potential; Resistance; Ohm's Law; Volt; Ohm; Ampere; Heating and Chemical Effects of Currents; Thermo-electricity; Identification of Current with Electric Discharge; Action on Current Circuits in a Magnetic Field; Electromagnetic Induction; Faraday's Law; Lenz's Law; Induction Coil.

Chemistry.—Distinction between Chemical and Physical Change, Conditions affecting Chemical Change; Solution; Crystallisation, Filtration, and other Operations employed in Chemistry; Elements and Compounds; Symbols, Formulæ and Equations; Modes of Chemical Action; Chemical Nomenclature; Laws of Chemical Combination; Atomic Theory; Chemical Equivalent; Atomic and Molecular Weight; Valency; Avogadro's and Gay Lussac's Laws; Chemical Calculations; Volumes and Weights of Gases formed at specified Pressures and Temperatures; Problems relating to Gaseous Combinations. Percentage Compositions and Calculation of Formulae.

Systematic study of the following Elements and Compounds, their Condition in Nature, usual methods of Preparation and chief Properties: Oxygen, Ozone, Hydrogen, Water, Hydrogen Peroxide, Carbon, its Oxides. Marsh gas. Nitrogen, its Oxides, Nitric acid and Nitrates, Ammonia, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Bleaching Powder, Chlorates, Perchlorates, Hypochlorates,

Bromine and Hydrobromic acid, Iodine and Hydriodic acid, Fluorine and Hydrofluoric acid, Sulphur, its Oxides, Hydrogen Sulphide, and the Sulphides, Sulphurous, and Sulphuric acids and salt, Thiosulphates, Carbon Disulphide, Phosphorus, Phosphorus and Phosphoric acids, Phosphine, Arsenic and its tests, Boron. A brief description of the following Metals, outlines of the most important metallurgical processes, important Compounds, Uses and Tests: Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc, Mercury, Aluminium, Copper, Silver, Iron, Tin, Lead, and Antimony. The Nature of Combustion; Structure of a Flame; Cause of Luminosity; Oxidation and Reduction; Blowpipe Flame and its Use; Acids, Alkalis, and Salts; Neutralisation.

Practical Chemistry.—A practical acquaintance with the use of the Blowpipe, the Pipette, the Burette; Filtration; the Fitting up of ordinary Chemical Apparatus; the Preparation and Properties of the following: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Ammonia, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Marsh gas, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Hydrofluoric acid, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Sulphuric acid. Analysis of an easy salt by dry methods, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

In the practical examination, candidates must present their original laboratory note-books initialled and dated by their professors.

Practical Physics.—Measurements of Lengths in the Metric system by Scale and Vernier; Estimation by Eye of Tenths; Measurements of Lengths of Curves and Circumferences, of Areas of plane figures by the use of Squared Paper, of Volumes of Solids and Liquids by the Burette and marked Flask; the Plotting of Experimental Results Graphically on Squared Paper; Observations with the Simple Pendulum; Determination of the Conditions of Equilibrium of Three Forces, Parallel and otherwise; Determination of the Centre of Gravity of Plane Figures; Quantitative Experiments with the Lever; the Use of the Balance; Determination of Density of Solids and Liquids by means of the Hydrostatic Balance, the Specific Gravity Bottle and Common Hydrometer; Verification of Archimede's Principle; the Reading of the Barometer; Testing of the Fixed Points of Thermometers, Comparison of Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometers; Determination of the Specific Heat of a Metal; Qualitative Experiments in Radiation; Verification of the Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Tracing of the Path of Rays through Plates and Prisms; the Production of a Spectrum; Changes in the Size and Nature and Determination of the Position of Images formed by Plane and Concave Mirrors and Convex Lenses; the Arrangement of Lenses, &c., to form a Microscope and the Various Forms of Telescopes; the Use of Rumford's and Bunsen's Photometers; the Magnetisation of Steel by Contact and by Electric Currents; the Tracing of Lines of Force in a

Magnetic Field ; the Charging of Electroscopes ; Testing of the sign of Electrostatic charges ; the Setting up of Common Batteries ; Determination of the Direction of an Electric current by a Magnetic Needle ; the Setting up of Apparatus for the Electrolysis of Water ; the Use of the Galvanometer ; the Action of a Condenser.

In the practical examination, candidates must present an account, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory experiments performed in the course of their studies.

Books suggested :—

Lodge's *Mechanics*. (Chambers).

Jones's *Light, Sound and Heat*. (Macmillan).

Poyser's *Elementary Magnetism and Electricity*. (Longmans).

Jago's *Elementary Chemistry* (Longmans).

Walker's *Elementary Chemistry* (Bell).

Wilberforce and Fitzpatrick's *Laboratory Note-book of Elementary Practical Physics* Pts. I—III (Camb. Univ. Press).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

Botany—

The fundamental facts and principles of Morphology and Physiology. The general histology of the cell, tissues, and tissue-systems treated in an elementary manner. The elements of the Morphology and Physiology of the Angiosperms embracing (a) the structure (macroscopic and microscopic) of the root, stem and leaf ; (b) the structure of a typical flower and modifications of the type ; (c) the inflorescence, and the principal types of branching ; (d) the structure and development of the seeds and embryo ; (e) the principal types of fruits ; (f) the dispersal of the seeds and fruits ; (g) the main facts in relation to nutrition, growth, and reaction to environment. The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms : The distinctive facts in the life-history of *Pinus* ;

The structure and life-history of the Fern, *Funaria*, *Spirogyra*, *Saccharomyces* and *Bacterium*.

The general principles of classification and a knowledge of the following Natural Orders of which types for illustration are to be taken as far as possible from the Panjab flora :—*Ranunculaceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Cruciferae*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Umbelliferae*, *Labiatae*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ* and *Graminaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, *Malvaceæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*.

Practical Examination.

In the practical examination in Botany candidates will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe specimens of plants included in the above Syllabus.

The following books are suggested :—

- J. M. Lowson's text book of Botany (Clive).
- Edmonds' Elementary Botany (Longmans).
- Ainsworth Davis' Text-book of Biology, Part I. (C. Griffin).
- Farmer's Practical Elementary Botany (Longmans).
- Mudge and Maslen's Class-book of Botany (Arnold).

Zoology—

The elements of Vertebrate Morphology, and Physiology especially as exemplified by the Rabbit, the Fowl or Pigeon, and the Frog. The leading resemblances and differences in the structural plan of the three. The chief features in the osteology with special reference to the skull and limbs, and in the visceral anatomy of each, including the general structure of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, excretory, and genito-urinary organs. The histological character of the epithelial, connective muscle, and nerve tissues, blood and lymph. The characters and mode of formation of their ova and spermatozoa. The outlines of the development of the above types.

The distinctive features of the Invertebrate group, and the structure and life-history of Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra, Liver fluke, Leech, Lumbricus, Anodonta, and Astacus.

Practical Examination.

In Zoology each candidate will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe the animals named in the foregoing Syllabus.

The following books are suggested :—

- Lloyd Morgan's Animal Biology (Longmans).
- Ainsworth Davis' Text-book of Biology, Part II. (C. Griffin).
- T. G. Parker's Zootomy (Macmillan).
- H. G. Wells and A. M. Davis' Text-book of Zoology (Longmans).
- Marshall's Frog (Smith Elder).
- Howe's Atlas of Practical Elementary Biology (Macmillan).
- Beddard's Practical Elementary Zoology (Longmans).
- Bourne's Introduction to the Comparative Anatomy of Animals.
- Marshall and Hurst's Practical Zoology.
- Parker's Practical Zoology (Macmillan).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY : 1909 and 1910.

The structure of the animal Cell and of the Tissues, treated in an elementary manner. The minute structure and functions of the Organs concerned in Nutrition. The Blood and its Circulation, including an elementary knowledge of the apparatus of the circulation. The leading facts connected with the Physiology of Respiration ; also the structure of the apparatus of breathing. The structure and functions of the Kidney and Skin. The elementary facts connected with Food and its Digestion ; the Nutrition, and the balance of Income and Expenditure of the body. The structure and functions of the Nervous System and of the Sense Organs dealt with in an elementary manner. The basal facts of Reproductions and Lactation.

Oral and Practical Examinations.

In the Oral and Practical Examinations the candidate will be examined on the above subjects. His practical knowledge will be tested by means of models, or actual specimens, and he will be expected to recognise typical specimens of tissues and organs under the microscope.

The following books are suggested :—

McGregor Robertson's Text-book of Physiology (Blackie).

Hill's Manual for Human Physiology (Arnold).

Thornton's Physiology (Longmans Advanced Science Manuals).

Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology (Macmillan).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

GEOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The crust of the globe ; Rocks and their classification ; Crystalline, Vitreous and Clastic Rocks ; Aqueous, Igneous (Volcanic and Plutonic) and Metamorphic rocks ; General characters and composition of the common rock-forming minerals ; The general characters and composition of the common types of Rocks ; Forms of stratification ; Proofs of the original horizontality of

strata ; False-bedding ; Thinning out and changes in the characters of beds ; Ripple-mark and other features produced during deposition ; Consolidation of strata ; Formation of Concretions ; Jointing ; Cleavage ; Metamorphism ; Elevation ; Proofs of slow and violent movements in the earth's crust ; Bending, Folding and Inversion of strata ; Out-crop ; Dip and Strike ; Faults ; Erosion and Throw. Denudation, Subaerial and Marine ; Escarpments, Outliers, and Inliers ; Unconformity and overlap ; Drawing of simple geological sections ; Fossils, their nature and mode of preservation ; Pseudo fossils ; Derived fossils ; Use of fossils in distinguishing between marine and freshwater strata ; The meaning of the terms species, variety, genus, family, order ; Extinct forms ; Faunas and Floras ; Use of fossils in making a chronological classification of stratified rocks ; Strata identified by their organic remains ; General characteristics of the forms of life in the Cainozoic, Mesozoic, newer Palæozoic and older Palæozoic eras respectively. The order of succession of the great geological systems and the leading characteristics of their British representative ; Volcanic Rocks ; Crystalline and glassy lavas ; Scoriae, Lapilli, Tuffs, etc. ; Different types of Volcanic outbursts ; Explosive and effusive action ; Volcanic cones and their varieties ; Volcanic Dykes ; Parasitical cones and composite volcanic mountains ; Volcanic craters ; Consolidation and alteration of volcanic materials ; Volcanic rocks associated with strata of different geological periods ; Plutonic Rocks ; Granitic masses and their mode of occurrence ; Porphyritic, pegmatitic and drusy varieties ; Veins ; Dykes ; Sheets ; Sills ; included fragments and segregation ; Relations of Plutonic masses to the rocks into which they are intruded ; Contact metamorphism around Plutonic rock ; Evidences of differences of geological age in Plutonic rocks ; Metamorphic rocks ; Degrees of metamorphic action ; Distinctive characters of gneisses, granulites and schists ; Foliation ; Mineral veins and other ore-deposits ; Chief minerals occurring as ores and veinstones ; Arrangements of minerals in veins ; Regulation of mineral veins to rocks which they traverse.

In the oral and practical examination each candidate will be required to recognize characteristic rocks and fossils.

The following book is suggested :—

Bird's Advanced Geology (Longmans).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1910.

The crust of the globe ; Rocks and their classifications ; Crystalline, Vitreous and Clastic Rocks ; Aqueous, Igneous (Volcanic and Plutonic) and Metamorphic rocks ; General characters, composition and description of the common rock-forming

minerals and ores; The general characters and composition of the common types of Rocks; Forms of stratification; Proofs of the original horizontality of strata; False-bedding; Thinning out and changes in the characters of beds; Ripple-mark and other features produced during deposition; Consolidation of strata; Formation of Concretions; Jointing; Cleavage; Metamorphism; Elevation; Proofs of slow and violent movements in the earth's crust; Bending, Folding and Inversion of strata; Out-crop; Dip and Strike; Faults; Hade and Throw. Denudation, Subærial and Marine; Escarpments, Outliers and Inliers; Unconformity and overlap; Drawing of simple geological sections; Fossils, their nature and mode of preservation; Pseudo fossils; Derived fossils; Use of fossils in distinguishing between marine and freshwater strata; The meaning of the terms species, variety, genus, family, order; Extinct forms; Faunas and Floras; Use of fossils in making a chronological classification of stratified rocks; Strata identified by their organic remains; General characteristics of the forms of life in the Cainozoic, Mesozoic, newer Palæozoic and older Palæozoic eras respectively. The order of succession of the great geological systems and the leading characteristics of their British representative; Volcanic Rocks; Crystalline and glassy lavas; Scoriae, Lapilli, Tuffs, etc.; Different types of Volcanic outbursts; Explosive and effusive action; Volcanic cones and their varieties; Volcanic Dykes; Parasitical cones and composite volcanic mountains; Volcanic craters; Consolidation and alteration of volcanic materials; Volcanic rocks associated with strata of different geological periods; Plutonic Rocks; Granitic masses and their mode of occurrence; Porphyritic, pegmatitic and drusy varieties; veins; Dykes; Sheets; Silts; included fragments and segregation; Relations of Plutonic masses to the rocks into which they are intruded; Contact metamorphism around Plutonic rock; Evidences of differences of geological age in Plutonic rocks; Metamorphic rocks; Degrees of metamorphic action; Distinctive characters of gneisses, granulites and schists; Foliation; Mineral veins and other ore-deposits; Chief minerals occurring as ores and veinstones; Arrangements of minerals in veins; Regulation of mineral veins to rocks which they traverse.

In the oral and practical examination each candidate will be required to recognise characteristic rocks and fossils, and describe and identify from hand-specimens common rocks and minerals; to distinguish between the various classes of rocks and to recognise the commonest rock-forming minerals by means of the petrological microscope.

The following books are suggested:—

W. W. Watts	.. Geology for Beginners (Macmillan).
Hatch's	.. Mineralogy.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

SANSKRIT : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Sakuntala. | 2. Kalidasa, Kumara
Sambhava, I—V. |
| 3. Bhagavadgita, Chapters, I—VI. | |

For 1910.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Sakuntala. | 2. Kalidasa, Kumara
Sambhava, I—V. |
| 3. MacDonell's Sanskrit Grammar. | |

ARABIC : 1909 AND 1910.

1. The Arabic selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University (excepting *Alif Laila*, Nights 537-553).
2. *Panj Ganj*.
3. *Hidayat-un-Nahv*.
4. *Diwan* : Abul Atahya, from *Qafiyatun Alif* to the end of *Qafia Ta* or first 54 pages.

HEBREW : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Exodus. | 2. Ruth. | 3. The Psalms. |
|------------|----------|----------------|

For 1910.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Exodus. | 2. 1 Samuel. | 3. Psalms 1-72. |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|

GREEK : 1909 AND 1910.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1. Herodotus | .. | .. Book I. |
| 2. Homer | .. | .. Iliad, Books III-VI. |
| 3. Euripides | .. | .. Hippolytus Crowned. |

LATIN : 1909 AND 1910.

- | | | |
|-----------|----|----------------------------|
| 1. Livy | .. | .. Book V. |
| 2. Cicero | .. | .. Pro Cluentio. |
| 3. Virgil | .. | .. Æneid (Books I and II). |

PERSIAN : 1909 AND 1910.

1. Persian Selections (*Revised*) for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Mohsini.
3. Ahsan-ul-Qawa'id.

FRENCH : 1909 AND 1910.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|
| 1. Racine | .. | Athalie. |
| 2. Prosper Merimee | .. | Colomba, edited by C. H. Parry, M.A. (Longmans, Green & Co.). |
| 3. Voltaire | .. | Siecle des Louis XIV. |

GERMAN : 1909 AND 1910.

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|-------------|----|----|--|
| 1. Buchheim | .. | .. | Balladen and Romanzen (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics). |
| 2. Lessing | .. | .. | Nathan der Weise (Edited by Buchheim, Clarendon Press). |
| 3. Goethe | .. | .. | Aus Meinem Leben, Wahrheit und Dichtung, Part I. |

PHILOSOPHY : 1909 AND 1910.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|---|
| G. Croom Robertson | .. | .. | Elements of Psychology. |
| Jevons | .. | .. | Elementary Lessons in Logic, omitting Lessons XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX. |

URDU (FOR GIRLS) : 1909 AND 1910.

1. The Training College Urdu Course of reading with the exception of the following chapters:—
 - 1.—Quwwat-i-Mutkhayyilah, pages 101—117.
 - 2.—Istidlal-zanni, pages 129—139.
 - 3.—Poem-Talazimah-i-Ulum, pages 176—181.
 2. Nairang Khiyal (excluding pages 1—49.)
 3. Misbahul-Qawaid (Grammar).
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APPENDIX C.

The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (Arts Faculty) Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of twenty-two rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.
10. Where to be examined.
11. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
12. Subjects in which to be examined { Fixed.
Optional.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the _____; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

* The fee must be paid in cash [or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Lahore beginning on the third Monday in March or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The Examination shall be open to—

(a) any college student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a college affiliated to the University during the two academical years preceding the examination (the Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons) ;

(ii) has—

(1) passed not less than two academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Arts Faculty of the Panjab University or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the First Arts or other equivalent examination of any other recognised University ; *or*

(2) has taken the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning with English as one of his subjects in the B.O.L. Examination.

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended ;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character ;

- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined (the Syndicate may condone a deficiency in the number of lectures for very special reasons) ;
- (3) in the case of a candidate intending to appear at a practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being fifty) ;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in Arts, or some equivalent examination.

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination, can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only, namely, English and two of the following :—

- (1) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, or Persian).
- (2) Pure Mathematics.
- (3) Applied Mathematics.
- (4) History and Political Economy.
- (5) Philosophy.
- (6) A Branch of Science (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology or Geology).
- (7) A Second Branch of Science.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Physiology only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

6. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
English	150
Sanskrit or Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin	150
Persian	120
History and Political Economy	150
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	150
Science	150

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in English, in one other subject and in the aggregate of pass papers, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In English and Science this percentage shall be required in both the oral and the written examinations.

8. Candidates who gain *two hundred and ninety* marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and ten* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent. of the

aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

9. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the Honours Examination in Persian shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

Similarly a candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning may be allowed "pass marks" in any one language taken by him in that examination.

12. Any candidate may be examined for Honours in any one subject of the subjects which he takes up for the Bachelor of Arts Examination on payment of an extra fee of twenty rupees. A candidate shall not be required to attend any special lectures to be eligible for Honours.

13. Two Honours papers shall be set in addition to the pass papers in each subject.

One hundred marks shall be allotted to each of those Honours papers.

Unless a candidate obtains fifty per cent. in the Pass papers in the subject in which he seeks for Honours, his Honours papers shall not be examined. To obtain Honours a candidate must obtain at least thirty-three per cent. in the two Honours papers taken together. The order of merit in a subject will be settled by the combined results of the Pass and Honours papers in that subject.

The marks gained in the Honours papers shall not be added to the total gained in Pass examination.

An Honours list shall be published in each subject in order of merit.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—				Marks
1.	Oral examination	Reading*	.. ..	10
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			..
	(a)	Explanation of passages in poetry with questions on the text-books and their authors	..	60
	(b)	Explanation of passages in prose with questions on the text-books and their authors; an Essay	.. ..	80
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

* In the Oral test in English the candidates shall be required to read two passages, one of which they shall be allowed to glance over before reading, and the other at sight from a book not at the time in the hands of the Examiner; the seen passage shall be chosen as at present, and the unseen shall be taken at random from an easy book of modern English.

II.—History and Political Economy—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) History	75
(b) Economics	75
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

III.—Mathematics—

1. *Applied Mathematics*—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Statics : Dynamics	75
Hydrostatics	75
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909.

Paper (a)	100
Paper (b)	100
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

2. *Pure Mathematics*—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Analytical Geometry	75
Differential Calculus : Integral Calculus	75
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909.

Paper (a)	100
Paper (b)	100
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

IV.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Psychology	75
(b) 1. Moral Science	40
2. Inductive Logic or Natural Theology	35
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

V.—Science—

Marks.

Any one of the following :—

1.	Physics.				
2.	Chemistry.				
3.	Botany.				
4.	Zoology.				
5.	Physiology.				
6.	Geology.				
1.	Practical examination	..	..	..	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—				
	(a) First paper	..	..	..	50
	(b) Second paper	..	..	..	50
					<hr/> 150

VI.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a)	Poetry : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages ; Grammar and Prosody	..			75
(b) 1.	Prose : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages	..	..	..	40
	2 Translation from English into Classical Language	..	..	..	35
					<hr/> 150

VII.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a)	Poetry : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages ; Grammar and Prosody	..			60
(b) 1.	Prose : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	30			} 60
2.	Translation from English into Persian and Composition	30	..	..
					<hr/> 120

APPENDIX B.

**Courses of Reading for the B.A. Examination of
1909 and 1910.***Arts Faculty.*

ENGLISH : 1909 AND 1910.

<i>For 1909.</i>		<i>For 1910.</i>	
Shakespeare	1. Macbeth. 2. The Tempest.	Shakespeare	.. 1. Macbeth. 2. The Tempest.
Palgrave	.. Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, Book IV.	Palgrave	.. Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, Book IV.
Froude	.. Life of Julius Cæsar.	Froude	.. Life of Julius Cæsar.
Thackeray	.. Henry Esmond.	Thackeray	.. Pendennis.
Holmes	.. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.	Kinglake	.. Eothen.
Lobban	.. English Essays.	P. G. Hamerton	Human Inter- course.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

- Paper I.—Gardiner's Students' History of England.
Smith's History of Ancient India.
Seeley's Expansion of England.
- Paper II.—Walker's Political Economy.
Warner's Landmarks of English Industrial History.
Morrison's Indian Industrial Organisation.

For 1910.

- Paper I.—Gardiner's Students' History of England.
Smith's History of Ancient India.
Seeley's Expansion of England.
Maleson's: Akbar (Rulers of India Series).
- Paper II.—Seager's Introduction to Economics.
Warner's Landmarks of English Industrial History.
Morrison's Indian Industrial Organisation.

MATHEMATICS : 1909 AND 1910.

*Applied MATHEMATICS—**(a) Statics—*

Parallelogram and triangle of Forces. Resultant of parallel forces. Couples. Moments. Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity, or centroids. Friction. Simple cases of tension of strings. Levers, pulley, wheel, and axle, inclined plane, screw. Virtual velocities.

(b) Dynamics—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work, and energy, Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion,—(1) in a straight line, (2) in a parabola, (3) in a circle. Simple cases of impact. Simple Harmonic Motion, Pendulum.

(c) Hydrostatics—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure. Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases. Centre of pressure. Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies. Metacentre. Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure. Specific gravity and the methods of determining it. Measurement of heights by the barometer. Mixture of gases. Descriptions of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving bell, the balloon, siphon, and Brahma press as applications of hydrostatical principles. The equilibrium of revolving liquid.

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909 AND 1910.

Paper (a)—Loney's Treatise on Elementary Dynamics.

(b)—Aldis Optics, omitting Chapters III and IX. Parker's Astronomy.

Pure MATHEMATICS.

For 1909 and 1910.

(a) Analytical Plane Geometry—

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates. Transformation of co-ordinates. The straight line. The circle. The parabola. The ellipse. The hyperbola. The general equation of the second degree.

(b) Differential Calculus—

Definition of Differential coefficients. Differentiation of function of a single variable. Successive differentiation. Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simpler applications. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of functions and implicit functions. Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable. Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes. Tracing of curves.

(c) Integral Calculus—

Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational fractions. Integration by formulæ of reduction. Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Paper (a)—Charles Smith's *Analytical Conics*.

Paper (b)—Murray's *Introductory Course in Differential Equations*, omitting Ch. XII.

For 1910.

Paper (a)—Askwith's *Pure Geometry*.

Smith's *Analytical Conics* (omitting Trilinear and Tangential Co-ordinates).

Paper (b)—Murray's *Introductory Course in Differential Equations*, omitting Ch. XII.

PHILOSOPHY : 1909 AND 1910.

*For 1909.**(a) Psychology—*

Stout

.. *Manual of Psychology*.

Berkeley (George)

.. *A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*.

NOTE.—The student will be expected to show an adequate knowledge of the history of Philosophy from Des Cartes to Hume in reference to this work.

(b) (1) *Moral Science* :—Seth (James) : *A Study of Ethical Principles*.

(2) { *Inductive Logic* :—Fowler's *Inductive Logic*.
 { *Natural Theology* : Knight's *Aspects of Theism*.

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909.

Plato : *Republic* (English Translation).

For 1910.

(a) Psychology—

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| James .. | .. Text-book of Psychology. |
| Berkeley (George) .. | .. A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. |

NOTE.—The student will be expected to show an adequate knowledge of the history of Philosophy from Des Cartes to Hume in reference to this work.

- (b) (1) Moral Science :—Seth (James) : A Study of Ethical Principles.
- (2) { Inductive Logic : Fowler's Inductive Logic.
 { Natural Theology : Knight's Aspects of Theism.

HONOURS PAPERS, 1910.

Plato : Republic (English Translation).

PHYSICS : 1909 AND 1910.

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—As for the Intermediate Examination together with the following :—The Balance ; Motion in a Circle ; Simple Harmonic Motion ; Simple, Conical, and Torsional Pendulums ; Kinetic Energy and Work ; Moments of Inertia, Kinetic Energy of a Rotating body ; Torsional Vibrations ; the Compound Pendulum ; Determination of the Intensity of Gravity ; Simple Elasticity treated experimentally ; Young's Modulus ; Bulk Modulus ; Modulus of Rigidity ; Friction ; Viscosity of Liquids and Gases ; Diffusion of Liquids and Gases ; Surface Tension ; Conservation and Dissipation of Energy ; Availability of Energy.

Sound.—Nature of Wave Motion ; Distribution of Velocity and Pressure in Sound Waves ; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Gases ; Calculation of Velocity from Elasticity and Density ; Effect of Change of Temperature on Velocity ; Quality of Sound ; Analysis of Compound Notes ; Harmonic Tones of Strings and Air-columns ; Determination of Frequencies ; Musical Scales ; Temperament ; Ratios of the Frequencies of the more important Intervals ; Effect on Pitch due to Motion of Source, Observer, and Medium ; Resonance : Forced and Free Vibrations ; Reflection of Waves ; Stationary Waves ; Longitudinal and Transverse Vibrations of Strings, Rods, and Air-columns ; Interference of Sound ; Beats ; Explanation of Consonance and Dissonance.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature ; Construction and Use of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature ; Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases ; Quantity of Heat ; Specific Heat ; Calorimetry ; Change of State ; Latent Heat ; Evapora-

tion; Vapour Pressure; Connection between Pressure and Melting and Boiling Points; Liquifaction of Gases; the Critical State; Hygrometry; Dewpoint; Conduction; Radiant Energy, its Emission, Propagation, Reflection, Refraction, and Absorption; its Relation to Light; Prevost's Theory of Exchanges; Kinetic Theory of Gases; the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and its Determination.

Light.—Propagation; Intensity of Illumination; Photometry; Measurement of Velocity. Romer's, Bradley's, Fizeau's, and Foucault's Methods; Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Reflection and Refraction from Plane and Spherical Surfaces; Calculation of the Position and Size of Images; Prisms and Lenses; Chromatic Dispersion; Measurement of Refractive Index; Spectrum Analysis; Absorption and Emission Spectra; the Colour of Bodies; Colour Sensation; Optical Instruments; the Eye; Defects of Vision; the Wave Theory; Simple cases of Interference; Diffraction; the Colours of Thin Plates; the Production of Plane Polarisation; Double Refraction; Circular Polarisation; Interference of Polarised Light.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Electrostatic Attraction and Repulsion; Laws of Electrostatics; Electrostatic Induction; Conduction and Distribution of Electricity; Electric Machines and other Sources of Electrification; Condensers; Simple Theory of Electrostatic Potential; Electrometers; Specific Inductive Capacity; Electrostatic Units; Phenomena of Discharge; Atmospheric Electricity; Magnetic Attraction and Repulsion; Distribution of Magnetism; Terrestrial Magnetism; Laws of Magnetism; Force; Magnetic Potential; Magnetic Permeability; Hysteresis; Diamagnetism; the Magnetic Circuit; Voltaic Cells; Magnetic Effects of Currents; Electrodynamics; Ohm's Law and its Consequences; Galvanometers and other Electrical Instruments; Electrical Measurements; the Electromagnetic and Practical Systems of Units; Thermo-electricity; the Production of Heat and Light by Currents; Electric Energy, its Supply and Measurement; Continuous and Alternating Current Motors; Mutual and Self-Induction; Dynamos and Transformers; Laws and Theory of Electro-chemistry; Telegraphy and Telephony; the Production and Properties of Electric Waves; the Electromagnetic Theory of Light and other Relations between Light and Electricity.

Practical Work.—Measurements of Lengths by Vernier, Calipers, Beam Compass, Screw gauge and Spherometer; the Estimation of Tenths; Measurement of Areas of Plane Figures; Measurements of Volumes by Burette and by Weighing; the Use of the Balance, including the method of Oscillations; Determination of Specific Gravities of Solids and Liquids by the Hydrostatic Balance, Specific Gravity Bottle, Nicholson's Hydrometer, Jolly's Balance, and Common Hydrometer; Determination of Acceleration of Gravity by the Simple Pendulum;

the Use of the Barometer including the Measurement of Heights ; Verification of Boyle's Law ; Determination of Velocity of Sound by means of a Resonance Tube ; Thermometric Testing ; Determination of Boiling and Melting Points of Substances ; the Use of the Constant Volume ; Air Thermometer ; Determination of Specific Heats of Solids and Liquids and of Latent Heat of Water and Steam by the method of Mixture, and the Specific Heat of Liquids by the Method of Cooling ; Determination of Hygrometric State of the Atmosphere by Regnault's Hygrometer and the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer ; Photometry by Bunsen's and Rumford's Photometers ; Verification of Laws of Reflection and Refraction ; the Tracing of Rays through Plates and Prisms ; Measurement of Focal Lengths of Concave and Convex Mirrors and Lenses ; Determination of the Magnetic Moments of Magnets and the Intensity of Magnetic Fields ; the Exploration of Magnetic Fields ; the Absolute Measurement of Current in a Wire ; the Comparison of Electrical Resistances by Substitution and by Wheatston's Bridge ; the Comparison of Electromotive Forces by Deflection of a Galvanometer and by the Potentiometer. A higher degree of accuracy will be expected in the B.A. course than in the Intermediate course.

The following books are suggested :—

- Lodge's Elementary Mechanics (Chambers).
- Glazebrook's Heat and Light (Camb. Univ. Press).
- Stewart's Advanced Heat (Clive).
- Catchpool's Sound (Clive).
- S. P. Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).
- Poyser's Advanced Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
- Watson's Text-book of Physics. Books I and IV (Longmans).

For Practical Work :—

Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics (Longmans).

In the Practical Examination, candidates must present an account, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory experiments performed in the course of their studies.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

For Honours, a fuller and more theoretical treatment of the syllabus of the pass course will be expected, but candidates shall not be required to solve problems involving a knowledge of the Differential Calculus.

The following additional books are suggested :—

Edser's Heat for Advanced Students (omitting Chs. XIV—XVII) (Macmillan).

Hadley's Magnetism and Electricity for Students (Macmillan).

Wagstaff's Properties of Matter (Clive).

Emtage's Light (Longmans) (omitting Chs. IV, VI, XIV, XVI—XVII.).

For 1910.

For Honours, a fuller and more theoretical treatment of the syllabus of the pass course will be expected, but candidates shall not be required to solve problems involving a knowledge of the Differential Calculus.

In practical work the syllabus shall be the same as that laid down for all B.Sc. candidates.

The following additional books are suggested :—

Edser's Heat for Advanced Students (omitting Chs. XIV—XVII) (Macmillan).

Hadley's Magnetism and Electricity for Students (Macmillan) (omitting the portions in small print).

Wagstaff's Properties of Matter (Clive).

Emtage's Light (Longmans) (omitting Chs. IV, VI, VII, XIV, XVI—XVII).

CHEMISTRY : 1909 and 1910.

Physical.—Atomic and Molecular Theories ; Valency ; Methods of determining Atomic and Molecular Weights ; Laws of Chemical Action ; General Properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases ; Nature of Solution ; the Dissociation Theory ; Electrochemistry ; Mass Action ; Thermochemistry ; Crystalline Forms and the relation of Crystallography to Chemical Theory ; Radioactivity from a Chemical standpoint ; Catalysis ; Arithmetical Problems relating to Chemical Theory.

Inorganic.—The Occurrence, Preparation and Properties of the Elements and their chief Compounds—excluding the Rare Metals—treated especially with regard to the Periodic Classification ; Outlines of the main Metallurgical Processes treated non-technically.

Organic.—The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation, General Characters, and Constitutional Formulæ of the Paraffins, Olefines and Acetylenes ; their Haloid Derivatives, Alcohols, Etheral Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, Ketones, Amines, Amides ; Compounds of the Alcohol Radicals with Sulphur Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Silicon ; the Organo Metallic bodies ; The

Carbohydrates; Cyanogen compounds; Urea; the Uric acid Group; the Aromatic Hydrocarbons and their principal derivatives; Naphthalene, Anthracene and their principal derivatives; Pyridine and Quinoline; the common Alkaloids; Furfuran; Pyrrol; Theophen; Theory of Stereoisomerism.

Practical Work.—Simple Inorganic Preparations; easy Qualitative Analysis of two acids and two bases, the bases belonging to different groups; Simple Volumetric Analysis.

In the Practical Examination, candidates must present an account, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory experiments performed in the course of their studies.

The following books are suggested :—

- Bailey and Briggs' Tutorial Chemistry (Clive).
- Remsen's Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
- Holleman's Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
- Holleman's Organic Chemistry (Wiley).
- Pattison Muir's Course of Practical Chemistry, Vol. I (Longmans).

HONOURS PAPERS, 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

For Honours a more detailed treatment of the syllabus will be required, indicating somewhat more extended reading.

Historical.—History of Chemistry from early times to 1860 treated in an elementary manner, so as to show the gradual development of modern chemical theory.

The following additional book is suggested :—

- Cohen's Theoretical Organic Chemistry.

For 1910.

For Honours a more detailed treatment of the syllabus will be required, indicating somewhat more extended reading.

Historical.—History of Chemistry from early times to 1860 treated in an elementary manner, so as to show the gradual development of modern chemical theory.

In practical work the syllabus shall be the same as that laid down for all B.Sc. candidates.

The following books are suggested :—

- Bauer's History of Chemistry (omitting the biographical section), (Arnold).
- Cohen's Theoretical Organic Chemistry.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

BOTANY : 1909 AND 1910.

Histology.—The Structure of the Cell ; the Chemical, Physical and Physiological characters of Protoplasm ; the inclusions of Protoplasm (starch, aleurone grains, mineral crystals and other metaplasmic substances) ; the origin of Cells ; the Cell-sap ; and the Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, together with its Origin and Growth ; Cell fusions ; the Origin and growth of Tissues : Formation of Tissue systems ; the Primary Tissues and their distribution : the Secondary Tissues.

Organology.—The Development of Form in the Plant ; Relations of Symmetry ; Branch systems ; the Morphology of the Shoot and Root ; the Embryology of Plants.

Physiology.—The Physical and Vital properties of Plant ; Turgidity and Tension of Tissues : the Physiology of Nutrition, Respiration, Growth and Reproduction ; the Phenomena of Movements.

The Special Morphology and Physiology of the following groups of plants :—

Thallophyta—(a) *Algæ* (Nat. Orders : Nostocaceæ, Protococcaceæ, Volvocineæ, Conjugatæ, Characeæ, Fucaceæ). (b) *Fungi*, (Nat. Orders : Schizomycetes, Myxomycetes, Basidiomycetes).

Bryophyta—(a) *Hepaticæ* (Nat. Order : Marchantiaceæ). (b) *Musci*. (Nat. Order : Sphagnaceæ).

Pteridophyta—*Filicineæ*. (Nat. Order : Polypodiaceæ).

Gymnospermia—*Coniferaæ*.

Angiospermia.—*Ranunculaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, *Cruciferaæ*, *Polygalaceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Malvaceæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, *Vitaceæ*, *Anacardiaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Cactaceæ*, *Ficoideæ*, *Umbelliferaæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Asclepiadaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Loganiaceæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, *Labiataæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, *Salicaceæ*, *Orchidaceæ*, *Zingiberaceæ*, *Muscineæ*, *Palmaceæ*, and *Graminaceæ*.

The taxonomic relations of these according to the system of classification in Hooker's *Flora of British India*.

Practical Examination.

The Practical examination will embrace (a) examination and description of microscopic specimens ; (b) examination and description of plants or parts of plants ; (c) identification of specimens ; (d) preparation of specimens and tissues for microscopic examination ; (e) microscopic technique ; (f) fundamental experiments in physiology.

The following books are suggested :—

Vine's Text-book of Botany (Sonnenschein).

Straasburger's Text-book of Botany (Macmillan).

Green's Manual of Botany (Churchill).
Vine's or Sach's Physiology of Plants.
Hooker's Flora, British India.

For the Practical part of the examination.—Bower and Vine's Practical Instruction in Botany (Macmillan); Strassburger and Hillhouse's Practical Botany (Sonnenschein); Darwin and Acton's Practical Physiology (Camb. Univ. Press).

Candidates will be required to submit their original note books, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

Honours, 1909 and 1910 :—Candidates for Honours in Botany shall be required to show an advanced acquaintance with some special portion of the subject selected by them. Two extra papers will be set, both of them in relation to the special portion of the subject, and of these two papers, one shall be a paper of questions and the other a short list of subjects for an essay, only one of which the candidate will be expected to attempt, and no marks will be given for answers in connection with more than one.

The special portion in Botany for 1909 and 1910.—The Physiology of Plants.

ZOOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The principles of Classification; Sexual and Non-Sexual Reproduction, the more important facts relating to the development of the Ovum and the formation of the Embryonic Layers; the leading facts in the developments of the Echinodermata, Coelenterata, Worms, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Hemichordata, Urochordata, Cephalocordata, and Craniota.

The Systematic Zoology (Morphology and Physiology) of the Protozoa and Non-Chordate Metazoa, viz. :—Porifera, Coelenterata, Worms, Echinodermata, Arthropoda, and Mollusca.

The Systematic Zoology of the Chordate Metazoa, viz. :—Balanoglossus and Cephalodiscus, Tunicata, Amphioxus, Myxine, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia.

The Principles of Natural Selection.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique, and to examine, dissect or describe the following animals and skeletons, in addition to those prescribed for the Intermediate Examination. *Actinosphaerium*, *Monocystis*, *Euglena*, *Sycon*, *Obelia*, *Aurelia*, *Actinia*, *Leptoplana*, *Taenia*, *Ascaris*, *Brachionus*, *Bugula*, *Antedon*, *Asterias*, *Echinus*, *Cucumaria*, *Nereis*, *Sipunculus*, *Scalopendra*, *Periplaneta*, *Scorpio*, *Chiton*, *Buccinum*, *Sepia*, *Ascidia*, *Amphioxus*; *Scylium*, *Lacerta*, and skeletons of *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, *Madrepora*, *Tubipora*, *Salmo*, *Chelone*, *Gavial*, *Naja*, *Python*, *Gallus*, *Struthio*, *Echidna*, *Ornithorhynchus*, *Macropus*, *Bradypus*, *Manatus*, *Equus*, *Sus*, *Ovis*, *Canis*, *Felis*, *Erinaceus*, *Monkey* (*Catarrhine* and *Platyrrhine*) *Homo*.

The following books are suggested :—

- Parker and Haswell's Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan).
- Shipley's Text-book of Zoology (Camb. Univ. Press).
- Thomson's Outlines of Zoology (Pentland).
- Marshall and Hurst's Practical Zoology (Smith Elder).
- Wallace's Darwinism (Macmillan).

Candidates will be required to submit their original note books, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1910.

The principles of Classification; Sexual and Non-Sexual Reproduction, the more important facts relating to the development of the Ovum and the formation of the Embryonic Layers; the leading facts in the developments of the Echinodermata, Coelenterata, Worms, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Hemichordata, Urochordata, Cephalocordata and Craniota.

The Systematic Zoology (Morphology and Physiology) of the Protozoa and Non-Chordate Metazoa, viz. :—Porifera, Coelenterata, Worms, Echinodermata, Arthropoda, and Mollusca.

The Systematic Zoology of the Chordata Metazoa, viz. :—Balanoglossus and Cephalodiscus, Tunicata, Amphioxus, Myxine, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia.

The Principles of Heredity, Variation and Evolution.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique, and to examine, dissect or describe the following animals and skeletons, in addition to those prescribed for the Intermediate Examination. Actinosphaerium, Monocystis, Euglena, Sycon, Obelia, Aurelia, Actinia, Leptoplana, Taenia, Ascaris, Brachionus, Bugula, Antedon, Asterias, Echinus, Cucumaria, Nereis, Sipunculus, Scolopendra, Periplaneta, Scorpio, Chiton, Buccinum, Sepia, Ascidia, Amphioxus; Scylium, Lacerta, and skeletons of Foraminifera, Radiolaria, Madrepora, Tupipora, Salmo, Chelone, Gavial, Naja, Python, Gallus, Struthio, Echidna, Ornithorhynchus, Macropus, Bradypus, Manatus, Equus, Sus, Ovis. Canis, Felis, Erinaceus, Monkey (Catarrhine and Platyrrhine) Homo.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Haswell's Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan).

Shipley's Text-book of Zoology (Camb. Univ. Press).

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology (Pentland).

Marshall and Hurst's Practical Zoology (Smith Elder).

Wallace's Darwinism (Macmillan).

Locke's Recent Progress in Heredity, Variation and Evolution.

Candidates will be required to submit their original notebooks, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

Honours Papers, 1909 and 1910.—Candidates for Honours in Zoology shall be required to show an advanced acquaintance with some special portion of the subject selected by them. Two extra papers will be set, both of them in relation to the special portion of the subject, and of these two papers, one shall be a paper of questions and the other a short list of subjects for an essay, only one of which the candidate will be expected to attempt, and no marks will be given for answers in connection with more than one.

The special portion in Zoology for 1909 and 1910.—The Protozoa.

PHYSIOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The General Histology of the Animal Cell, and the Structure, Chemical composition and Functions of the Tissues of man and animals; the Blood and Lymph; the circulation of the blood and lymph embracing the Machines of the circulation of the blood and of the movement of the lymph; the Innervation and Nutrition of the Heart; and the Innervation of the Blood-vessels; the Physiology of Respiration; the Chemistry of Digestion and Nutrition; the Physiology of Absorption, Excretion, Metabolism and Dietetics; Animal Heat; the General Physiology of Muscle and Nerve; Electro-Physiology; the Structure, Development and Functions of the Central Nervous System; the Structure and Functions of the Organs of Sense; Reproduction; the Chemistry of the Animal body.

In the Oral and Practical Examination candidates will be examined in the above subjects, and will be practically tested in Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the construction and use of Physiological Apparatus and will be required to show a knowledge of Experimental Physiology.

Candidates will be required to submit their original note-books, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested:—

- Foster's Text-book of Physiology (Macmillan).
- Landois and Stirling's Text-book of Physiology (C. Griffin).
- Howell's Text-book of Physiology (Rebman).
- Halliburton's Text-book of Physiology (Murray).
- Stewart's Manual of Physiology (Balliere, Tindall and Cox).
- Hall's Text-book of Physiology (Rebman).

For the Practical part—

- Schafer's Essentials of Histology (Smith Elder).
- Stirling's Practical Histology (C. Griffin).
- Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology and Stirling's Practical Physiology (C. Griffin).
- Schafer and Brodie's Experimental Physiology (Longmans).
- Milroy's Practical Physiological Chemistry.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1910.

The General Histology of the Animal Cell, and the Structure, Chemical composition and Functions of the Tissues of man and animals; the Blood and Lymph; the circulation of the blood and lymph embracing the Machines of the circulation of the blood and of the movement of the lymph; the Innervation and Nutrition of the Heart; and the Innervation of the Blood-vessels; the Physiology of Respiration; the Chemistry of Digestion and Nutrition; the Physiology of Absorption, Excretion, Metabolism and Dietetics; Animal Heat; the General Physiology of Muscle and Nerve. Electro-Physiology; the Structure, Development and Functions of the Central Nervous System; the Structure and Functions of the Organs of Sense; Reproduction; the Chemistry of the Animal body.

In the Oral and Practical Examination candidates will be examined in the above subjects, and will be practically tested in Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the construction and use of Physiological Apparatus and will be required to show a knowledge of Experimental Physiology.

Candidates will be required to submit their original note-books, initialled and dated by their professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested:—

Foster's Text-book of Physiology (Macnullan).
Landois and Stirling's Text-book of Physiology (C. Griffin).
Howell's Text-book of Physiology (Rebman).
Halliburton's Text-book of Physiology (Murray).
Stewart's Manual of Physiology (Balliere, Tindall and Cox).
Hall's Text-book of Physiology (Rebman).

For the Practical part—

Schafer's Essentials of Histology (Smith Elder).
Stirling's Practical Histology (C. Griffin).
Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology and Stirling's Practical Physiology (C. Griffin).
Schafer and Brodie's Experimental Physiology (Longmans).
Milroy's Practical Physiological Chemistry.
Tigersted's Physiology.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

Honours Papers, 1909 and 1910.—Candidates for Honours in Physiology shall be required to show an advanced acquaintance with some special portion of the subject selected by them. Two

extra papers will be set, both of them in relation to the special portion of the subject and of these two papers, one shall be a paper of questions and the other a short list of subjects for an essay, only one of which the candidate will be expected to attempt, and no marks will be given for answers in connection with more than one.

The special portion in Physiology for 1909 and 1910.—The Chemical Physiology.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Distribution of temperature in the Earth's crust and the observations by which it is determined; Comparison of the density of Earth with that of its Crust; Chemical composition of the Earth's crust and of Meteorites; The common rock-forming Minerals. Their forms of Crystallization. Physical peculiarities, Chemical composition, and the characters by which they can be distinguished in thin sections under the microscope; The Macroscopic and Microscopic characters of the common type of Rocks; their Chemical composition, Mineralogical constitution and distinctive Structures; Distinction between False-bedding and Unconformity; Conditions of Deposition as indicated by characters of strata; Origin of oolitic and other structures in aqueous rocks. Origin of flint and chert; Formation of various nodular structures; Origin of joints; Cleavage, its nature and origin; Folds, Faults, Thrusts and their varieties, Contact and Regional metamorphism; Nature of Earthquakes and their connection with movements in the Earth's crust; The methods employed in constructing geological Sections and Maps: The nature of the processes to which Fossils owe their preservation: Portions of organisms that undergo fossilizations; The chief living and extinct groups of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms; Range in space and time; Persistent types; Synthetic types; Sub-division of the system of strata and zones, characterised by their faunas and floras; Leading features and characteristic fossils of the series of British formations, Variations in character and thickness of the British formations, and their general correlation with strata in Europe, North America and other parts of the world; General characteristics of Indian formations; Volcanic rocks of different composition and structure; Formation of peculiar types of volcanic products; Comparison of ancient and modern Lavas, and explanation of the formation of secondary minerals and structures.

In the Oral and Practical examination candidates will be required to recognise and describe rocks, minerals, and fossils; to examine with a petrological microscope sections of rocks and crystals and to draw geological maps and sections.

The following books are suggested :—

Bird's Advanced Geology (Longmans).
 Rutley's Study of Rocks (Longmans).
 Bauermann's Systematic Mineralogy (Longmans).
 Wood's Elementary Palæontology, Invertebrate (Cambridge Press).
 Manual of the Geology of India (Introductory Portion).
 Geikie's Text-book of Geology.

For 1910.

Distribution of temperature in the Earth's crust and the observations by which it is determined: Comparison of the density of Earth with that of its Crust; Chemical composition of the Earth's crust; the Chemical composition and characters of Meteorites; The common rock-forming Minerals. Their forms of Crystallization, Physical peculiarities, Chemical composition, and the characters by which they can be distinguished in thin sections under the microscope; The Macroscopic and Microscopic characters of the common type of Rocks; their Chemical composition, Mineralogical constitution and distinctive Structures; Distinction between False-bedding and Unconformity; Conditions of Deposition as indicated by characters of strata; Origin of oolitic and other structures in aqueous rocks; Origin of flint and chert; Formation of various nodular structures; Origin of joints; Cleavage its nature and origin; Folds, Faults, Thrusts and their varieties, Contact and Regional metamorphism; Nature of Earthquakes and their connection with movements in the Earth's crust; The methods employed in constructing geological Sections and Maps: The nature of the processes to which Fossils owe their preservation: Portions of organisms that undergo fossilizations; The chief living and extinct groups of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms; Range in space and time; Persistent types; Synthetic types; Subdivision of the system of strata and zones, characterised by their faunas and floras; Leading features and characteristic fossils of the series of British formations; Variations in character and thickness of the British formations, and their general correlation with strata in Europe, North America and other parts of the world; General characteristics of Indian formations; Volcanic rocks of different composition and structure; Formation of peculiar types of volcanic products; Comparison of ancient and modern Lavas, and explanation of the formation of secondary minerals and structures.

In the Oral and Practical Examination candidates will be required to recognise and describe rocks, minerals, and fossils; to examine with a petrological microscope sections of rocks and

crystals; to identify crystal systems and symmetry from models; and to draw geological maps and sections.

The following books are suggested :—

Bauermann's	..	Mineralogy.
Elementary Palæontology	..	Woods (Camb. Univ. Press).
Text-book of Geology	..	Geikie, Sir A. (Macmillan).
Study of Rocks	..	Rutley (Longmans).
Manual of the Geology of India (Introductory portion).		

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

SANSKRIT: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Bhavabhuti	..	Malatimadhava.
Bana	..	Kadambari, pp. 1—125 (as in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series.")

History of Sanskrit Literature by MacDonnell.
Kathopanishad and Kenopanishad.

NOTE.—Under Grammar in paper (a), special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar. Professor MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar (New Edition) is recommended for this purpose.

For 1910.

Bhavabhuti	..	Mahaviracaritam.
Bana .. .. .	..	Kadambari, pp. 1—125 (as in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series.")

History of Sanskrit Literature by MacDonnell.
Kathopanishad and Kenopanishad.

NOTE.—Under Grammar in paper (a), special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar. Professor MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar (New Edition) is recommended for this purpose.

Honours Papers, 1909 and 1910.—Paper I.—Outlines of Vedic Grammar and a selection of about 10 Vedic hymns, viz., Rig Veda, I. 19 I. 27, I. 154, II. 12, III. 59, IV. 46, V. 26, VII. 68. VII. 75, VIII. 30, X. 90, X. 121 (Paterson's Selections).

Paper II.—Further questions on the History of Sanskrit Literature.

Unseen Translation.

ARABIC : 1909 AND 1910.

1. *Revised* Arabic B.A. Course of the Panjab University.

PERSIAN : 1909 AND 1910.

1. New Persian B.A. Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Jalali, part Tadbir-i-Manzil and Siyasat-i-Mudan.
3. Mirza Jafar : Sar Guzasht-i-Wazir Khan-i-Lanqaran.

HEBREW : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

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| 1. Deuteronomy. | | 3. Isaiah. |
| 2. Proverbs. | | 4. Daniel. |

For 1910.

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|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 1. Deuteronomy. | | 4. Daniel. |
| 2. Proverbs. | | 5. 1 Kings. |
| 3. Isaiah. | | |

GREEK : 1909 AND 1910.

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|-----------------|----|-------------|
| 1. Thucydides | .. | Book I. |
| 2. Demosthenes | .. | De Corona. |
| 3. Sophocles .. | .. | Ajax. |
| 4. Æschylus .. | .. | Prometheus. |

LATIN : 1909 AND 1910.

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|------------|----|----|--|
| 1. Tacitus | .. | .. | Germania. |
| 2. Cicero | .. | .. | Pro Archia and Pro Milone. |
| 3. Virgil | .. | .. | Georgics, Books I and II. |
| 4. Horace | .. | .. | Odes, Books I and II, and Art Poetica. |
| 5. Terence | .. | .. | Phormio. |
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APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY—

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a).
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.
10. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.
11. Subjects in which to be examined.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that he has signed the above application.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

- (a) any College student who—
 - (i) is a graduate in Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, or in the case of a candidate taking up English is a Bachelor of Science of the University of the Panjab ;
 - (ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended ;
 - (ii) produces a certificate of good character signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended ;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate and is a graduate in Arts of the Panjab or any other recognised University.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.

The following are the subjects of examination :—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) History.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

6. The examination in languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions on the standard writings of the language.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

7. The examination in English shall include translation into English from the Vernacular of the candidate and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English, a paper of English Literature of the 19th century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule. It shall also include questions on the History of the English Language and Literature.

8. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

9. Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

10. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in each subject.

11. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty* per cent. in the aggregate

and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper, excepting the paper set in Language on composition (including Essay and Translation) for which *fifty* per cent. shall be required.

12. Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *sixty* per cent., in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

13. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect stating the class in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

The following are the special readings in Languages for 1909 and 1910 :—

ENGLISH: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Poetry.

Shakespeare	..	..	Hamlet (Tragedy), Merry Wives of Windsor (Comedy), Coriolanus (History). Cymbeline (Romance).
Chaucer	..	..	Knight's Tale.
Spencer	..	..	Færie Queene, Book II.
Milton	..	..	Comus, Lycidas.
Ward	..	..	The English Poets, Vol. IV. Selections from Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Mathew Arnold, Tennyson, with introductions.
Tennyson..	..	..	Idylls of the King.

Prose.

Bacon .. ..	..	..	Advancement of Learning, Books I and II.
Burke .. ..	..	..	Speeches on American Taxation, &c., Ed. by Selby (Macmillan's English Classics.)
Macaulay .. ..	..	..	Essays on Bacon and Pitt.
R. W. Emerson ..	..	..	Representative Men.
Frederic Harrison .	..	..	Cromwell (Twelve English Statesmen Series).
Morley .. ..	..	..	Life of Burke (Englishmen of Letters Series).
Charles Reade ..	..	..	The Cloister and the Hearth.
N. Hawthorn ..	..	..	The House with Seven Gables.

General.

Greenough & Kittredge	..	..	Words and Their Ways in English Speech (Macmillan & Co.).
Whitney .. ..	..	..	Language and the Study of Language (complete edition).
Dowden .. ..	..	..	Shakespeare: His Mind and Art.

NOTE.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature. No books are prescribed under this head.

*For 1910.**Poetry.*

Spenser .. ..	..	..	Faerie Queene, Book I.
Shakespeare ..	..	..	Hamlet; Twelfth Night; 1 and 2 Henry the Fourth; Cymbeline; Antony; Othello.
Milton .. ..	..	..	L'Allegro; Il Penseroso; Paradise Lost, Books I, II, III.
Dryden .. ..	..	..	Select Satires (Ed. Ch. Collins).
Pope .. ..	..	..	Essay on Man.
Tennyson .. ..	..	..	In Memoriam; Princess; Idylls: Selections (Golden Treasury Series).
Wordsworth ..	..	..	Selections (Do. do. do.).
Palgrave .. ..	..	..	Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.

Prose.

George Eliot ..	..	..	Adam Bede; Mill on the Floss.
Thackeray .. ..	..	..	Vanity Fair.

Dickens	Pickwick.
Carlyle	Past and Present.
Froude	Short Studies on Great Subjects, 4 Vols.
R. H. Hutton	Literary Essays.
Walter Pater's	Appreciations.

History of Literature.

Saintsbury	Elizabethan Literature.
C. H. Herford	The Age of Wordsworth (Ed. Hales).
Hugh Walker	The Age of Tennyson (Ed Hales).
Moulton	Shakespeare as a Dramatic Art- ist.
Stephen Gwynn	Masters of English Literature.

General.

Greenough and Kittredge	Words and Their Ways in Eng- lish Speech (Macmillan).
Sweet	History of Language (Temple Primers).
Bradley	The Making of English (Mac- millan).

The History of the Language will be included with Translation in one paper, and the Essay will form a separate paper by itself.

SANSKRIT : 1909 AND 1910.

I. (a) Hymns of the Rigveda :—

Mandala	I. 115, 124, 143, 161.
	II. 12, 27, 28, 33, 38.
	III. 33.
	IV. 18, 19, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42, 50.
	V. 1, 83, 85.
	VI. 53, 54.
	VII. 28, 33, 57, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 103.
	VIII. 29.
	IX. 113.
	X. 10, 14, 18, 34, 39, 51, 71, 75, 97, 108, 119, 125, 129, 168.

(b) Yaska Nirukta I, II and VII.

II. Mricchakatika.

Meghaduta with Mallinātha's Commentary.
Dandin Kavyadarsa.

III. (a) Manava Dharma Sastra with Kulluka's Commentary on Book II.

Viramitrodaya. (Dayavibhāga Kāṇḍa).

General questions of the development of Sanskrit Legal Literature.

Or

(b) Vedantasutras with Sankara's Bhasya, Adhyaya I, padas 1-4; Adhyaya II, padas 1-2.

Vedantasara.

General questions of the principal philosophic systems of India.

IV. History of Indian Literature down to 1000 A.D.

V. General Principles of Comparative Philology with illustrations from the development of the Indian Sanskritic Languages; Vedic Grammar.

VI. Unseen Translation from and into Sanskrit; Essay on a subject connected with the History of Sanskrit Literature.

ARABIC : 1909 AND 1910.

- Paper I. 1. Diwan-i-Imra-ul-Qais.
2. Diwan-i-Nabighah.
3. Hamasa, 1st and 2nd Chapters.
- Paper II. 1. The Quran, Surah Baqar.
2. Tafsir Jalalain or Tafsir Safi, corresponding to Surah Baqar.
3. Shifa-i-Qazi Iyaz, 1st and 2nd Chapters.
- Paper III. 1. Maqamat-i-Hariri, first 15 Maqamas.
2. Diwan-i-Siqtul zand, Part I.
3. Rasail-i Badi-uz-Zaman, 20 Risalas.
- Paper IV. 1. Alfalsafat-ul-Lughviya.
2. Mukhtasar-ul-Maani, 2nd and 3rd fans.
3. Muhtud Dairah.
- Paper V. 1. Clement Huart's History of Arabic Literature.
2. Aldurr-ul Manthur fi Tabaqat-i-Rabbat-il Khudur, first 70 biographies.
3. Tarikh-ul-Lughat-il-Arabiya.
- Paper VI. 1. Translation—English into Arabic.
2. Translation—Arabic into English.
3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the History of Arabic Literature or Language.

HEBREW : 1909 AND 1910.

Leviticus.
Joshua.
Judges.
Nehemiah.
Job.

Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.

GREEK : 1909 AND 1910.

Homer	..	..	Iliad, VI-XII ; Odyssey.
Pindar	..	..	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	..	..	Agamemnon and the Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles	..	..	Antigone and Electra.
Euripides	..	..	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	..	..	The Nights, Clouds, and Wasps.
Herodotus	..	..	Books II and III.
Thucydides	..	..	Books V—VIII.
Demosthenes	..	..	Orations against Leptines and Aristocrates.
Plato	..	..	Republic.
Aristotle	..	..	Nicomachæan Ethics, I—V.

LATIN : 1909 AND 1910.

Virgil	..	..	Bucolics and Georgi.
Horace	..	..	Odes and Satires.
Juvenal	..	..	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	..	..	Satires.
Lucretius	..	..	Books I—III.
Catullus	..	..	1, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 66.
Plautus	..	..	Aulularia.
Terence	..	..	Andria
Livy	..	..	Books I and II.
Sallust	..	..	Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	..	..	Orations against Catiline ; De Natura Deorum De Legibus.
Tacitus	..	..	The Annals.

A thorough acquaintance with the above readings is required but the questions will not necessarily be limited to these. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

The examination in History in 1909 and 1910 will be in the following subjects :—

- Paper I. English History : Special Period :—1760-1815.
 Paper II. Indian History : Special period :—1748-1815.
 Paper III. Political Philosophy :—Bagehot's Constitution of England, Strachey's India, Maine's Ancient Law, Mill's Representative Government, Kidd's Social Evolution.
 Paper IV. Pure Economics, the following books being recommended :—Marshall's Principles of Economics, Vol. I., Nicholson's Money, Keynes' Scope and Method of Political Economy.

Paper V. Historical Economics, the following books being recommended :—Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Bagehot's *Lombard Street*, Cunningham's *History of English Commerce and Industry*.

Paper VI. An Historical Essay

The examination in Mathematics will be in the following subjects :—

For 1909 AND 1910.

1. Algebra.
2. Plane Trigonometry.
3. Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
4. Analytical Plane Geometry.
5. Analytical Solid Geometry.
6. Differential Calculus.
7. Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the Calculus of variation.
8. Differential Equations.
9. Statics.
10. Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the Calculus of variations.
11. Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of Sound.
12. Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
13. Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
14. Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
15. Newton's *Principia*, Section I to III.
16. Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.
17. Pure Geometry.

The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy in 1909 and 1910 will be in the following :—

- (1) Logic. Deductive and Inductive.
- (2) Psychology.
- (3) Moral Science.
- (4) The History of Philosophy.
- (5) Natural Theology.

Candidates will also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject connected with the course.

The following are the special readings in Philosophy :—

1909 AND 1910.

The Text-books appointed for the B.A. examination, including the alternative and Honours courses, to be revised for the M.A. examination, viz. :—

For 1909.

(a) **Psychology—**

- Stout Manual of Psychology.
 Berkeley (George) A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge.

N.B.—The student will be expected to show an adequate knowledge of history of Philosophy from Des Cartes to Hume in reference to this work.

- (b) 1.—Moral Science :—Seth (James) : A study of Ethical Principles.
 2 — { Inductive Logic :—Fowler's Inductive Logic.
 { Natural Theology :—Knight's Aspects of Theism.
 Honours Course :—Plato : Republic (English Translation).

In addition to the above-named books the following are recommended :—

I. *Logic—*

- Mill's Logic.
 Bosanquet's Logic, or the Morphology of Knowledge.

II. *Psychology—*

1. Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
2. Hume's Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding.
3. Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, translated by F. Max Müller.
4. William James's Principles of Psychology.
5. Stout's Analytic Psychology.

III. *Ethics—*

1. Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.
2. Kant's *Metaphysic of Ethics*.
3. T. H. Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*.
4. C. M. Williams' *Systems of Ethics founded on the Theory of Evolution*.

IV. *History of Philosophy—*

1. Windelband's *History of Philosophy* (trans.).
2. Davie's *Hindu Philosophy*.
3. Sidgwick's *History of Ethics*.
4. Max Müller's *Six Systems of Indian Philosophy*.

V. *Natural Theology*—

1. Martineau : Study of Religion.
2. Deussen : Philosophy of Upanishads.

For 1910.(a) *Psychology*—

- | | | |
|-------------------|----|--|
| James's | .. | Text Book of Psychology. |
| Berkeley (George) | | A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. |

N.B.—The student will be expected to show an adequate knowledge of history of Philosophy from Des Cartes to Hume in reference to this work.

- (b) 1.—Moral Science :—Seth (Jumes) : A Study of Ethical Principles.
- 2.— { Inductive Logic :—Fowler's Inductive Logic.
 Natural Theology :—Knight's Aspects of Theism.
 Honours Course :—Plato : Republic (English Translation.)

In addition to the above-named books the following are recommended :—

I. *Logic* :—

- Mill's Logic.
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II. *Psychology*—

1. Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
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3. Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, translated by F. Max Müller.
4. William James's Principles of Psychology.
5. Stout's Analytic Psychology.

III. *Ethics*—

1. Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics.
2. Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics.
3. T. H. Green's Prolegomena to Ethics.
4. C. M. Williams' Systems of Ethics founded on the Theory of Evolution.

IV. *History of Philosophy*—

1. Windelband's History of Philosophy (trans.).
2. Davie's Hindu Philosophy.
3. Sidgwick's History of Ethics.
4. Max Muller's Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.

V. *Natural Theology*—

1. Martinean : Study of Religion.
 2. Deussen : Philosophy of Upanishads.
-

APPENDIX B.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Master of Arts Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of fifty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.†

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Age.
 2. Race.
 3. Religion.‡
 4. Caste.
 5. Present occupation.
 6. Residence.
 7. Father's name.
 8. Where educated.
 9. Date of graduating.
 10. Subject in which to be examined.
 11. Vernacular for translation.§
-

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Remittance Transfer Receipt or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

† Private candidates should state here their full address in order to ensure receipt of roll number.

‡ Hindu, Sikh, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Parsi, Christian or of other religion.

A Hindu should specify whether he is a Brahman or a non-Brahman; a Christian, whether he is Native Christian or a Eurasian or European.

§ For candidates taking up English only.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the of the University ; that I know nothing against his moral character, and that he has signed the above application.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Literature shall be required to—

- (i) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in the subject other than Mathematics with which his thesis is connected ;
- (ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, for not less than two years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master, he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree ;
- (iii) submit an approved thesis on a subject previously accepted by the Syndicate showing evidence of original work ;
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, as the Examiners may prefer, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

2. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of rupees two hundred.

3. Two Examiners shall be appointed who shall both read the thesis and all the answer papers, if any, and shall both be present at the oral examination, if any, and shall present a report to the Syndicate stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is by reason of his attainments a fit person to receive the Degree of Doctor.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any graduate of the Panjab or any recognised University, who, after passing the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in any Faculty, has undergone a course of training for two years at a Training College for Teachers affiliated to the University.

3. No student shall be allowed to present himself for examination, unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the Training College that he has most recently attended.

4. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed by the Head of the Training College he has most recently attended, to the effect that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subjects in which he is to be examined.

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

5. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he is to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination, can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows :—

- I.—*Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of Teaching.*
- II.—*Methods of Teaching and School Management.*
- III.—*Lives and Work of Eminent Teachers ; and the Systems of Instruction adopted in Foreign Countries.*
(Under this head special books and subjects will be prescribed from year to year and will be announced two years previously).
- IV.—*Practical Skill in Teaching.*

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and also by a Practical Examination in the Practice of Teaching. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

7. The examination shall be conducted as follows :—

Written Examination.

- 1st Paper.—*Mental and Moral Science.*
- 2nd Paper.—*Methods of Teaching and School Management.*
- 3rd Paper.—*Particular Methods of Teaching, etc.*
- 4th Paper.—*Lives and Work of Eminent Teachers, Systems of Instruction in Foreign Countries.*

Practical Examination.

Practical Skill in Teaching and in the Management of a Class.
(This part of the examination will be held, if practicable, in the same week as the written examination, the place and hour for holding it being announced previously to the conclusion of such written examination).

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
I.—Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of Teaching	100
II.—Methods of Teaching and School Management ..	50
III.—Particular Methods of Teaching	50
IV.—Eminent Teachers and Foreign Systems of Instruction	100
V.—Practical Skill in Teaching	200

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 40 per cent. in the Practice of Teaching, 33 per cent. in each of the other subjects, and 40 per cent. in the aggregate.

10. Candidates who gain 330 marks shall be placed in the First Division ; those who gain not less than 265, in the Second Division ; and all below, in the Third Division.

11. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate : such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY—

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Teaching Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Training College.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated
10. Date of graduation.
11. Subjects in which to be examined.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that he has signed the above application.

Principal, Training College.

APPENDIX A.

The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

1.—*Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of Teaching :—*

- Observation and the training of the senses.
- Association.
- Memory.
- Reasoning.
- Imagination
- The will and how to train it.
- Habit and character.
- Authority and discipline.
- Rewards and Punishment
- The conduct of the understanding.

2.—*Methods of Teaching and School Management—*

- The structure, fitting, furniture of school buildings.
- Sanitary condition of effective teaching.
- Physical exercises, drill and recreation.
- Books and apparatus.
- Registration of attendance and progress.
- Organisation of schools.

Classification of scholars.
 Distribution of duty among assistants.
 Apportionment of time.
 The co-ordination and division of studies.
 Examination *visà voce* and in writing.
 The use of oral lessons and of book work.
 Methods of teaching and of illustrating each of the
 subjects included in an ordinary school course.
 Preparation of Teaching Notes.
 Tests and Records of Results.

3.—*The Lives and Work of Eminent Teachers and the Systems of Instruction adopted in Foreign Countries—*

(Under this head special books and subjects will be prescribed from year to year and will be announced two years previously.)

4.—*Practical Skill in Teaching—*

This will be tested by means of a lesson (or two lessons, at the discretion of the Examiner) to be given to a class in the presence of the Examiner at a school. Special arrangements will be made.

Candidates will be required to prepare, and to present on the first day of examination, full teaching notes of four lessons, taken from two at least of the following groups of subjects :—

- (a) Language and Literature.
- (b) History and Geography.
- (c) Mathematics.
- (d) Natural History and Physical Science.

The Notes should indicate (i) the age of the pupils for whom the lesson is intended ; (ii) the previous knowledge which they are assumed to possess ; (iii) the diagrams, maps, apparatus, or other visible illustrations which it is proposed to use.

In giving the lessons candidates will be expected to follow, in the main, the course described in the notes.

APPENDIX B.

For 1909.

Educational Ideals	..	..	Munro.
Education	..	..	Herbert Spencer.

For 1910.

Munro	..	..	History of Education.
Theory of Education in the Republic of Plato.			

(iii) *SCIENCE FACULTY.*

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A Matriculation Examination shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall be held on the first Monday in March or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate :

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) Any pupil of a recognised school who—

(i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended ;

(ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character :

(2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the examination :

* For the Examination in Science the following places have been appointed :—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Amritsar.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (3) of having completed an adequate course of study for the Matriculation Examination.
- (b) Any private candidate eligible under Regulations XI who produces the following certificates signed or countersigned by the Head Master of a recognised school, by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle, or by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of Native States, an officer of equivalent position—
- (1) of good character ;
 - (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the examination.
 - (3) (Except in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 of Chapter XI) of not having read in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months previous to the examination :

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twelve rupees, or in the case of a private candidate, rupees twenty and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in which, he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular or vernaculars he proposes to use for translation. Female private candidates shall be required to pay only the ordinary fee of rupees twelve. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twelve rupees, or in the case of a private student, rupees twenty, on each occasion.

4. (a) The examination shall be conducted by means

of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

(b) An oral examination in English Reading and Science shall be held at every centre of examination.

English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the Examiners shall be set in English, and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation, which shall be from and into the vernacular of the candidate.

5. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

Students who have already passed the Matriculation Examination without having taken up certain optional subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects only on payment of the usual fee.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed and Compulsory Subjects—

1. English.
2. History and Geography
3. Mathematics.
4. Physics and Chemistry, with the Elementary Principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

Optional Subjects—

1. Botany and Zoology.
2. Physiology and Hygiene.
3. Agriculture.
4. Drawing.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks</i>			
English	150
Mathematics	150
History and Geography	100
Physics and Chemistry	150
Botany and Zoology	150
Physiology and Hygiene	150
Agriculture	150
Drawing	150

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty five* per cent. in the oral and practical examination.

9. Candidates who gain *three hundred and seventy-five* marks or more shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *two hundred and seventy-five* marks, in the second division ; and all below in the third division.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

11. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

12. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—		Marks.
1. Oral examination : Reading		10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Part I.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences		30
Part II.—Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate		

	Marks.
difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences	30
(b) Part I.—Composition	40
Part II.—Translation of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English ..	40
	<hr/> 150

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

The translation into the Vernacular may be written in either Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi or Bengali characters.

For candidates whose Vernacular is English (Special Paper)—

Paper (a)—	Marks.
I.—The paraphrase of a passage in both Prose and Poetry	40
II.—The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty ..	20
III.—The derivation of words	10
	<hr/> 70
Paper (b) —	
Part I.—Composition	50
Part II.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences	20
	<hr/> 70

NOTE.—The passages for paraphrase should not exceed 8 lines each. Words and phrases for explanation shall be limited to ten of each.

The derivation should be of ordinarily occurring classical words and should not exceed ten in number.

II.—History and Geography—	Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) History	55
(b) Geography	45
	<hr/> 100

III.—Mathematics—			Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each--			
(a) Arithmetic and Algebra .. ..	..	..	75
(b) Practical and Theoretical Geometry .. ..	..	..	75
			150
IV.—Physics and Chemistry—			
1. Oral and Practical examination .. ..	..	..	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each--			
(a) Physics with elementary Principles of Mechanics .. ..	..	..	50
(b) Chemistry with Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics .. ..	..	..	50
			150
V.—Botany and Zoology—			
1. Oral and practical examination .. ..	..	..	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each--			
Botany .. ..	..	..	50
Zoology .. ..	..	..	50
			150
VI.—Physiology and Hygiene—			
1. Oral and practical examination .. ..	..	..	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each--			
Paper (a) Physiology .. ..	..	..	70
Paper (b) Hygiene .. ..	..	..	40
			150
VII.—Agriculture—			
1. Oral and practical examination .. ..	..	..	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each--			
Paper (a) .. ..	..	..	50
Paper (b) .. ..	..	..	50
			150
VIII.—Drawing—			
Paper (a) Freehand drawing from the flat 1½ hrs. ..	..	1½	75
Model Drawing .. ..	..	1½	
Paper (b) Geometrical Drawing .. ..	..	2	75
Drawing to Scale .. ..	..	1 hr.	
			150

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1909 and 1910.

Science Faculty.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MATHEMATICS : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSICS : 1909 AND 1910.

Wright's Physics (Longmans' Elementary Science Manuals).

CHEMISTRY : 1909 AND 1910.

Furneaux's Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manuals).

AGRICULTURE : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Webb's Agriculture (Longmans' Elementary Science Manuals)

For 1910.

Agriculture for Beginners .. Wright R. P. (Blackie & Sons).

Agricultural Primer .. Fuller.

MECHANICS : 1909 AND 1910.

Taylor's Theoretical Mechanics (Longmans' Elementary Science Manuals) excluding :—

Chapter.	Pages.	Subjects dealt with in those pages.
IV ..	23—28 ..	Polygon and triangle of forces.
VIII ..	53—60 ..	Determination of the centre of gravity by Geometry and by the principle of moments.

Chapter.	Pages.	Subjects dealt with in those pages.
IX ..	69—71 ..	More advanced problems on work.
„ ..	77—80 ..	Bent levers and heavy levers.
„ ..	84—85 ..	Graduations of the steelyard.
„ ..	88—89 ..	Conditions of equilibrium of toothed wheel.
XI ..	97 ..	Pulleys with string not parallel.
„ ..	98, 99, 100 ..	Do. do. weight.
XII ..	108—110 ..	Conditions of equilibrium on an inclined plane.
„ ..	113 ..	Conditions of equilibrium of a wedge.
„ ..	116—117 ..	Conditions of equilibrium of a screw.
XIII ..	120—25 ..	Work done by different machines.
XIV ..	129—32 ..	Geometrical representation of motion.
„ ..	136—39 ..	Problems on uniformly accelerated motion.
XV ..	143—47 ..	Problems of falling bodies.
„ ..	147—49 ..	Motion on an inclined plane.
XVI ..	155—68 ..	Comparison and change of moments; Atwood's machine. Projectiles, Morin's machine.
XVII ..	172—73 ..	Force along the radius in uniform, Circular motion.
XVIII ..	180—82 ..	Value of a pendulum.
„ ..	182—83 ..	Compound pendulum.
XIX ..	199 ..	Resultant pressure on a body of any shape; centre of displacement.
„ ..	199—201 ..	Centre of pressure.
XXII ..	205—6 ..	Conditions of stable and unstable equilibrium; metacentre.
XXV ..	228—30 ..	Boyle's Law.
„ ..	242—43 ..	Compressed air manometres.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

- Botany*.—Murcha's Botany (Blackie's Science for Beginners).
Zoology.—Newton's Zoology (S.P.C.K. Manuals of Elementary Science).

MATRICULATION EXAM.—SCIENCE FACULTY. 243

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

DRAWING : 1909 AND 1910.

1. *Freehand Drawing from the Flat*—To copy to an enlarged or reduced size, from an example in the Panjab Drawing copy book. No. 11 .. 1½ Hours.
2. *Model Drawing*—Drawing any common subjects or casts of ornament in light and shade .. 1½ "
3. *Geometrical Drawing*—The whole of Practical Plane, and Section of Solid Geometry, as in Gill's New School of Arts Geometry .. 2 "
4. *Drawing to Scale*—Plan, Section, and Elevation from solid objects 1 Hour.

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Matriculation Examination (Science Faculty) of the Panjab University. The fee* of rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.*
10. Where to be examined.
11. Subjects in which to be examined .. { Fixed.
Optional.
12. Vernacular for Translation.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATES.

I. I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he will have completed his fifteenth year by the 1st April next; that he has not already passed the Matriculation (Sc.F.) Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

Head Master of High School.†

II. For Public School Students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bonâ fide* Public School Student as defined in the Regulations.

Head Master of High School.†

III. For Private Students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bonâ fide* Private Student as defined in the Regulations.

Head Master of High School.†

* The school or schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

† See para 2.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

SCIENCE FACULTY.

The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

- (a) Any college student who—
 - (i) has been enrolled in a college affiliated to the University during the two academical years preceding the examination. (The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);
 - (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Matriculation examination in *either* the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University, *or* (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) any one of the following :—
 - (1) the Matriculation Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of any other recognised University;
 - (2) the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India;
 - (3) the Cambridge Senior Local Examination;
 - (4) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges.
 - (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended.

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended :—

- (1) of good character ;
- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in the number of lectures for very special reasons).
- (3) for the practical examination in any of the Science subjects, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being forty).

(b) Any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously one of the examinations enumerated above in (a) (ii) :

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-two rupees and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-two rupees on each occasion.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects and *four* only. Three of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select the fourth subject as hereinafter provided.

5. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. Physics and Chemistry.

Elective Subjects (one and only one must be taken)—

1. Biology.
2. Physiology.
3. Geology.

6. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>		
English 150
Mathematics 150
Physics and Chemistry 150
Biology 150
Physiology 150
Geology 150

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject.

In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the oral and practical examination.

8. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *two hundred and fifty* marks, in the second division ; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

9. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only

to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate ; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

12. Any candidate who is admitted to this examination may (in order to qualify for admission to the Medical College), take an additional test in Chemistry either in the same or a subsequent year.

Provided that if he appear in a subsequent year, he shall be required to pay an additional fee of rupees ten.

The outline of this additional test in Chemistry is given in Appendix A.

The courses of reading required are given in Appendix B.

The pass percentage shall be the same as for the Science subjects of the Intermediate Examination (Science Faculty) ; but failure in this test shall not involve failure in the whole examination, nor shall the marks obtained in this test be added to the aggregate. Each candidate who passes this additional test shall be granted a separate certificate.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—			Marks.
1.	Oral Examination : Reading .. ..	..	10
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a) Explanation, Grammar and Analysis of Passages in Poetry and Prose ..		70
	(b) Translation from the Vernacular including idiomatic sentences	35	} 70
	Essay and Composition	35	
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

For European candidates (a Special Paper)—			
	(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ..		70
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—Mathematics—			Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry ..		75
	(b) Conic Section, Trigonometry and Logarithms ..		75
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

III.—Physics and Chemistry—			
Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) First paper—Elementary Physics ..		50
	(b) Second paper—Elementary Chemistry ..		50
	Practical examination		50
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

IV.—Biology—			
Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) First paper .. ..	..	50
	(b) Second paper .. ..	..	50
	Practical examination .. ..	..	50
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

V.—Physiology—				Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	First paper	..	..	50
(b)	Second paper	..	..	50
	Practical examination	..	..	50
				<hr/> 150
VI.—Geology—				<hr/>
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	First paper	..	..	50
(b)	Second Paper	..	..	50
	Practical examination	..	..	50
				<hr/> 150
				<hr/>
Chemistry, Additional test to qualify for admission to the Medical College—				
(a)	One written paper of three hours	..	..	100
(b)	Oral and practical examination	..	..	50
				<hr/> 150
				<hr/>

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1909 and 1910.

Science Faculty.

ENGLISH : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MATHEMATICS : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY : 1909 AND 1910.

The scope of the subject shall be the same as for the Intermediate Examination (Arts Faculty) together with additional Practical Physics and Chemistry as given below :—

Additional Practical Chemistry.—Simple Qualitative analysis of single salts by dry and test tube methods.

Additional Practical Physics.—Quantitative Experiments with the Inclined Plane ; Specific Gravity of Liquids by the U tube ; Determination of Latent Heats of Water and Steam ; Determination of the Dewpoint by the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers ; Comparison of Magnetic Moments by Deflection ; Comparison of the Strengths of two Magnetic Fields by Oscillation ; Qualitative Experiments in Electrostatic Induction such as the Icepail Experiments ; Experiments on Magnetic Induction ; the Use of the Induction Coil ; Comparison of Electromotive Forces and Resistances by means of the Tangent Galvanometer.

ADDITIONAL TEST IN CHEMISTRY.

The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation and General Characters of Methane, Ethane, Ethylene, and Acetylene, and their derivatives, *viz.*, Haloid Compounds, Alcohols, and Etheral Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones, Acids, Amines ; Starch, Sugar and the Processes of Fermentation ; Urea ; Benzene and its more important derivatives, Glycerine and Saponification. Boron. A brief description of the following Metals, outlines the most important metallurgical processes, important Compounds, Uses and Tests : Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc, Mercury, Aluminium, Copper, Silver, Iron, Tin, Lead, and Antimony. The Nature of Combustion ; Structure of a Flame ; Cause of Luminosity ; Oxidation and Reduction ; Blowpipe Flame and its Use ; Acids, Alkalis, and Salts ; Neutralisation.

The General Methods of the Preparation and Purification and the Principles of the Ultimate Analysis of Organic Substances.

Students shall also be required to pass an additional practical examination in Elementary Volumetric Analysis, *viz.*, Titration of Acid and Alkalis ; Estimation of Ferrous salts by means of Potassium Permanganate ; Estimation of soluble Chlorides and Carbonates.

The following book is suggested :—

Remsen's Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

GEOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

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APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY—

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (Science Faculty) Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of twenty-two rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.
10. Where to be examined.
11. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination
12. Subjects in which to be examined .. { Fixed.
Optional.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University: that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any college student who—

- (i) has been enrolled in a college affiliated to the University during the two academical years preceding the examination. (The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)
- (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Science Faculty of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) other equivalent examination of any other recognised University;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (The Syndicate may

condone a deficiency in the number of lectures for very special reasons).

- (3) for the practical examination in any group of Science subjects, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that group (the minimum number of attendances required being sixty).

- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in Science or some equivalent examination.

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up English and any *one* of the following groups :—

- A.—Mathematics and Astronomy.
- B.—Physics and Chemistry.
- C.—Botany and Zoology.
- D.—Geology and Mineralogy.
- E.—Physiology and Chemistry.

5. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

					Marks.
English	..	..	..	..	150
<hr/>					
Mathematics and Astronomy—					
Mathematics	..	..	..	..	180
Astronomy	..	..	..	..	120
					<hr/>
					300
<hr/>					
Physics and Chemistry—					
Physics	..	..	..	..	150
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	150
					<hr/>
					300
<hr/>					
Botany and Zoology—					
Botany	..	..	..	..	150
Zoology	..	..	..	..	150
					<hr/>
					300
<hr/>					
Geology and Mineralogy—					
Geology	..	..	..	..	200
Mineralogy	..	..	..	..	100
					<hr/>
					300
<hr/>					
Physiology and Chemistry—					
Physiology	..	..	..	..	150
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	150
					<hr/>
					300
<hr/>					

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English and *forty* per cent. in each Science subject and in the aggregate of the pass papers. This percentage shall be required in both the oral and written examinations.

7. Candidates who gain *two hundred and ninety* marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and ten* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks shall be deemed to have passed.

8. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any candidate may be examined for Honours in any one subject of the subjects which he takes up for the Bachelor of Science Examination on payment of an extra fee of twenty rupees. A candidate shall not be required to attend any special lectures to be eligible for Honours.

12. Two Honours papers shall be set in addition to the pass papers in each subject.

One hundred marks shall be allotted to each of these Honours papers.

Unless a candidate obtains *fifty* per cent. in the Pass papers in the subject in which he seeks for Honours, his Honours papers shall not be examined. To obtain Honours a candidate must obtain at least *thirty-three* per cent. in the two Honours papers taken together. The order

of merit in a subject will be settled by the combined results of the Pass and Honours papers in that subject.

The marks gained in the Honours papers shall not be added to the total gained in the pass examination.

An Honours list shall be published in each subject in order of merit.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—		Marks.
1.	Oral examination ; Reading*	10
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—	
	(a) Explanation of passages in poetry with questions on the text-books and their authors	60
	(b) Explanation of passages in prose with questions on the text-books and their authors ; an Essay	80
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

II.—Mathematics and Astronomy—

Mathematics—

Three written papers of three hours each—

Statics ; Dynamics	60
Analytical Geometry	60
Differential Calculus ; Integral Calculus	60

Astronomy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

First paper	60
Second paper	60
<hr/> 300 <hr/>	

* In the Oral test in English the candidates shall be required to read two passages, one of which they shall be allowed to glance over before reading, and the other at sight from a book not at the time in the hands of the Examiner ; the seen passage shall be chosen as at present ; and the unseen shall be taken at random from an easy book of modern English.

III.—Physics and Chemistry—

Marks.

Physics—

Two papers of three hours each—

First paper	..	..	50
Second paper	..	..	50
Practical examination	..	..	50

150

Chemistry—

Two papers of three hours each—

First paper	..	..	50
Second paper	..	..	50
Practical examination..	..	..	50

150

300

IV.—Botany and Zoology—

Botany—

Two papers of three hours each—

First paper	..	..	50
Second paper	..	..	50
Practical examination	..	..	50

150

Zoology—

Two papers of three hours each—

First paper	..	..	50
Second paper	..	..	50
Practical examination..	..	..	50

150

300

V.—Geology and Mineralogy—

Four papers of three hours each—

For each paper	..	..	50
Practical examination	..	..	100

300

VI.—Physiology and Chemistry—				Marks.
Physiology—				
Two papers of three hours each—				
First paper	..	..	..	50
Second paper	..	..	..	50
Practical examination..	..	..	..	50
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>
Chemistry—				
Two papers of three hours each—				
First paper	..	..	..	50
Second paper	..	..	..	50
Practical examination	..	..	..	50
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>
				300
				<hr/>

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Reading for the B.Sc. Examination of
1909 and 1910.*Science Faculty.*

ENGLISH : 1909 and 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSICS : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

The syllabus for the written examination shall be the same as for the B.A.

For the practical examination, the syllabus shall be the same as for the B.A. together with the following additional experiments :—

The Use of the Reading Microscope and Kathetometer ; Determination of the Area of Cross Section of a Tube ; Determination of Young's Modulus and the Modulus of Rigidity ; Comparison of Pitch by means of Beats ; Determination of the Coefficient of Linear Expansion of a Rod. Determination of the Coefficient of Dilatation of a Liquid by the Weight Thermometer ; Measurement of Angles with the Sextant ; Measurement of the Magnifying Power of a Telescope ; Determination of Refractive Indices by the Spectrometer ; Measurement of

Rotatory Power by the Shadow Polarimeter; Determination of the Reduction Factor of a Galvanometer, the Comparison of Electro-chemical Equivalents; Measurement of the Joule Effect; Determination of the Resistance of Galvanometers and Batteries.

Honours Papers : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

CHEMISTRY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

The syllabus for the written examination shall be the same as for the B.A.

Practical Work.—Simple Inorganic Preparations; Qualitative Analysis of two acids and two bases; Simple Volumetric Analysis; Simple Gravimetric Analysis of Aluminium, Calcium and Magnesium salts and of Carbonates, Sulphates and Chlorides.

Pattison Muirs' Course of Practical Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Longmans).

Honours Papers : 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

BOTANY : 1909 AND 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

Honours Papers : 1909 and 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

ZOOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

Honours Papers : 1909 and 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

PHYSIOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.*For 1909.*

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

Honours Papers : 1909 and 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY : 1909 AND 1910.*For 1909.*

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

For 1910.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY : 1909 AND 1910.*Applied MATHEMATICS—**(a) Statics—*

Parallelogram and triangle of Forces. Resultant of parallel forces. Couples. Moments. Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of Gravity or centroids. Friction. Simple Cases of tension of strings, Levers. pulley, wheel, and axle. inclined plane, screw. Virtual velocities.

(b) Dynamics—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy. Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion :—(1) in a straight line, (2) in a parabola, (3) in a circle. Simple cases of

*Pure MATHEMATICS—**(a) Analytical Plane Geometry—*

Rectangular and Polar co-ordinates. Transformation of co-ordinates. The straight line. The circle. The parabola. The ellipse. The hyperbola. The general equation of the second degree.

(b) Differential Calculus—

Definition of Differential coefficients. Differentiation of functions of a single variable. Successive differentiation. Taylor's and MacLaurin's theorems and their simpler applications. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiations of functions and implicit functions. Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable. Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points,

Applied MATHEMATICS—contd.

impact. Simple Harmonic Motion. Pendulum.

Pure MATHEMATICS—contd.

evolutes, involutes. Tracing of curves.

(c) Integral Calculus—

Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational fractions. Integration by formulae of reduction. Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

For 1909 AND 1910.

Astronomy.—The Doctrine of the Sphere, Definitions and General Considerations; Astronomical Instruments; the telescope; Timekeepers and Chronograph; the Transit Instruments and Accessories; the Meridian Circle, and Reading Microscope; the Altitude and Azimuth Instrument; the Equatorial Instrument and Micrometer; the Sextant; Correction to Astronomical Observations; the Dip of the Horizon; Parallax; Semi-diameter; Refraction; Twilight. Problem of Practical Astronomy; the Determination of Latitude and its Variation, of time, the Longitude, of a Ship's Place at Sea, of Azimuth, and of the apparent Right Ascension and Declination of a heavenly Body; the time of Sunrise or Sunset; the rising and setting of a star or of the moon. The Earth; approximate Determination of its Dimensions and Form; Proofs of its Dimensions by Geodetic Surveys and Pendulum Observations; Determination of its Mass and Density. The Earth's Orbital Motion; the motion of the Sun among the Stars; the Equation of Time; Precession; Nutation; Aberration; the Calendar. The Moon; her Orbital Motion; Distance and Dimensions, Mass, Density, and Superficial Gravity; Rotation and Librations, Phases; Light and Heat; Physical condition; Influence exerted on the Earth; Surface Structure; Possible changes. The Sun and Distance and Dimensions; Mass and Density; Rotation; Solar Eyo pieces, and study of the Sun's surface; General Views as to Constitution; Sun spots; their Appearance, Nature, Distribution, and Periodicity. The Spectroscope; Chemical Elements present in the Sun; the Sunspot Spectrum; Doppler's Principle; the Chromosphere and Prominences; the Corona. The Sun's Light and Heat; Comparison of sunlight with artificial Lights; the measurement of the Sun's Heat and Determination of the Solar constant; the Pyrhelimeter, Actinometer, and Bolometer; the Sun's Temperature; Maintenance of the Sun's Radiation; Conclusions as to its age and Future Endurance. Eclipses; Form

and Dimensions of Shadows : Lunar Eclipses, Solar Eclipses, Total, Annular, and Partial ; Ecliptic Limits, and number of Eclipses in a year ; the Saros ; Occultations ; Central Forces ; Equal Description of Areas, and Angular Velocities ; Kepler's Laws and Inferences from them ; Gravitation demonstrated by the Moon's Motion ; Conic Sections as Orbits ; the Problem of Two Bodies ; the " Velocity from Infinity," and its Relation to the Species of Orbit described by a Body moving under Gravitation ; Intensity of Gravitation. The Problem of Three Bodies ; Disturbing Forces ; Lunar Perturbations and the Tides. The Planets ; their Motions, apparent and real ; Ptolemaic, Tycho-nic, and Copernican Systems ; the Orbits and their Elements, Planetary Perturbations. The Planets themselves ; Methods of determining their Diameters, Masses, Densities, Times of Rotation, etc. ; the " Terrestrial Planets," Mercury, Venus and Mars, the Asteroids ; Intra-mercurial Planets and Zodiacal Light. The Major Planets ; Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Determination of the Sun's Horizontal Parallax and Distance ; Oppositions of Mars and Transits of Venus ; Gravitational Methods ; Determination by means of the Velocity of Light.

Comets : their Number, Motions, and Orbits ; their Constituent Parts and appearance ; their Spectral, Physical Constitution ; and Probable Origin. Meteors : Aerolites, their Fall and Physical Characteristics ; Shooting Stars and Meteoric Showers ; Connection between Meteors and Comets. The Stars : their nature and Number ; the Constellations, Star-catalogues, Stellar Photography ; Designation of Star ; their Proper Motions ; Radial Motion, or Motion in Line of Sight ; the Motion of the Sun in Space ; Stellar Parallax.

The Light of the Stars ; Star Magnitudes and Photometry. Variable Stars ; Stellar Spectra ; Scintillation of the Stars ; Aggregations of Stars ; Double and Multiple Stars ; Clusters ; Nebulae ; the Milky Way, and Distribution of Stars in space ; Constitution of the Stellar Universe ; Cosmogony and the Nebular Hypothesis. Reduction of Sidereal Time to Solar ; Azimuthal Motion of Star at the Horizon ; Kepler's Problem and its Solution Numerically and by the Curve of Lines ; Projection and Calculation of Lunar Eclipses ; Proof that the Orbit of a Body moving under the Law of Gravitation is a Focal Conic ; Expression for Velocity at the Point of Orbit ; apparent Epicycloidal Motion of Planets.

The following book is suggested—

Young's Text-book of General Astronomy (Ginn & Co.).

Honours Papers : 1909 and 1910.

For 1909.

Mathematics.

Paper (a) Loney's Hydrostatics ; Aldis's Optics, omitting Chap. III & IX.

- (b) Charles Smith's Analytical Conics.
Murray's Introductory Treatise on Differential Equations, omitting Ch. XII.

Astronomy.

Godfray's Astronomy.

The elements of Spherical Trigonometry as required for the study of Godfray's Astronomy.

For 1910.

Mathematics.

Paper (a) Loney's Hydrostatics; Aldis's Optics, omitting Chap. III & IX.

- (b) Charles Smith's Analytical Conics.
Murray's Introductory Treatise on Differential Equations, omitting Ch. XII.

Astronomy.

Paper (a) Newton's Principia, I, II, III.

- (b) Godfray's Astronomy.

The elements of Spherical Trigonometry as required for the study of Godfray's Astronomy.

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Science Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of thirty rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Money Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated.
10. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.
11. Subjects in which to be examined.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that he has signed the above application.

— — —

M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

An Examination for the Degree of Master of Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any college student who—

- (i) is (1) a Bachelor of Science of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University or, (2) in the case of a candidate taking any subject other than Mathematics, is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and has taken either a branch of Science or a course of

Mathematics in the Bachelor of Arts Examination ;

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended ;

(iii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character ;

(2) for the practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances being seventy-five).

(b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate, and is a graduate in Science of the Panjab or any other recognised University.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.

The following are the subjects of Examination :—

(1) Mathematics.

(2) Physics.

(3) Chemistry.

(4) Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

(5) Botany.

(6) Geology

(7) Physiology.

Candidates will be examined in these subjects only by the special permission of the Syndicate for which

application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

5. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in Mathematics. In all other subjects there shall be five papers of three hours each and a practical test.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper and in the practical examination.

7. Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class ; those who gain not less than *sixty* per cent. in the second class ; and all below, in the third class.

8. Any Master of Science may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

PHYSICS : 1909 AND 1910.

Candidates shall be required to answer questions in Properties of Matter, Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, not involving more than an elementary knowledge of Differential and Integral Calculus and of Differential Equations. An acquaintance with important recent work will be expected.

In the practical examination candidates shall be required to perform physical measurements with the more usual instruments.

Examination of Laboratory Note-Books containing a record of experiments performed during the course, initialled by the Professor of the subject.

The following books are suggested for study and reference—

Properties of Matter by Poynting and Thomson (Griffin).

Sound by Poynting and Thomson (Griffin).

Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II by Helmholtz (Longmans).

Heat by Preston (Macmillan).

Heat by Edser (Macmillan).

Theory of Light by Preston (Macmillan).

Elementary Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism by J. J. Thomson (Camb. Univ. Press).

Article "Electricity" Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th Edit.

Text-book of Practical Physics by Watson (Longmans).

In the practical examination, candidates must present an account, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory experiments performed in the course of their studies.

Distribution of Subject—

Marks.

Paper I.	Properties of Matter and Sound	..	100
Paper II.	Heat .. ..	..	100
Paper III.	Light .. ..	..	100
Paper IV.	Electricity and Magnetism	..	100
Paper V.	Electricity and Magnetism	..	100
Paper VI.	Practical .. ..	..	200

II.—CHEMISTRY: 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909,

Candidates will be required to possess a good general knowledge of Inorganic, Organic, Physical, and Historical Chemistry. They should be acquainted with the more important recent work in their subject.

Practical Examination.—Complex Inorganic Analysis; Quantitative Analysis, Volumetric and Gravimetric; Simple Organic Operations and Preparations; Qualitative recognition of common Organic Substances; Quantitative estimation of Carbon and Hydrogen in an Organic Substance; Elementary experiments in Physical Chemistry.

Examination of Laboratory Note-books containing a record of experiments performed during the course, initialled by the Professor of the subject.

Books suggested for study and reference :—

Mendeleef's Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).

Richter's Organic Chemistry.

H. C. Jones's Elements of Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).

E. von Meyer's History of Chemistry (Macmillan).

Walker's Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Newth's Manual of Chemical Analysis (Longmans).

Cohen's Practical Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Findlay's Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).

Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

In the practical examination, candidates must present their original laboratory note-books initialled and dated by their Professors.

Distribution of Subject—				Marks.
Paper I.	Organic	..	..	100
Paper II.	Organic	..	..	100
Paper III.	Inorganic	..	..	100
Paper IV.	Physical	..	..	100
Paper V.	General and Historical	..	..	100
Paper VI.	Practical	..	..	200

For 1910.

Candidates will be required to possess a good general knowledge of Inorganic, Organic, Physical, and Historical Chemistry. They should be acquainted with the more important recent work in their subject.

Practical Examination.—Complex Inorganic Analysis; Quantitative Analysis, Volumetric and Gravimetric; Simple Organic Operations and Preparations; Qualitative recognition of common Organic Substances; Quantitative estimation of Carbon and Hydrogen in an Organic Substance; Elementary experiments in Physical Chemistry.

Examination of Laboratory Note-books containing a record of experiments performed during the course, initialled by the Professor of the subject.

Books suggested for study and reference :—

- Mendeleef's Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).
- Richter's Organic Chemistry.
- H. C. Jones's Elements of Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).
- E. von Meyer's History of Chemistry (Macmillan).
- Walker's Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).
- Newth's Manual of Chemical Analysis (Longmans).
- Cohen's Practical Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
- Norman's Systematic Practical Organic Chemistry (Clive).
- Findlay's Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).
- Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

In the practical examination, candidates must present their original laboratory note-books initialled and dated by their Professors.

Distribution of Subject—				Marks.
Paper I.	Organic	..	..	100
Paper II.	Organic	..	..	100
Paper III.	Inorganic	..	..	100
Paper IV.	Physical	..	..	100
Paper V.	General and Historical	..	..	100
Paper VI.	Practical	..	..	200

ZOOLOGY: 1909 AND 1910.

The examination will be on the same lines as that for the Degree of B.Sc., but of a more advanced character; and, in addition, a knowledge of the principal extinct forms, and of the geographical distribution of recent and fossil animals will be required.

In the examination candidates will be expected to show a practical knowledge of the methods of anatomical and histological research, and the animals for dissection, etc., will not necessarily be included in the list prescribed for the B.Sc. Examination.

Candidates will be required to submit their original notebooks, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently), in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

In addition to the books recommended for the B.Sc. Examination, candidates should consult:—

System of Zoology, ed. Lankester.
 The Cambridge Natural History.
 Marshall's Vertebrate Embryology.
 Wood's Invertebrate Palæontology.
 Woodward's Vertebrate Palæontology.
 Darwin's Origin of Species.
 Weismann's Heredity.

BOTANY: 1909 AND 1910.

1. Morphology and Physiology of Plants.
2. The principles of Classification, and the systematic characters of the chief families of plants, including the life-histories of representative types.
3. The chief facts of Geographical Distribution and the explanation of these.
4. The chief facts of Vegetable Palæontology, and their bearing on the Theory of Descent.

The practical examination will be on the same lines as for the B.A., but more advanced in character.

The following books are suggested—

The same as for the B.A. In addition the following may be consulted:—

Sach's Text-book of Botany (Oxford Univ. Press.)
 Geobel's Morphology and Physiology of Plants. (Oxford Univ. Press.)
 Balfour's Palæontological Botany (W. A. K. Johnstone).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

Candidates will be required to submit their original notebooks, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently), in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

Candidates must possess a good general knowledge of dynamical and geotectonic Geology including theories of metamorphism ; the Stratigraphy of the British Islands and India with some degree of detail, and of the rest of the world in a general manner ; a general knowledge of Palæontology, invertebrate and vertebrate : the principal forms and methods of classification of Crystals, their measurement and representation : the physical and chemical properties of Minerals and a knowledge of all the more important Mineral Species.

Practical Work—

Recognition and description of minerals, rocks and fossils, measurement and projection of crystals, drawing of geological maps and sections, microscopic examination of rock and crystal sections.

The following books are suggested—

- Geikie's Text book of Geology (Macmillan).
- Oldham's Manual of the Geology of India (Govt. Printing Office, Calcutta).
- Harker's Petrology (Cambridge University Press).
- Wood's Palæontology, Invertebrate (Cambridge University Press).
- Woodward's Palæontology, Vertebrate (Cambridge University Press).
- Banermann's Systematic Mineralogy (Longmans).
- Banermann's Descriptive Mineralogy (Longmans).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1910.

Candidates must possess a good general knowledge of dynamical and geotectonic Geology including theories of metamorphism; the Stratigraphy of the British Islands and India with some degree of detail, and of the rest of the world in a general manner; a general knowledge of Palæontology, invertebrate and vertebrate; the principal forms and methods of classification of Crystals, their measurement and representation; the physical and chemical properties of Minerals and a knowledge of all the more important Mineral Species.

Practical Work—

Recognition and description of minerals, rocks and fossils, measurement and projection of crystals, drawing of geological maps and sections, microscopic examination of rock and crystal sections, candidates may be required to show some knowledge and experience of their subject in the field.

The following books are suggested—

- Geikie's Text-book of Geology (Macmillan).
- Oldham's Manual of the Geology of India (Govt. Printing Office, Calcutta).
- Harker's Petrology (Cambridge University Press).
- Wood's Palæontology, Invertebrate (Cambridge University Press).
- Woodward's Palæontology, Vertebrate (Cambridge University Press).
- Marr's The Scientific Study of Scenery (Macmillan).
- Miers' Mineralogy (Macmillan).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY : 1909 AND 1910.

For 1909.

1. The General and Special Physiology (including Histology) of the animal body.
2. The Physiological Chemistry of the animal body.
3. The Physiology of Reproduction and of Development.
4. The Elements of Physiological Psychology.

The Practical examination will be on the same lines as for the B.A. Examination, but of a more advanced character, especially in experimental Electro-Physiology and in Physiological Chemistry.

The following books are suggested—

The same as for the B.A. In addition—

Physiological Chemistry, by Gamgee (Macmillan) or by Bunge (Trübner).

Ladd's Physiological Psychology (Longmans).

Quain's Elements of Anatomy, Vol. I, Pts. 1 and 2 (Longmans).

A Text-book of Physiology by British Authors, ed. Schafer.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

APPENDIX B

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY—

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Master of Science Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of fifty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.†

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.††
4. Caste.
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Where educated.
9. Date of graduating.
10. Subject in which to be examined.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Remittance Transfer Receipt or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

† Private candidates should state here their full address in order to ensure receipt of roll number.

†† Hindu, Sikh, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Parsi, Christian or of other religion.

A Hindu should specify whether he is a Brahman or a non-Brahman; a Christian, whether he is a Native Christian or a Eurasian or European.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

Principal . . . College.

THE DOCTOR OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall be required to—

- (i) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Science or of Master of Arts in Mathematics in the subject with which his thesis is connected;
- (ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that for not less than two years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree;
- (iii) submit an approved thesis showing ability in original research on a subject previously accepted by the Syndicate;
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, as the Examiners may prefer, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

2. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of rupees two hundred.

3. Two Examiners shall be appointed who shall both read the thesis and all the answer papers, if any, and shall both be present at the oral examination, if any, and shall present a report to the Syndicate stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is by reason of his attainments a fit person to receive the Degree of Doctor.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENGINEERING.

Two examinations in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate, to be called the *First Examination in Civil Engineering* and the *Final Examination in Civil Engineering* respectively.

2. Any person who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Panjab University College, or who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any recognized University, at least one year prior to the date of the First Examination in Civil Engineering, may be admitted thereto.

NOTE.—Candidates for lower subordinates are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination in English; an acquaintance with Urdu and Arithmetic in English figures and symbols will, however, be required. If English figures and symbols are not used, one-fourth marks will be deducted, as at Rurki.

3. Any person who shall have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering, in either division, at least one year prior to the date of the Final Examination in Civil Engineering, and shall have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University* or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other recognized University, may be admitted thereto.

4. Any person who shall have passed either the First or Final Examination in the Lower Division may be admitted a second time to either of the said examinations for the purpose of passing in the Upper Division, subject to the payment of the proper fee.

5. A fee of Rs. 20 shall be paid for admission to the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and a fee of Rs. 32 for admission to the Final Examination in Civil Engineering.

6. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commence-

* Or Proficiency in Arts of the Panjab University College.

ment of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

7. Persons appearing at either of these examinations and obtaining one-third marks in each subject, and half of the total number of marks, shall be classed as having passed in the *Lower Division* of such examination; and persons appearing and obtaining half marks in each subject, and three-fifths of the total number, shall be classed as having passed in the *Upper Division* thereof.

8. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, and oral examinations in English and Urdu, and a practical examination in Surveying and Levelling shall also be held.

9. The following are the subjects for the First Examination in Civil Engineering :—

<i>Papers.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Details.</i>	<i>F.M.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
I.—MATHEMATICS	{	1. Arithmetic ..	100	275
		2. Geometry, Books I, II, III, IV and VI.	75	
		3. Mensuration ..	100	
II.—ESTIMATING ..	{	4. A Simple Building or Bridge.	150	150
III.—CONSTRUCTION	{	5. Building materials and general construction.	100	125
		6. Tracing on the ground	25	
		7. Questions and Exercises	50	
IV.—SURVEYING ..	{	8. Compass Surveying ..	75	200
		9. Levelling ..	75	
		10. Scales and figures	50	
V.—DRAWING ..	{	11. Architectural Drawing.	75	125
VI.—HINDUSTANI ..	{	12. Writing Exercise ..	50	75
		13. Colloquial	25	
		14. Writing from Dictation	40	
VII.—ENGLISH* ..	{	15. Reading ..	10	50
TOTAL ..			1,000	

* Urdu will be substituted for candidates unacquainted with English.

10. The following are the subjects for the Final Examination in Civil Engineering :—

Papers.	Subjects.	Details.	F.M. Marks.			
I.—MATHEMATICS	{	1. Arithmetic .. 100	550			
		2. Algebra .. 100				
		3. Geometry .. 125				
		4. Plane Trigonometry 100				
		5. Mensuration .. 125				
II.—MECHANICS ..	{	6. Statics and Dynamics 150	250			
		7. Hydrostatics and Dynamics. 100				
III.—ESTIMATING ..	{	8. Estimating .. 150	150			
		9. Materials and general construction (Building Materials, Masonry, Carpentry, Earthwork).				
IV.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.	{	10. Special construction (Bridges, Roads, Railroads, Hydraulic work, Architecture).	600			
		11. Applied Mechanics (Strength of materials, stability of structures, mechanics, hydraulic machines).				
		12. Designs (1) a Dwelling 75				
		13. .. (2) a Bridge .. 75				
		14. .. (3) a Road or Canal. 100				
		15. Trigonometrical Surveying. 50				
		V.—SURVEYING ..		{	16. Examination papers .. 75	300
					17. Theodolite Surveying 100	
					18. Levelling .. 75	
					19. Construction of scales and outline figures. 50	
VI.—DRAWING ..	{	20. Architectural drawing 125	250			
		21. Topographical drawing. 75				
TOTAL ..			2,100			

11. The following certificates and diplomas in Civil Engineering are conferred by the University :—

- (1) A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the—
 - (a) Lower Division, which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Lower Subordinates of the Public Works Department unacquainted with English, and to the *ordinary* certificate for Overseers acquainted with English.
 - (b) Upper Division, which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department.
- (2) A certificate of having passed the Final Examination in Civil Engineering in the Lower Division, which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Sub-Engineers.
- (3) A diploma as Licentiate in Civil Engineering to the candidates at the Final Examination who shall succeed in passing in the Upper Division, which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Assistant Engineers.

NOTE.—The certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the Lower Division will exempt the holder from further examination on admission to the lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department, provided the holder produces a satisfactory certificate of physical fitness and of his knowledge of English figures and notation.—*Vide letter No. 3266, dated 1st July, 1871, from Secretary to Government, Panjab, to Registrar, Panjab University College, enclosing letter No. 66 of 8th June, 1871, from Government of India.*

NOTE.—It must be understood that the Government does not guarantee any appointment in the Public Service to persons passing these examinations in Civil Engineering.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged according to divisions, in order of merit.

13. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination in Engineering of the Panjab University. The fee* of _____ rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Present occupation.
5. Residence.
6. Father's name.
7. Where educated.
8. Subjects in which to be examined.
9. Examination already passed.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination in Civil Engineering; and that he has signed the above application.

(iv) *FACULTY OF LAW.*

RULES OF THE LAW COLLEGE AND REGULATIONS FOR THE LAW EXAMINATIONS, 1908.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission to the Law College shall ordinarily apply to the Principal, Law College, on or

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Remittance Transfer Receipt or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

before the 31st of January in each year. But the Principal may, at his discretion, admit candidates after that date for special reasons to be stated in the applications. Provided that no such admission shall affect the operations of any rule, requiring a candidate for any of the Law examinations to have attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class within the year preceding the examination.

2. Every candidate shall submit with his application a certificate of good moral character, signed by two gentlemen known to any Magistrate in the district in which the candidate resides and countersigned by such Magistrate; and a certificate that he has passed the Matriculation examination of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognized University; or the permission in writing of the Chief Court.

COURSE OF STUDY.

3. The teaching staff of the Law College shall consist for the present, but subject to increase when sufficient funds are available, of a Principal, an Assistant Law Lecturer, and a Translator of Law Books (who shall also assist in teaching).

4. There shall be two sections. In one the instruction shall be imparted through the medium of English, in the other through that of Vernacular, but in both the standard and course of instruction shall, as far as possible, be identical. Three classes shall be formed in each section, named with reference to the course of studies—the first, second and third year's classes. Candidates for the Preliminary examinations shall be deemed to belong to the first year's class, those for the First Certificate examination to the second year's class, and those for the Licentiate-in-Law examination to the third year's class.

5. The course of study shall extend over three years and shall embrace the following subjects :—

First Year's Class—

1. Outlines of General Jurisprudence.
2. Outlines of Constitutional Law.
3. Elements of the Law relating to Contracts and Torts.
4. Principles of Criminal Liability.
5. The Law of Evidence.

Second Year's Class—

1. Civil Procedure and Appurtenant Act relating to the Panjab.
2. Drafting deeds and judicial documents.
3. Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.
4. Criminal Law.
5. The Law of Evidence, Limitation, Registration, Stamps and Court Fees.
6. The Hindu and Muhammadan Laws and the Customary Law of the Panjab.

Third Year's Class—

1. An advanced course of instruction in—
 (a) General Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law.
 (b) The Law of Contracts and Torts.
2. The Law of Property including Land Tenures and Tenant, Rights, Easements and the Acquisition and Transfer of Rights in Property.
3. The Law relating to Minors.
4. The Law relating to Trusts
5. The Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession.

FEEs.

6. The following fees shall be charged in the Law College :—

Rs. 25 upon admission or re-admission to the College.
 Rs. 5 per mensem for the first, second and third year's classes, for the whole year of twelve months.

Provided that when a candidate has qualified for any examination, and has been admitted thereto, but has failed to pass, and desires to continue in the Law College with a view to appearing again, he may be allowed to attend on payment of half the above monthly fees.

7. A roll of all persons admitted to the Law College shall be maintained, showing the date of admission, attendance, the section and class, and the date of leaving of each student.

8. Any student who fails to pay his fees, or is absent during Session, without leave for more than one month, shall be liable to be struck off the rolls.

A. REGULATIONS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1908.

The Preliminary Examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore beginning on the first Monday in December, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person—

(a) who has passed the Intermediate examination of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate), the equivalent examination of any other recognized University; and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the year preceding the examination. Provided that this rule shall not apply to any student admitted before 1st January, 1888; or

(b) who has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied, in the case of graduates and undergraduates, by a fee of Rs. 15 and in the case of others of Rs. 30. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may

be admitted to subsequent examinations (subject to the proviso contained in Rule 2) on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of four written papers of questions.

5. The examination may be passed through the medium of either English or Urdu.

6. The following shall be the subjects of examination :—

- | | | |
|-------|------|--|
| Paper | i. | (a) Outlines of General Jurisprudence. |
| | | (b) Outlines of Constitutional Law. |
| | ii. | Elements of Contract Law and of the Law relating to Torts. |
| | iii. | Principles of Criminal Liability. |
| | iv. | The Law of Evidence. |

7. The examination shall be conducted by examiners appointed by the Law Faculty with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

8. Each paper shall comprise ten questions, and shall carry a maximum number of 120 marks.

9. Every candidate shall be required to obtain the following proportion of the marks allotted before he can be deemed to have passed the examination ; one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, and three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. A candidate who obtains three-fourths, or more, of the aggregate number of marks shall be shown as having passed with credit.

10. A list of Books, Acts and References required in this examination shall be published by the Principal of the Law College in January of each year ; any alterations as compared with the list prescribed for the previous year being subject to the approval of the Law Faculty and the sanction of the Syndicate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

12. A certificate of having passed the Preliminary Examination shall be granted under the signature of the Principal of the Law College.

B. REGULATIONS FOR THE FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1908.

The First Certificate examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in December, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person—

- (a) who has passed the Intermediate examination of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other University; and who having passed the Preliminary examination in Law has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Law College to his class during the year preceding the examination; or
- (b) who having been admitted to the Law College before the 1st January, 1888, and being qualified under the rules then in force to appear at the Preliminary examination of 1887, has subsequently to 1887, attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Law College to his class during the year preceding the examination; or

(c) who has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied, in the case of graduates and undergraduates, by a fee of Rs. 25, and in the case of others of Rs. 50. A candidate who fails

to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to subsequent examinations (subject to the proviso contained in Rule 2) on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. The examination shall comprise five written papers of questions and *vivâ voce* test. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

5. The examination may be passed through the medium of either English or Urdu.

6. (a) The following shall be the subjects of the written examination :—

- Paper i. Civil Procedure and Appurtenant Acts applicable to the Panjab, and drafting deeds and judicial documents.
- „ ii. Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.
- „ iii. Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.
- „ iv. The Law of Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, Court Fees and Registration.
- „ v. The Hindu and Muhammadan Laws and the Customary Law of the Panjab.

(b) The following shall be the subjects of the *vivâ voce* examination :—

A.—Civil Procedure and the Stamps, Court Fees, Limitation and Registration Acts.

B.—Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence.

NOTE.—The object of the oral examination should be to test the general knowledge of the candidates in the subject selected for the purpose.

7. The examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University. No member of the teaching staff of the Law College shall be appointed an Examiner under this rule.

8. Each paper shall comprise ten questions, and shall carry a maximum number of 120 marks. At least five

questions shall be put in each subject of *vivâ voce* examination, and each subject shall carry a maximum number of 50 marks.

9. Every candidate shall be required to obtain the following proportion of the marks allotted before he can be deemed to have passed this examination : one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, whether written or *vivâ voce*, and three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks, in all subjects including *vivâ voce*. A candidate who obtains three-fourths, or more, of the aggregate number of marks, shall be shown as having passed with credit.

10. A list of Books, Acts and References required in this examination shall be published by the Principal of the Law College in January of each year, any alterations as compared with the list prescribed for previous year, being subject to the approval of the Law Faculty and the sanction of the Syndicate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

12. A certificate of having passed the First Certificate examination shall be granted to each successful candidate—the position of the candidate, in order of merit, being stated therein.

NOTE.—Under the rules prescribed by the Chief Court for admission as Mukhtar, no successful candidate can be admitted as such unless he has also passed the Intermediate examination of the Panjab University, or the equivalent examination of any other recognized University, or until he passes such Intermediate or other equivalent examination.

C. REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENTIATE-IN-LAW EXAMINATION, 1908.

The examination for the Diploma of Licentiate-in-Law shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first

Monday in December, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person—

- (a) who has passed the First Certificate examination in Law and has graduated in Arts in the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) in any other recognized University, and who has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Law College to his class, each year for three years ; the last year's attendance being subsequent to his having passed the First Certificate examination.

Provided that any graduate who has been admitted as such to the Law College before 1st of January, 1888, under Rule 2 (2) of the old Regulations, and who has attended the number of Lectures required under those Regulations, may be admitted to the Licentiate-in-Law examination notwithstanding his not having passed the First Certificate examination, but every such graduate shall be required to pass in Civil and Criminal Procedure in addition to the subjects prescribed for the Licentiate-in-Law Examination.

Provided also that any student who has passed the Preliminary examination before the 1st January, 1888, and is otherwise qualified to appear at the examination under this rule, may be admitted to the Licentiate-in-Law examination of 1888, notwithstanding his not having passed the First Certificate examination ; but every such student shall be required to pass in Civil and Criminal Procedure in addition to the subjects prescribed for the Licentiate-in-Law examination ;

- (b) who has passed the First Certificate examination in Law and also the Intermediate examination of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) an equivalent examination of any other recognised University, and has attended not less than three-

fourths of the lectures delivered in the Law College, to his class each year, three years; the last year's attendance being subsequent to his having passed the First Certificate examination in Law. Provided that this rule shall cease to operate after the Licentiate-in-Law examination for 1888 ; or

- (c) who has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied, in the case of graduates and undergraduates, by a fee of Rs 50, and in the case of others, of Rs. 200. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to subsequent examinations (subject to the proviso contained in Rule 2) on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. The examination shall comprise five written papers of questions and a *vivâ voce* test.

5. The examination may be passed through the medium of either English or Urdu.

6. A.—The following shall be the subjects of the written examination :—

Paper I.—CIVIL LAW.

- (a) The Law of Property, the Creation and Extinction of Easements ; and the several modes of acquiring and transferring rights in property.
- (b) The Law relating to Minors.

Paper II.—CIVIL LAW.

- (a) The Law of Contracts (including Specific Relief).
- (b) The Law of Torts.
- (c) The Law relating to Carriers.
- (d) The Law relating to Negotiable Instruments.
- (e) The Law relating to Trusts.

Paper III.—CIVIL LAW.

- (a) The Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary Succession and Probate and Administration.

- (b) The Hindu Law.
- (c) The Muhammadan Law.
- (d) The Customary Law.
- (e) The Law of Evidence.

Paper IV.—CRIMINAL LAW.

Paper V.—(a) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (including the constitution of Courts and the Law relating to Legal Practitioners).

(b) GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

B.—The following shall be the subjects of *vivâ-voce* examination :—

- A.—Civil Law and the Law of Evidence.
- B.—Criminal Law.

7. The examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University. No member of the teaching staff of the Law College shall be appointed an Examiner under this rule.

8. Each paper shall comprise ten questions and shall carry a maximum number of 120 marks. At least five questions shall be put in each subject of the *vivâ voce* examination, and each subject shall carry a maximum number of 50 marks.

9. Every candidate shall be required to obtain the following proportion of the marks allotted before he can be deemed to have passed this examination : one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, whether written or *vivâ voce*, and three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects including *vivâ voce*. A candidate who obtains three-fourths, or more, of the aggregate number of marks, shall be shown as having passed with credit.

10. A list of Books, Acts and References required in this examination shall be published by the Principal of the Law College in January, each year, any alteration as compared with the list prescribed for the previous year being subject to the approval of the Law Faculty and the sanction of the Syndicate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit

12. The Diploma of Licentiate-in-Law shall be granted to every successful candidate, except a person admitted under Rule 2 (c), who shall only be entitled to a certificate of having passed the prescribed examination.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1908.

An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in December, or such other date as the Syndicate shall determine, the said date being notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Licentiate-in-Law Examination, or the Intermediate Law Examination, under the special rules in Appendix A., of this University, and who has graduated in Arts in this or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) some other recognized University

3. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the same, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 50.

4. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Rs. 50 on each occasion.

5. The examination shall comprise four written papers. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. The examination shall be passed only through the medium of English.

7. The following shall be the subjects of the examination :—

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION. 291

Paper	I	..	{	(a) <i>Jurisprudence</i> — (1) General Jurisprudence; (2) Principles and Theory of Legislation.
Paper	II	..	{	(b) <i>International Law</i> — (1) Public; (2) Private.
Paper	III	..	{	(c) <i>Constitutional History</i> — (1) of England; (2) of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.
Paper	IV	..	{	(d) <i>Roman Law</i> .

8. The examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. No member of the teaching staff of the Law College shall be appointed an Examiner under this rule.

9. Hundred marks shall be allotted to each paper, which shall ordinarily comprise ten questions.

10. In order to pass the examination a candidate must obtain *forty per cent.* of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, and a candidate who obtains *fifty per cent.* of the maximum marks in each subject, shall be shown as having passed in the first division, and all other passed candidates in the second division.

11. A list of books recommended to be read for this examination will be published in the Calendar for each year.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Date of graduation in Arts.

3. Date of passing Licentiate-in-Law or Intermediate Law Examination.
4. Present occupation.
5. Religion.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor of Laws.

Signature.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS, 1908.

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined at Lahore on the second Monday in December, or on such other date as the Syndicate shall determine, the said date being notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the examination for the Degree of LL.B. of this University at least two academical years before the examination.

3. Application for admission to this examination in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar at least sixty days before the date fixed for the same, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 200.

4. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Rs. 200 on each occasion.

5. The examination shall comprise six written papers. Five hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. The examination shall be passed only through the medium of English.

* This certificate must be signed by the Principal of the College or Institution at which the candidate has studied.

7. The following shall be the subjects of the examination :—

(a) *Jurisprudence*—

- (1) General Jurisprudence.
- (2) Principles and Theory of Legislation.

(b) *Constitutional History*—

- (1) Of England ;
- (2) Of Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

(c) *International Law*—

- (1) Public.
- (2) Private.

(d) *Roman Law*—

- (1) General History of ;
- (2) The Institutes of Justinian.

(e) *English Common Law and Equity*—

- (1) History of ;
- (2) General Principles, including a knowledge of some of the Leading Cases.

(f) *Criminal Law*—

- (1) History of the English ;
- (2) General Principles of Criminal Liability.

8. The examination shall be conducted by examiners appointed by the Law Faculty, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. No member of the teaching staff of the College shall be appointed an Examiner under this rule.

9. Hundred marks shall be allotted to each paper which shall ordinarily comprise ten questions.

10. In order to pass this examination, a candidate must obtain one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject.

NOTE.—By the term “ academical year ” is ordinarily meant the period intervening between the Examination for Bachelor of Laws and the Examination for Doctor of Laws in the following year.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee of rupees two hundred is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Date of graduation as Bachelor of Laws.
3. Present occupation.
4. Religion.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the LL.D. Regulations.

Signature.

APPENDIX A.

Special Rules for Graduates in Arts of the Panjab University who desire to qualify for the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates who are graduates in Arts of the Panjab University at the time of their admission into the Law College, or at the time of passing the Preliminary Examination in Law, and who desire to proceed to the Degree of LL.B. without qualifying as pleaders of the second grade, shall be governed by the following Rules :—

Provided that Law students who may have passed the Preliminary or First Certificate-in-Law Examination prior to the coming into operation of these Rules, will have the option of taking advantage of these Rules ; subject to the condition of their graduating in Arts in the Examination to be held in March, 1892.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

A. They shall be required to have attended the prescribed number of lectures in the first year's class of the Lahore Law College, and to have passed the Preliminary Law Examination according to the existing Regulations.

B. Subsequent to the passing of the Preliminary examination, they shall be required to attend not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Licentiate-in-Law Class during the year next after their having passed the Preliminary Examination.

Provided that Law students being graduates in Arts who may have passed the Preliminary Examination prior to the coming into operation of these rules, may at once, after the passing of these rules, join the Licentiate-in-Law Class, if they desire to be governed by these Rules, and shall be entitled after attending not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Licentiate-in-Law Class during the year of their joining the same, to appear at the Intermediate Examination in Law.

Provided that if a candidate has been prevented for reasons approved by the Law Faculty from attending the prescribed course within this period, the Faculty may allow him a further opportunity of attending a fresh course of lectures.

C. They shall thereafter be required to pass a second or Intermediate Examination in Law which shall embrace all the subjects prescribed for the Licentiate-in-Law Examination, and, in addition thereto, the Law of Limitation, which shall comprise a separate paper. No candidate shall be deemed to have passed this Examination unless he obtains *forty per cent.* of the maximum marks allotted to each paper.

D. After passing the Intermediate Law Examination they shall be admitted to the LL.B. Class, and shall be required to obtain a certificate from the Principal that they have attended at least three-fourths of the lectures delivered to that class in the year subsequent to their having passed the Intermediate Law Examination, before they are permitted to appear at the LL.B. Examination.

Candidates for the Preliminary Examination shall be

required to forward with their application a fee of Rs. 15, and for the Intermediate Law Examination a fee of Rs. 30.

E. Failure to pass the above examinations will not disqualify a candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent similar examination, but he shall be required on each occasion to pay a fresh fee.

F. A certificate of having passed the Preliminary or Intermediate Law Examination shall be granted under the signature of the Principal for the Preliminary, and of the Registrar, for the Intermediate.

G. The Examiners for both the Preliminary and Intermediate Law Examinations shall be appointed by the Law Faculty, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

SUBJECTS FOR THE FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

LIST OF BOOKS AND ACTS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.

- | | |
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| <p>Paper I.—Civil Procedure and Appurtenant Acts applicable to the Panjab and drafting deeds and judicial documents.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), omitting Chapters 10, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, and 48. 2. The Panjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884). 3. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887) 4. Regulations regarding the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land. } 1 of 1798. XVII of 1806. 5. The Legal Practitioners Act (XVIII of 1879). |
|--|--|

Note.—Drafting deeds and judicial documents to be learnt by practice. The Assistant Law Lecturer and Reader should occasionally require students to draw up plaints, bonds and deeds of sale and mortgage.

- Paper II.—Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.
1. Madan Gopal's Panjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887), and Rules thereunder.
 2. Selections published by Government for Extra Assistant Commissioners from Powell's Land Systems, Vol. II, pages 696—728.
 3. Madan Gopal's Panjab Tenancy Act (XVI of 1887).
 4. The Revenue Recovery Act (I of 1890).
 5. The Panjab Land Alienation (Act XIII of 1900).
- Paper III.—Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.
1. The Indian Penal Code (Nelson's Third Edition).
 2. The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), omitting Chapters 9, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, and 43.
- Paper IV.—The Law of Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, Court Fee and Registration.
1. The Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872).
 2. The Indian Registration Act (III of 1877).
 3. The Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877), with the Panjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act

- and Panjab Loans
(Limitation) Act I
of 1904.
4. The Court Fees Act (VII of 1870).
 5. The Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899).
- Paper V.—The Hindu and Muham-**
1. Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law (1st seven chapters).
 2. Anglo-Muhammadian Law by Mohamed Abdul Ghani, B.A., LL.B., (United Provinces).
 3. Rattigan's Digest of Customary Law.
 4. The Panjab Pre-emption Act (Act II of 1905).
- madan Laws, and the
Customary Law of the
Panjab.

NOTE.—The candidates must be acquainted with the above Acts as modified up to date.

SUBJECTS FOR THE LICENTIATE-IN-LAW AND INTERMEDIATE-IN-LAW EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF BOOKS AND ACTS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.

Paper I.—CIVIL LAW—

- (a) The Law of Property : 1. The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882, and Panjab Land Alienation Act (XIII of 1900).
- the creation and extinction of Easements and the several Modes of acquiring and transferring rights in property. 2. The Panjab Pre-emption Act by Shadi Lal (Act II of 1905).
3. The Indian Easements Act (V of 1882).
4. The Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890).
- (b) The Law relating to minors. 5. The Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875).

Paper II.—CIVIL LAW—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) The Law of Contracts (including Specific Relief). | 1. The Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872). |
| | 2. The Specific Relief Act (I of 1877). |
| (b) The Law of Torts. | 3. Underhill on Torts. |
| (c) The Law relating to Carriers. | 4. The Carriers Act (III of 1865), as amended by Act (X of 1899). |
| | 5. The Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), Chapter VII. |
| (d) The Law relating to Negotiable Instruments. | 6. The Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881). |
| (e) The Law relating to Trusts. | 7. The Indian Trusts Act (II. of 1882) |

Paper III.—CIVIL LAW—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) The Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary Succession, and Probate and Administration. | 1. The Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881). |
| (b) The Hindu Law. | 2. Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage omitting Chapters 1, 3, and 7. |
| (c) The Muhammadan Law. | 3. Wilson's Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law (Parts I, II, and III and first two Chapters of Part IV). |
| (d) The Customary Law | 4. Rattigan's Digest of Customary Law. |
| (e) The Law of Evidence | 5. The Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872). |
| | 6. The Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873) |

Paper IV.—CRIMINAL LAW—

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|---|
| 1. Nelson's Indian Penal Code, Third Edition. |
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Paper V.—(a) *Constitutional Law* (including the Constitution of Courts and the Law relating to Legal Practitioners).

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|---|
| 1. Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India. |
| 2. The Panjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884) by Madan Gopal, 3rd Edition. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | 3. The Legal Practitioners Act (XVIII of 1879). |
| (b) <i>General Jurisprudence.</i> | 4. Rattigan's <i>Jurisprudence.</i> |
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SPECIAL SUBJECT FOR THE INTERMEDIATE-IN-LAW EXAMINATION.

The Law of Limitation.

Starling's Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877) with Panjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, as amended by Panjab Loans (Limitation) Act (I of 1904).

NOTE.—The candidates must be acquainted with the above Acts as modified up to date.

SUBJECTS FOR THE BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.

Paper I.—JURISPRUDENCE—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (1) General Jurisprudence. | 1. Maine's <i>Ancient Law.</i> |
| | 2. Rattigan's <i>Jurisprudence.</i> |
| (2) Principles and Theory of Legislation. | 3. Markby's <i>Elements of Law.</i> |

Paper II.—INTERNATIONAL LAW—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (1) Public. | 1. Lawrence's <i>Principles of International Law.</i> |
| (2) Private. | 2. Rattigan's <i>Private International Law.</i> |

PAPER III.—CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (1) Of England. | 1. Taswell-Langmead's <i>Constitutional History of England.</i> |
|-----------------|---|

- (2) Of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India. 2. *Cowell on the History and Constitution of Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.*

Paper IV.—ROMAN LAW—

Sandar's Justinian, Books I and II Book, III, Titles 13 to the end. and Book IV, Titles 1—5, including the introduction.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The First Examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be conducted through the medium of English and Urdu.

3. The examination in English shall be open to any person who has graduated in the Faculty of Arts or of Science of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in English to his class during the year preceding the examination.

4. The examination in Urdu shall be open to any person—

- (a) who has passed the Intermediate Examination in any of the Faculties of the Panjab University or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other University, and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in Urdu to his class during the year preceding the examination; or
- (b) who, subject to the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

5. A student of the College who having attended the prescribed number of lectures does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination without attending a fresh course of lectures.

6. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion. A candidate who fails in not more than one of the seven papers set, but who obtains two-thirds or more of the aggregate number of marks allotted to the papers in which he passes, shall on presenting himself at a subsequent examination be required to pass only in the paper in which he so failed, but shall pay the fee of thirty rupees on each such subsequent examination.

7. Seven papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

8. The following shall be the subjects of examination :—

- I. Law of Contract (including Specific Relief) and of Torts.
- II. Civil Procedure.
- III. Revenue and Tenancy Law and Law relating to Alienation of Land and Pre-emption Law.
- IV. Criminal Law and Procedure.
- V. Hindu and Muhammadan Law and the Customary Law of the Panjab.
- VI. The Law relating to Minors, Succession Certificates, Registration, Limitation and Court Fees.

VII. The Law relating to Legal Practitioners, Panjab Courts and Evidence.

9. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

10. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain *40 per cent.* of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper and *50 per cent.* in the aggregate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit.

12. A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Law shall be granted to each successful candidate; the position of the candidate in order of merit being stated therein.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF BOOKS AND ACTS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.

(1) Law of Contract (including Specific Relief) and of Torts.

(a) Anson's Law of Contract, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Specific Relief Act, 1877.

(b) Law of Torts—Underhill's Law of Torts.

(2) New Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908, omitting—

Order	V, Rules	27, 28 and 29.
„	XI	„ 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 (1), 18 (2), 20, and 21.
„	XII	„ 2.
„	XIII	„ 10, 1 (1), 2 R.R. 1 (2), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11.
„	XXIV	„ 1, 2, 3 and 4.
„	XXV	„ 1 (1) (3), 2 and 1 (2).
„	XXVI	„ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.
„	XXVII	„ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
„	XXVIII	„ 1, 2 and 3.
„	XXIX	„ 1, 2 and 3.

Order XXXI, Rules	1, 2 and 3.
„ XXXV „	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
„ XXXVI „	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
„ XLIV „	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.
„ XLV „	1.
„ XLVI „	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
„ XLIX „	1 and 3.

(3) Revenue and Tenancy Law, and Law relating to Alienation of Land and Pre-emption Law—

- (a) The Panjab Land Revenue Act (Act XVII of 1887).
- (b) The Panjab Tenancy Act (Act XVI of 1887), Madan Gopal's Edition.
- (c) The Panjab Pre-emption Act (Act II of 1905), Shadi Lal's Edition.
- (d) The Alienation of Land Act (Act XIII of 1900).

(4) Criminal Law and Procedure—

- (a) Penal Code—(Nelson's Edition).
- (b) Criminal Procedure Code (omitting Chapters 9, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, and Schedules I and II).

(5) Hindu and Muhammadan Law and Customary Law—

- (a) Hindu Law—Mayne's Hindu Law (omitting Chapters 1, 3 and 7).
- (b) Muhammadan Law—Wilson's Digest of Muhammadan Law, Parts I, II and III, and the first two Chapters of Part IV.
- (c) Rattigan's Digest of Customary Law.
- (d) Panjab Laws Act, with the Regulations referred to in Section 3 of the Act.

(6) Law relating to Minors, Succession Certificates, Registration, Limitation and Court fees—

- (a) Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.
- (b) The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).
- (c) The Succession Certificate Act (Act VII of 1889).
- (d) The Registration Act, III of 1877.
- (e) Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877, excluding Schedule II). The Panjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act (I of 1900). Panjab Loans Limitation Act (I of 1904).
- (f) Court Fees Act of 1870 (omitting Schedules I, II and III).

(7) The Law relating to Legal Practitioners, Panjab Courts and Evidence—

- (a) Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.
- (b) Act XVIII of 1884 (Madan Gopal's Edition).

- (c) Act I of 1872—Cunningham's Edition.
- (d) Oaths Act 1873.
- (e) Small Cause Court Act (Act IX of 1887).

APPENDIX B.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing **First Examination in Law**

The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Date of graduation in Arts or Science.
3. Father's name.
4. Present occupation
5. Religion

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 3 of the Regulations as to First Examination in Law.

Signature

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF LAWS.

An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in April, or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the First Examination in Law in English, and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures

* This certificate must be signed by the Principal of the College or Institution at which the candidate has studied.

delivered to his class during the year preceding the examination.

TRANSITORY PROVISION.

Candidates who have graduated in Arts and have passed the First Certificate, Intermediate, or Licentiate-in-Law Examination of the University of the Panjab, held in or before the year 1908, shall be entitled to proceed to the LL.B. Examination, provided that a candidate who has not already attended three-fourths of the lectures delivered either to the LL.B. or Licentiate-in-Law class shall have to attend at least three-fourths of the lectures delivered to the LL.B. class.

3. A student of the college who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination without attending a fresh course of lectures.

4. A candidate, who has passed the First Examination in Law and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during any year, may be allowed to appear at the examination without attending a fresh course of lectures in the year preceding the examination, if he satisfies the Syndicate that since leaving the Law College he has been practising the profession of law.

5. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed, ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

6. Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

7. English shall be the medium of examination.

8. The following shall be the subjects of the examination :—

I.—Jurisprudence.

II.—International Law—

(1) Public ;

(2) Private.

III.—Constitutional Law—

(1) of England ;

(2) of India.

IV.—Roman Law.

V.—Principles of Equity with special reference to Mortgages and Trusts.

9. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

10. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain 40 per cent. of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper, and 50 per cent. in the aggregate.

11. A candidate who obtains *sixty per cent* in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed in the first division, and all other passed candidates in the second division.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit and showing the division in which they have passed.

13. A certificate of having passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination shall be granted to each successful candidate ; the position of the candidate, in order of merit, and the division in which he has passed being stated therein.

APPENDIX A.

List of books recommended for perusal.

Paper I.	Jurisprudence—	1. Rattigan's Jurisprudence. 2. Markby's Elements of Law. 3. Maine's Ancient Law.
Paper II.	International Law— 1. Public; 2. Private.	1. Lawrence's International Law. 2. Rattigan's Private International Law.
Paper III.	Constitutional Law— 1. of England; 2. of India.	1. Dicey's Law of the Constitution. 2. Anson's Law of Constitution. Part I, Parliament. 3. Ilbert's Government of India.
Paper IV.	Roman Law—	Sandar's Justinian, Books I and II, Book III Title 13 to the end. and Book IV Titles 1-5 including the Introduction.
Paper V.	Principal of Equity with special reference to Mortgages and Trusts.	1. Ashburner's Principles of Equity (Chapters V to XI—both inclusive). 2. Brown and Shephard's Transfer of Property Act (Chapter IV).

APPENDIX B.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Date of graduation in Arts or Science.
3. Date of passing the First Examination in Law.
4. Present occupation.
5. Religion.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor of Laws.

Signature.

THE HONOURS-IN-LAW EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the Honours-in-Law Examination shall be examined at Lahore on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has taken the degree of LL.B. of this University at least two academical years before the examination.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. Six papers of five hours each shall be set in this examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination.

* This certificate must be signed by the Principal of the College or Institution at which the candidate has studied.

6. The following shall be the subjects of the examination :—

(a) Jurisprudence—

- (1) General Jurisprudence ;
- (2) Principles and Theory of Legislation.

(b) Constitutional History and Constitutional Law—

- (1) of England ;
- (2) of India.

(c) International Law—

- (1) Public ;
- (2) Private.

(d) Roman Law—

- (1) General History of ;
- (2) The Institutes of Justinian.

(e) English Common Law and Equity—

General Principles, including a knowledge of Leading Cases.

(f) Criminal Law—

- (1) History of the English ;
- (2) General Principles of Criminal Liability.

7. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

8. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper, and 66 per cent. in the aggregate.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Honours-in-Law Examination.

The fee of rupees one hundred is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Date of taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
3. Present occupation.
4. Religion.

CERTIFICATE. *

I certify that
has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of
the Regulations for the Honours-in-Law Examination.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Any person who has passed the Honours-in-Law Examination of this University may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided that—

(a) the members of the Board of Studies of the Law Faculty shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since passing the Honours-in-Law Examination he has practised the profession of Law with repute for three years, and that he is, by reason of his eminent legal attainments and his high character, a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws ; and

(b) he shall produce an original thesis approved by the members of the aforesaid Board on some subject connected with law.

2. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be paid by every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

(v) FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in June, or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of three parts entitled, respectively, the Preliminary Scientific, the First, and the Second Licentiate examinations.

**PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION
FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE
AND SURGERY.**

2. Any person who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the Intermediate or any equivalent examination of an Indian or other University recognized by the Syndicate.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to having passed the Intermediate examination, been engaged in medical studies for two academical years.
- (c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Senate :—
 - Two courses, each of 70 lectures on—
Chemistry.
 - Two courses, each of 26 lectures on—
Botany.
 - Two courses of Practical Chemistry in testing the natures of the acids and bases in ordinary salts, also of the ordinary poisons, and in the examination of animal secretions and of urinary deposits; also the testing for the impurities of potable water.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate on the form in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of *fifteen* rupees shall be payable by each candidate at such examination. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may present himself at two subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of *fifteen* rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended one course of lectures in each of the compulsory subjects of the examination.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism ; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to practical Medical Science

Botany.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing for the acid and base in ordinary salts, the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits ; also testing for the impurities of potable water.

- (a) Knowledge of Methods of determining organic formulae and of ultimate organic analysis.
- (b) Elementary acquaintance with the $C_n + H_{2n} + 2$ Series and simple Paraffins.
- (c) Methyl and Ethyl Alcohol with their simpler derivatives = (eq. esters, oxidation products, Iodides, Iodoform, Chloral, Chloroform, &c.).
- (d) Glycerine and Saponification.
- (e) Starches and Sugars and Fermentation.
- (f) Benzene, Nitrobenzene and Phenyl derivatives.
- (g) Common organic acids.
- (h) Urea and its simpler derivatives.

The portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined are here specified :—

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY FOR THE PRELIMINARY
SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE
IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants. The principles of Hooker's and Bentham's systems of classification of plants. A detailed account of the below-named twenty-eight Natural Orders, which are specially important in the Panjab.

Ranunculaceæ.	Papaveraceæ.	Cruciferaæ.
Caryophyllaceæ.	Malvaceæ.	Aruntiacææ.
Rutaceæ.	Leguminosæ.	Rosaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.	Myrtaceæ.
Compositæ.	Cinchonæ.	Apocynaceæ.
Asclepiadaceæ.	Labiataæ.	Scrophulariaceæ.
Solanaceæ.	Boraginaceæ.	Polygonaceæ.
Euphorbiaceæ.	Urticaceæ.	Coniferæ.
Liliaceæ.	Iridaceæ.	Amaryllidaceæ.
Graminaceæ.		

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the second division.

8. If a student fails in this examination, in one subject only, *but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all the subjects for which he has presented himself in the examination*, he will be allowed, *in a subsequent year*, to appear in the corresponding examination in that subject, on payment of the full fee of

Rs. 15 ; and, if successful, he will be granted the usual certificate of having passed the Preliminary Scientific examination, *but that in such a case the number of marks required to pass will be fifty per cent. instead of thirty-three.*

9. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

10. Any person who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

(a) Of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of an Indian or other University recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) Of having subsequently to having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, been engaged in medical studies for one academical year.

(c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Senate :—

Two courses, each of 70 lectures on—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two courses of 70 lectures on—

Materia Medica.

(d) Of having studied practical pharmacy for two courses each of three months, and of having acquired practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(e) Of having been engaged in dissection for three winter sessions, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to the examination more than three times in all.

11. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate on the form in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

12. A fee of *thirty* rupees shall be payable by each can-

didate at such examination. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may present himself at two subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of *thirty* rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his failing, attended one course of lectures, in each of the compulsory subjects of the examination.

13. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

15. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division.

16. If a student fails in this examination, in one subject only, *but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all the subjects for which he has presented himself in the Examination*, he will be allowed, *in a subsequent year*, to appear in the corresponding examination in that subject, on payment of the full fee of Rs. 30 ; and, if successful, he will be granted the usual certificate of having passed the First *L.M.S.* examination, *but that, in such a case the number of marks required to pass will be fifty per cent., instead of thirty-three.*

17. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR LICENTATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

18. Any candidate who can produce a certificate to the following effect may be admitted to this examination—

- (a) Of having passed the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the University at least two years previously.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—
 - (1) Two courses, each of 70 lectures on—
Medicine.
Surgery.
 - (2) Two courses, each of 30 lectures on—
Midwifery.
Diseases of Women and Children.
 - (3) Two courses, each of 30 lectures on—
General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
 - (4) Two courses, each of 50 lectures on—
Medical Jurisprudence.
 - (5) Two courses, each of 25 lectures on—
Diseases of the Eye.
 - (6) Two courses, each of 20 lectures on—
Hygiene.
- (c) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Examination, gone through a complete course of Surgical operations on the dead body during a Summer Session.
- (d) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended two courses of Practical Demonstration in the dead house.
- (e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner :—

Six months' attendance at an outdoor Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Three months' attendance at the practice of an Eye Dispensary.

Two years' attendance of the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognized Hospital, and lectures on Clinical Surgery and Medicine during such attendance.

- (f) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Ward Clerk.
- (g) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

19. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

20. A fee of *forty* rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for this examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to two subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of *forty* rupees on each occasion, and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of Hospital Practice and Clinical Instruction, subsequent to his last failing for one academical year.

21. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

22. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology.

Pathology and Hygiene.

The Clinical examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

23. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of acute and chronic disease, to be selected by the Examiner, and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail microscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be obtained by them as well as the manner of effecting these objects.

To examine, in the presence of the Examiner, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations on the dead subjects, after detailing to the Examiner the Pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operating adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

Provided the changes, introduced by these regulations into the curriculum and scope of the examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, will not affect those candidates who had completed their course of studies before these rules came into force.

24. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division.

Candidates who fail in one subject and who obtain in the aggregate 60 per cent. of the total marks (including the marks for the subject in which they fail) will be allowed to appear at the next examination in that subject.

Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

25. The number of papers to be set and the maximum number of marks to be given in written and oral examinations in each subject shall be as follows :—

**PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR
LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.**

Compulsory.	Name of Subject	Number of papers and value of marks.	Total value of writ- ten papers.	Value of marks for oral examination	Total
Compulsory	Chemistry & Physics	2 papers of 100 marks each	200	100	300
	Botany	1 paper of 100 marks	100	50	150
TOTAL					450

**FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDI-
CINE AND SURGERY**

Compulsory	Name of Subject	Number of papers and value of marks	Total value of writ- ten papers	Value of marks for oral examination	Total
Compulsory.	Anatomy	2 papers of 100 marks each	200	100	300
	Physiology	1 paper of 200 marks	200	100	300
	Materia Medica ..	Ditto	200	100	300
TOTAL					900

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR LICENTATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Name of Subject	Number of papers and value of marks	Total value of written papers.	Value of marks for oral examination.	Total.
Medicine	1 paper of 200 marks	200	100	300
Surgery, including Ophthalmic Surgery.	2 papers of 100 marks each.	200	100	300
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
Medical Jurisprudence	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Pathology and Hygiene	2 papers of 100 marks each.	200	100	300
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	1,350

26. The text-books prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second Examinations for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery will be fixed by the Medical Faculty, from time to time, on the recommendation of the Principal of the Medical College.

APPENDIX I.

1—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR LICENTATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Preliminary Scientific Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. The fee of Rs. 15 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Preliminary Scientific Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
 2. Religion.
 3. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.
 4. Present occupation.
 5. Father's name.
 6. Residence.
-

2.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE FIRST
EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIAE IN
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 10 of the Regulations as to First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
 2. Religion.
 3. Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
 4. Present occupation.
 5. Father's name.
 6. Residence.
-

* This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

3.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE SECOND
EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. The fee of Rs. 40 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 18 of the Regulations as to Second Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Religion.
3. Date of passing the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.
4. Present occupation.
5. Father's name.
6. Residence

APPENDIX II.

1.—CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE PRELIMINARY
SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR LICEN-
TIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination for a License in Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery at the annual examination held in the year 19____, having been placed in the _____ Division, No. _____

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }

The

19 . }

Registrar,
Panjab University.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

**2.—CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE FIRST
EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIIATE
IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.**

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the First Examination for a License in Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery at the annual examination held in the year 19____, having been placed in the _____ Division, No. _____

SENATE HALL, LAHORE :)
The _____ 19____)

Registrar,
Panjab University.

**3.—DIPLOMA AND LICENSE FOR THE SECOND
EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIIATE IN
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.**

This is to certify that _____ having passed the examination for a License in Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery at the examination in 19____, is hereby authorized to practise Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery.

Registrar,
Panjab University.
SENATE HALL, LAHORE :)
The _____ 19____)

Vice-Chancellor
of the Panjab University.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Panjab University.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR
IN MEDICINE AND DOCTOR
IN MEDICINE.**

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in June or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of three parts, entitled respectively, the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second M.B. Examinations for Bachelor in Medicine.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR
BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

2. Any person who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of an Indian or other University recognized by the Syndicate ;
- (b) Of having subsequently to having passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, been engaged in medical studies for two academical years ;
- (c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Senate :—

Two courses, each of 70 lectures—

Chemistry.

Two courses, each of 26 lectures—

Botany.

Two courses of 40 lectures—

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Two courses—

Practical Chemistry in testing the nature of the acids and bases in ordinary salts, in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and of urinary deposits, and in testing for the impurities of potable water.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate at such examination. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may present himself at two subsequent examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended one course of lectures in each of the compulsory subjects of the examination.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism ; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science ;

Botany ;

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology ;

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing for the acids and bases in ordinary salts, the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits ; also testing for the impurities of potable waters ;

- (a) Knowledge of methods of determining organic formulæ, and of ultimate organic analysis.
- (b) Elementary acquaintance with the $C_n + H_{2n} + 2$ Series and simple Paraffins.
- (c) Methyl and Ethyl Alcohol, with their simpler derivatives = (eq. esters, oxidation, products, Iodides, Iodoform, Chloral, Chloroform, &c.).
- (d) Glycerine and Saponification.
- (e) Starches and sugars and Fermentation.
- (f) Benzene, Nitrobenzene, and Phenyl derivatives.
- (g) Common organic acids.
- (h) Urea and its simpler derivatives.

The portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined are here specified :—

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY FOR THE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR BACHE- LOR IN MEDICINE.

Elementary Anatomy, Histology and Physiology of flowering plants. The principles of Hooker's and Bentham's system of classification of plants. A detailed account of the below-named twenty-eight Natural Orders, which are especially important in the Panjab :—

Ranunculaceæ.	Papaveraceæ.	Cruciferae.
Caryophyllaceæ.	Malvaceæ.	Aruntiacæ.
Rutaceæ.	Leguminosæ.	Rosaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.	Myrtaceæ.

Compositæ.	Cinchonæ.	Apocynacæ.
Asclepiadacæ.	Labiata.	Scrophulariacæ.
Solanacæ.	Boraginacæ.	Polygonacæ.
Euphorbiacæ.	Urticacæ.	Coniferæ.
Liliacæ.	Iridacæ.	Amaryllidacæ.
Graminacæ.		

The examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Bachelor in Medicine Examination shall be divided into two parts : —

- 1st—that upon the Invertebrata.
2nd— do. do. Vertebrata.

Of the total number of marks given for the examination, both written and oral, two-thirds will be assigned to the questions upon the Vertebrata, and the remaining one-third to those upon the Invertebrata.

Moreover, the scope of the examination upon the Invertebrata will include the following classes of that sub-kingdom, and each of these classes will be considered with reference to its general characters and especially as regards the Morphology of selected types.

The following are the classes with their representative type or types :—

Porifera	..	Common Sponge.
Cœlenterata	.	Hydra : Sea Anemone.
Echinodermata	..	Starfish ; Sea Cucumber : Sea Porcupine.
Vermes		The Entozoa.
Anarthropoda	..	Leech : Earthworm.
Arthropoda	..	Lobster : Spider : Cockroach : Centipede.
Mollusca	.	Oyster : Cuttle-fish ; Snail.

(The text-book recommended is, for the present, *Nicholson's Students' Manual*).

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, in order of merit. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects.

Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

8. Candidates in this examination who having failed in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology are nevertheless qualified for the First Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, may have their names transferred to the list of candidates for that examination on application to the Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

9. Any person who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination of an Indian or other University recognised by the Syndicate ;
- (b) Of having, subsequently to having passed the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, been engaged in medical studies for one academical year ;
- (c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Senate :—

Two courses, each of 70 lectures—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two courses of 70 lectures :—

Materia Medica.

- (d) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for two courses, each of three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparations and compounding of medicines.
- (e) Of having been engaged in dissection for three winter sessions in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

10. Every candidate for admission to the examination

shall send his application, with a certificate, in the form in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

11. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate at such examination. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may present himself at two subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended one course of lectures in each of the compulsory subjects of the examination.

12. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :--

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy ;
Materia Medica and Pharmacy ;
General Anatomy and Physiology.

14. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, in order of merit. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks but less than eighty per cent. shall be placed in the Second Division. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

15. Any candidate who can produce a certificate to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the First M.B. Examination of this University at least two years previously :
- (b) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two courses, each of 70 lectures on—
Medicine.
Surgery.

Two courses, each of 30 lectures—
Midwifery.
Diseases of Women and Children.

Two courses, each of 30 lectures—
General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two courses, each of 50 lectures—
Medical Jurisprudence.

Two courses, each of 25 lectures—
Diseases of the Eye.

Two courses, each of 20 lectures—
Hygiene.

- (c) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination for Bachelor in Medicine, gone through a complete course of Surgical operations on the dead body during one Summer Session ;

- d) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended the oral courses of Practical Demonstrations in the Dead house.

- (e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner :—

Six months' attendance at an Outdoor dispensary of a recognized Hospital ;

Three months' attendance at the practice of an Eye Dispensary ;

Two years' attendance of the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognised Hospital and lectures on Clinical Surgery and Medicine during such attendance.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B. 331

- (f) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Ward Clerk.
- (g) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

16. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

A fee of Rs. 30 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar.

17. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for this examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but a candidate may be admitted to two subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Rs. 30 on each occasion, and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequent to his last failing, for one academical year.

18. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

19. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- Principles and Practice of Medicine ;
- Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ;
- Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ;
- Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology ;
- Hygiene and Pathology.

The clinical examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a hospital.

20. Every candidate shall be required—

- (a) To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of acute and chronic disease, to be selected by the Examiner, and

to draw up careful histories of the case ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail microscopical examination on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

- (b) To apply apparatus for the great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be obtained by them as well as the manner of effecting these objects ;
- (c) To examine, in the presence of the Examiner, morbid products chemically, and, by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained ;
- (d) To perform capital operations on the dead subjects after detailing to the Examiner the Pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operating adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

21. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, in order of merit. The minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects.

Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division.

22. The number of papers to be set and maximum number of marks to be given in written and oral examinations in each subject shall be as follows :—

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B. 333

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR
BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Name of Subject.	No. of papers and value of marks.	Value of marks for written papers.	Value of marks for oral ex- amination.	Total.
Chemistry and Physics ..	2 papers of 100 marks each.	200	100	300
Botany. ..	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Ditto.	100	50	150
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	600

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN
MEDICINE.

Name of Subject.	No. of papers and value of marks.	Value of marks for written papers.	Value of marks for oral ex- amination.	Total.
Anatomy ..	2 papers of 100 marks each.	200	100	300
Physiology ..	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Materia Medica ..	Ditto.	200	100	300
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	900

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Name of Subject.	No. of papers and value of marks.	Value of marks for written papers.	Value of marks for oral ex- amination.	Total.
Medicine	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Surgery, including Oph- thalmic Surgery.	2 papers of 100 marks each	200	100	300
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
Medical Jurisprudence	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Pathology and Hygiene	2 papers of 100 marks each.	200	100	300
TOTAL .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,350

23. The text-books prescribed for the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine will be fixed by the Medical Faculty, from time to time, on the recommendation of the Principal of the Medical College.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having, subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination, completed—

Five years' certified practice of the Medical Profession with great repute; or

Two years' hospital practice and two years' private practice; or

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a graduate in Medicine in the First Division;

(b) Of good moral and professional character, signed by two medical men of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix I., to the Registrar, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined by a Board nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty in the following subjects—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physics.

Surgery

Midwifery

Hygiene and Pathology

The number of papers to be set and number of marks apportioned to be the same as for the Bachelor in Medicine.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

8. Any Assistant Surgeon who passed his examination

as such before the year 1870, during which the Panjab University College first began to examine in Medicine, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

- (a) Of having been gazetted Assistant Surgeon before the 1st January, 1870 ;
- (b) Of having practised the Medical profession with good repute for more than fifteen years ;
- (c) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree ;
- (d) Of having paid a fee of one hundred rupees.

Such candidates shall also pass a practical examination in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and shall be required to write an original thesis in English upon some Medical subject specially connected with India.

APPENDIX I.

1.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Preliminary Scientific Examination for Bachelor in Medicine. The fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as a Bachelor in Medicine.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Religion.
3. Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination.
4. Present occupation.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

2.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for Bachelor in Medicine. The fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

(CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 9 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE

1. Age.
2. Religion.
3. Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination.
4. Present occupation.

--

3.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE SECOND EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for Bachelor in Medicine. The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 15 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
 2. Religion.
 3. Date of passing the First M.B. Examination.
 4. Present occupation.
-

4.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE EXAMINATION OF DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY,

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations for Doctor in Medicine.

APPENDIX II.

1.—CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine in this University at the Annual Examination held in the year 19____, and that he was placed in the _____ Division, No. _____

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }

The

19 . }

Registrar,
Panjab University.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine.

2.—CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine in this University at the Annual Examination held in the year 19____, and that he was placed in the _____ Division, No. _____

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }
The 19 . }

Registrar,
Panjab University.

3.—DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATE FOR THE SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine in this University at the Annual Examination in 19____, that he was placed in the _____ Division, and that he is hereby authorized to practise Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery.

Registrar,
Panjab University.
SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }
The 19 . }

Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Panjab University.

4.—CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the prescribed examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine in this University on the 19____.

Registrar,
Panjab University.
SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }
The 19 . }

Chancellor,
Panjab University.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.), AND DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.), AND MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.).

1. An examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in May, or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of three parts, entitled respectively the First, Second, and Final Professional Examination for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

2. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the two academical years preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine ;
- (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously. (a) the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty, taking Biology as his elective subject, and (b) the additional test in Chemistry prescribed under Regulation 12 of the Intermediate Examination (Science Faculty)—or the B.Sc. Examination, taking Chemistry as one subject ;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled ;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character ;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination ; the minimum number of attendances required for each subject being seventy-five ;
 - (3) of having been engaged in dissection for two winter sessions in the course of which he must

have dissected the whole human body once carefully ;

(4) of having attended one course of Practical Histology, one course of Practical Physiological Chemistry, and one course of demonstrations in Experimental Physiology ;

(5) of having studied Practical Pharmacy, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the compounding of medicines.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all. Provided further that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 2, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended one course of instruction in Practical Anatomy, one course of lectures in Physiology with practical work, and one course of lectures in Materia Medica.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up three subjects as follows :—

- (1) Anatomy ;
- (2) Physiology ;
- (3) Materia Medica.

5. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

					<i>Marks.</i>
Anatomy	..	..	..	..	300
Physiology	..	..	..	..	300
Materia Medica..	..	..	..	..	300

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject,

both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Candidates who gain 80 per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with honours" in that subject.

7. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

8. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

10. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine ;
- (ii) has passed not less than one academic year previously the First Professional Examination ;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled ;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character ;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination ; the minimum number of attendances required being for Pathology 75, for Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 38, and for Hygiene 23 ;
 - (3) of having assisted in the performance of six post-mortem examinations, and of having attended the practical demonstrations in the Dead-house for a period of two years ;
 - (4) of having attended one course of practical instruction in Clinical Pathology, and one course of demonstrations in Pathological Histology.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all. Provided further that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

11. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination, may, subject to Regulation 10, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended one course of lectures in each of the subjects of the examination, and one course of instruction in Practical Pathology.

12. Every candidate shall be required to take up three subjects as follows :—

- (1) Pathology, including Parasitology ;
- (2) Forensic Medicine and Toxicology ;
- (3) Hygiene.

13. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Pathology including Parasitology ..	300
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology ..	150
Hygiene	150

14. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical portions of the examination, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Candidates who gain 80 per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed " with honours " in that subject.

15. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

16. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

17. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

18. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine :
- (ii) has passed not less than one academic year previously the Second Professional Examination :
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character :
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination, the minimum number of attendances required being for Medicine including Diseases of Children 75, for Surgery 75, for Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat 38, and for Midwifery and Diseases of Women 53 :
 - (3) of having, subsequently to having passed the First Professional Examination, attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a hospital connected with the College for a period of two years, and demonstrations and lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery during this period :
 - (4) of having performed satisfactory clinical work in the Medical and Surgical wards of a hospital connected with the College for a period of two years :
 - (5) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, attended for three months the practice of a Eye Hospital connected with the College, and a course of Ophthalmic demonstrations :

- (6) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, gone through a complete course of Surgical Operations on the Dead-body :
- (7) of having attended a course of demonstrations on Mental Diseases.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all. Provided further that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

19. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 18, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended one course of lectures in each of the subjects of the examination and a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction for one year.

20. Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows :—

- (1) The Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Diseases of Children.
- (2) The Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Operative Surgery.
- (3) Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
- (4) Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

21. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Medicine and Diseases of Children	.. 300
Surgery and Operative Surgery	.. 300
Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat	.. 150
Midwifery and Diseases of Women	.. 300

22. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical portions of the examination, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Candidates who gain 80 per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with honours" in that subject.

23. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

24. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

		<i>Marks.</i>
I. Anatomy—		
1.	One written paper of three hours	.. 200
2.	Oral and practical examination ..	.. 100
		<hr/> 300
II. Physiology—		
1.	One written paper of three hours	.. 200
2.	Oral and practical examination ..	.. 100
		<hr/> 300
III. Materia Medica—		
1.	One written paper of three hours	.. 200
2.	Oral examination ..	.. 100
		<hr/> 300

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE & BACHELOR OF SURGERY. 347

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Pathology and Parasitology—		<i>Marks.</i>
1. One written paper of three hours	..	200
2. Oral and practical examination ..	..	100
		<hr/> 300
II. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	100
2. Oral examination . . . . .	..	50
		<hr/> 150
III. Hygiene—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	100
2. Oral examination . . . . .	..	50
		<hr/> 150

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

I. Medicine and Diseases of Children—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	200
2. Oral and clinical examination ..	..	100
		<hr/> 300
II. Surgery and Operative Surgery—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	200
2. Oral, clinical and practical examination	..	100
		<hr/> 300
III. Midwifery and Diseases of Women—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	200
2. Oral examination . . . . .	..	100
		<hr/> 300
IV. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	100
2. Oral and clinical examination ..	..	50
		<hr/> 150

APPENDIX B.

Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate.

SYLLABUSES.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.

Physiology and Practical Physiology—

The general histology of the animal cell and tissues.

The circulating fluids of the body—

Physical properties of the blood and lymph, distribution, microscopical structure and life-history of the blood corpuscles, chemical composition of the blood, coagulation of the blood, regeneration of blood, lymph and chyle, function of blood and lymph.

The Chemistry of the body.

The circulation of the blood and lymph—

Mechanical consideration, structure of the heart arteries, veins and capillaries; physiology of the heart, circulation in the blood-vessels, relation of the nervous system to the circulation.

The ductless glands—their structure and functions.

Respiration—

Structure of the respiratory organs, respiratory mechanism, types of respiration, relation of the nervous system to respiration, chemistry of respiration, influence of respiration on blood pressure, effects of breathing, condensed and rarified air, respiratory states, special respiratory states.

Digestion—

Structure of the alimentary canal, the mechanical phenomena of digestion, chemistry of the digestive juices, influence of the nervous system on the salivary glands, gastric glands, pancreas, secretion of bile and intestinal juice; bacteria in relation to digestion.

The Liver—

Its structure and functions; the general physiology of secretion.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE & BACHELOR OF SURGERY. 349

Food—

Milk, eggs, meat, flour, bread ; cooking of food ; accessories to food ; dietaries.

Absorption—

Physical consideration ; absorption of food ; theories of absorption ; formation of lymph ; absorption of water, salts, sugar, fat and proteids.

Excretion—

Renal excretion ; structure of the kidneys ; chemistry of urine : secretion of urine ; theories of urinary secretion ; work done by the kidneys ; micturition ; excretion by the skin ; structure of the skin.

General Metabolism.

Animal heat.

Muscle—

Physical properties and chemistry of muscle ; stimulation of muscle ; the muscular contraction ; sources of energy of muscular contraction ; rigor mortis.

Nerve—

Classification of nerves ; the nerve impulse ; degeneration and regeneration of nerves.

Electro -

Physiology of muscle and nerve

The structure and functions of the central nervous system.

The sense organs—

Their structure and functions.

Reproduction—

The reproductive organs ; menstruation ; ovulation ; impregnation ; segmentation ; formation of the embryo ; development of the chick ; foetal membranes ; placenta ; circulation in the embryo ; changes in the circulation at birth ; chief facts in relation to the development of the bodily organs.

Materia Medica.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Pathology, including Parasitology.

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

Hygiene—

Water—

Its properties, quantity and supply, sources of supply, distribution, effects on the system of insufficiency

or impurity of water, purification of water, chemical and bacteriological analysis of water.

Air—

Its properties, its impurities and effects on the system of the same. examination of air, ventilation and heating, quantity of air necessary for health, method of supply, methods of heating and cooling.

Food—

Classification, functions and value, quantities necessary for health, diets in health and disease, diseases caused by defects in, and misuse of, food.

Milk, meat, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, cereals, bread, peas and beans, potatoes, arrow-roots, sugar, vegetables and fruit concentrated and prepared.

Beverages and condiments, beer, wine, spirits, the use and misuse of alcoholic beverages, tea, coffee, kola, coca, cocoa and chocolate, lemon and lime-juice, vinegar, mustard, pepper and salt.

Clothing—

Materials, selection, and construction.

Exercise—

Amounts necessary for health, effects of excess.

Soil—

Geological formation, features which affect health or disease. Physical, chemical, and bacteriological examination of soil.

Habitations—

Sites, construction, schools, and hospitals.

Conservancy—

Removal of excreta by dry method, removal of excreta by water, drains, and sewers.

Disposal and treatment of sewage by biological and other methods.

Disinfection—

Disinfection by heat and chemical disinfectants.

Meteorology—

Temperature, wind, humidity, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, methods and apparatus for registration.

APPENDIX C.

CERTIFICATES.

1.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Professional Examination for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Religion.
3. Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
4. Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the First Professional Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University at the Annual Examination held in the year 19 ____.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }
The _____ 19 ____ }

Registrar,
Panjab University.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Head of the College at which the candidate has studied.

2.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Professional Examination for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 10 of the Regulations as to Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Religion.
3. Date of passing the First Professional Examination.
4. Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the Second Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University at the Annual Examination held in the year 19 ____.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }
The _____ 19 ____ . }

Registrar,
Panjab University.

3.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Professional Examination for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Head of the College at which the candidate has studied.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 18 of the Regulations for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

The _____ of _____ 19 _____.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Religion.
3. Date of passing the Second Professional Examination.
4. Present occupation

DIPLOMA OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.).

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University at the Annual Examination in 19 _____, and that he is hereby authorised to practise Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery.

Registrar,
Panjab University.

Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE }
The _____ 19 _____ } Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Panjab University.

N.B.—If the candidate has passed “with honours” in any of the subjects of the First, Second, or Final Professional Examination that fact should be specifically mentioned in Certificate 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

These Regulations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications:—

(a) The First Professional Examination shall be held for the first time in 1909, the Second Professional

* This certificate is to be signed by the Head of the College at which the candidate has studied.

Examination for the first time in 1910, and the Final Professional Examination for the first time in 1911.

(b) The Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. and M.B. Examinations, in accordance with the old regulations, shall be held for the last time in 1907, and for this purpose those regulations shall be deemed to be in force.

(c) Any student who was admitted to the Medical College, Lahore, in October, 1906, shall be admitted to a Special Preliminary Scientific Examination in 1907.

A Special Preliminary Scientific Examination shall also be held in 1908.

This Special Preliminary Scientific Examination of 1907 and 1908 shall be held according to the provisions of clause (k) below.

(d) Any candidate who passes the Special Preliminary Scientific Examination of 1907 or 1908 may be admitted, two academical years after his so passing, to the First Professional Examination, provided that he complies with the requirements of clauses (i), (iii), and (iv) of Regulation 2 of that examination.

(e) Any candidate who fails in the old Preliminary Scientific Examination of 1907 may be admitted to the Special Preliminary Scientific Examination of 1908, provided that he complies with the requirements of sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iv) of clause (2) of Transitory Regulation (k) below.

(f) Any candidate who fails in the Special Preliminary Scientific Examination of 1908 may be admitted to Intermediate (Science Faculty) Examination of 1909 and 1910. Provided that a candidate so admitted shall be required to pass in Science subjects only, and that on his passing these he shall be granted a certificate of having passed the Intermediate (Science) Examination.

(g) The First L.M.S. and M.B. Examinations in 1907 and 1908 (and in no subsequent year) shall be held in accordance with the old regulations, which for this purpose shall be deemed to be in force.

(h) Any candidate who fails in the First L.M.S. or M.B. Examination of 1908 may appear at the First

Professional M.B. Examination in 1909 or 1910, provided that he complies with the requirements of clauses (i), (iii) and (iv) of Regulation 2 of that examination : and provided also that he shall not be admitted collectively to the old and new examinations more than three times in all. Provided further that a candidate who fails in the First L.M.S. Examination of 1908, shall, if he attain the standard laid down in the regulations for the First Professional M.B. Examination, be granted a certificate of having passed the First L.M.S. Examination.

Any candidate who is thus granted in 1909 or 1910 a certificate of having passed the First L.M.S. Examination shall be admitted to the Second Professional and Final Professional Examinations under the same conditions as if he had been granted a certificate of having passed the First Professional Examination : and if he be successful in these two examinations he shall be granted a certificate of having passed the Second L.M.S. Examination.

(i) The Second L.M.S. and M.B. Examinations in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 (and in no subsequent year) shall be held in accordance with the old regulations, which for this purpose shall be deemed to be in force.

(j) Any candidate who fails in the Second L.M.S. or M.B. Examination of 1910 may appear in both the Second and Final Professional Examinations in 1911 or 1912, provided that he complies with the requirements of clauses (i), (iii) and (iv) of Regulations 10 and 18 of those examinations, and provided also that he shall not be admitted collectively to the old and new examinations more than three times in all.

Provided further that a candidate who fails in the Second L.M.S. Examination of 1910 shall, if he attain the standard laid down for the Second and Final M.B. Examinations, be granted a certificate of having passed the Second L.M.S. Examination.

(k) (1) A Special Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Lahore in 1907 and 1908, beginning in

1907 on the third Monday in June, and in 1908 on the third Monday in March, or in either years on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

(2) This Examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academical year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University for this purpose ;
- (ii) has passed not less than one year previously—
 - (1) the Intermediate Examination in the Science Faculty of the Panjab University ; or
 - (2) the Intermediate Examination in the Arts Faculty of the Panjab University, taking Physics and Chemistry as one subject ; or
 - (3) (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) an examination equivalent to either of the above of any other recognised University ;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled ;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character ;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in, or the periods assigned to practical work in, each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined ; the minimum number of attendances required being for Botany 30, for Comparative Anatomy 30, and for Chemistry and Physics 75.

Provided further that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

(3) Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination in 1907 may, subject to Regulation 2, be admitted to the examination of 1908 on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees.

(4) Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows :—

- (1) Botany ;
- (2) Comparative Anatomy ;
- (3) Chemistry and Physics ;
- (4) Practical Chemistry.

Provided that a candidate who has graduated in the Arts or Science Faculty, taking any Science subject or subjects, shall not be required to pass in that subject or subjects in this examination.

(5) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Botany	150
Comparative Anatomy	150
Chemistry and Physics	200
Practical Chemistry	100

(6) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject, both in the written and in the oral and practical parts of the examination.

Candidates who gain 80 per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with honours" in that subject.

(7) An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

(8) The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B.

(9) As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

APPENDIX A.**OUTLINE OF TESTS.****PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.**

		<i>Marks.</i>
I. Botany—		
1.	One written paper of three hours	.. 100
2.	Oral examination	.. 50
		<hr/> 150
II. Comparative Anatomy—		
1.	One written paper of three hours	.. 100
2.	Oral examination	.. 50
		<hr/> 150
III. Physics and Chemistry—		
	Two written papers of three hours	.. 200
IV. Practical Chemistry—		
	Oral and practical examination	.. 100

APPENDIX B.**Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate.****SYLLABUSES.****PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.****Botany—**

The fundamental facts and principles of Morphology and Physiology.

The general histology of the cell, tissues and tissue-systems, treated in an elementary manner.

The elements of the Morphology and Physiology of the Flowering plant, embracing :—

(a) The structure and functions of the root, stem, and leaf.

(b) The structure of a typical flower, and the leading modifications of the type ;

(c) The inflorescence ;

- (d) The principal types of fruit ;
- (e) The structure and development of the seed and embryo ;
- (f) The main facts in connection with nutrition, growth and relation to environment.

The distinctive facts in the structure and life-history of a Conifer.

The structure and life-history of a Fern.

The structure and life-history of Funaria, Spirogyra, Eurotium, Yeast and Bacteria.

The general principles of classification, and a knowledge of the distinctive characteristics of the following Angiospermic Order :—Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferae, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatae, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Liliaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Graminaceæ.

Comparative Anatomy—

A. Invertebrata :—

- (a) An elementary knowledge of the various classes ;
- (b) A more detailed knowledge of the following types :—

1. Amœba.
2. Common Sponge.
3. Hydra, Sea Anemone.
4. Starfish, Sea Urchin, Sea Cucumber.
5. Entozoa.
6. Leach Earthworm.
7. Crayfish, Cockroach.
8. Oyster, Snail, Cuttlefish.

B. Vertebrata—

- (a) An elementary knowledge of the various classes of the Vertebrata ;
- (b) A more detailed knowledge of the structure and development of the following types :—

1. Bony Fish.
2. Frog.
3. Pigeon.
4. Rabbit or Hare.

- (c) A knowledge of the chief points connected with—

1. The structure of the cell.
2. The Histology of the simpler tissues.
3. The Maturation, Fertilization, and Development of the Mammalian ovum.
4. Sexual and Asexual Reproduction.

5. Alternation of Generations.
6. Heredity and Variation.
7. The Doctrine of Evolution.

Chemistry and Physics—

A. Chemistry :—

Inorganic Chemistry, having special reference to Practical Medical Science, and Organic Chemistry including :—

1. Knowledge of methods of determining organic formulæ, and of ultimate organic analysis.
2. Elementary acquaintance with the $C_n H_{2n-2}$ Series of Hydrocarbons.
3. Methyl and Ethyl Alcohol, with their simpler derivatives (*e.g.*, Esters, Oxidation products, Iodides, Iodoform, Chloral, Chloroform, etc.).
4. Glycerine and Saponification.
5. Common organic acids—Formic, Acetic, Oxalic, Tartaric, Lactic, Succinic, Gallic, Pyrogallic.
6. Urea and its simpler derivatives.

B. Physics—

Elementary Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Practical Chemistry—

So far as regards the testing for the acids and bases in ordinary salts the presence and nature of ordinary poisons.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.).

1. An examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, in November or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

2. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall be required to produce certificates :—

- (a) Of being a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of this University.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to graduation, completed—
 - Four years' continuous medical practice ; or
 - Three years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose ; or
 - Two years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, provided

the candidate has passed the Final M.B.B.S. Examination "with honours" in Medicine.

- (c) Of good moral and professional character, approved by the Medical Faculty.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

4. The subjects of examination shall be :—

Medicine, including Mental Diseases ;
Pathology.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral, practical and clinical.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President and two Members, nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty.

7. The Board shall determine, in consultation, all details of the examination.

8. As soon as possible after the examination the Board shall report to the Registrar the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged into two lists—

(a) Pass—ordinary.

(b) Pass—with distinction.

9. Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

APPENDIX.

DIPLOMA OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.).

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the prescribed Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in this University on the _____ 19 .

Registrar,
Panjab University.

Chancellor,
Panjab University.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : } Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
The _____ 19 . } Panjab University.

N.B.—If the candidate has passed " with distinction " that fact should be specifically mentioned in the certificate.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE M.D. EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. The fee of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations for Doctor of Medicine.

The _____ of _____ 19 .

MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

1. An examination for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be held annually in Lahore in November or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

2. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall be required to produce certificates :—

(a) Of being a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of this University.

* This certificate is to be signed by the Secretary of the Medical Faculty.

- (b) Of having, subsequently to graduation, completed—
 - Four years' continuous surgical practice ; or
 - Three years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose ; or
 - Two years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, provided the candidate has passed the Final M.B.B.S. Examination " with honours " in Surgery.
- (c) Of good moral and professional character, approved by the Medical Faculty.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

4. The subjects of examination shall be :—

Surgery, including Operative Surgery ;
Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat ;
Gynaecology.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral, practical and clinical.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President and two Members, nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty.

7. The Board shall determine, in consultation, all details of the examination.

8. As soon as possible after the examination the Board shall report to the Registrar the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged into two lists—

- (a) Pass—ordinary.
- (b) Pass—with distinction.

9. Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

APPENDIX.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE M.S.
EXAMINATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery. The fee of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.*

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations for Master of Surgery.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

DIPLOMA OF MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the prescribed examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery in this University on the _____ 19 ____.

Registrar,
Panjab University.

Chancellor,
Panjab University.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE :) Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The _____ 19 ____) Panjab University.

N.B.—If the candidate has passed " with distinction " that fact should be specifically mentioned in the certificate.

(vi) DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

A Clerical and Commercial Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), Jullundur, Peshawar, Bannu, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syn-

* This certificate is to be signed by the Secretary of the Medical Faculty.

dicat^e* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination; and the examination shall begin on the first Monday in March.

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any pupil of a recognised school who—

- (i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended;
- (ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head Master of the recognised school he has most recently attended—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the calendar year of the examination;
 - (3) of having completed an adequate course of study for the Clerical and Commercial Examination.

(b) any private candidate eligible under Regulations XI who produces the following certificates signed or countersigned by the Head Master of a recognised school, by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle; or by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or, in the case of Native States, an officer of equivalent position—

- (1) of good character;
- (2) that he will have completed his fifteenth year on or before the 1st April of the Calendar year of the examination.

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (3) (Except in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 of Chapter XI) of not having read in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months previous to the examination :

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, or in the case of a private candidate, rupees twenty, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in which, he desires to be examined ; and (2) recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees, or in the case of a private candidate, rupees twenty, on each occasion.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading shall be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects ; that is to say, the questions set by the Examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation, which shall be from and into the Vernacular of the candidate.

5. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed and Compulsory Subjects—

- I. English.
- II. { Dictation and Caligraphy.
Précis-writing and Correspondence.

III. General and Commercial Geography.

IV. Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.

Optional Subjects—

Not more than one of the following :—

(1) Urdu.

(2) Native System of Accounts.

(3) Shorthand-writing (Phonography).

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
English (as in the Matriculation Examination, A.F.)	150
Dictation and Caligraphy	.. 150
Précis-writing and Correspondence	} .. 150
General and Commercial Geography	.. 100
Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic	.. 150
Urdu .. ..	.. 100
Native System of Accounts .. ..	.. 100
Shorthand-writing .. ..	.. 100

8. The oral examination in English shall be confined to reading, for which *ten* marks shall be assigned.

9. Minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English, *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects.

10. Candidates who gain three hundred and forty marks or more, shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than two hundred and forty marks, in the second division ; and all below, in the third division.

11. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

I.—English—

Marks.

- (1) Oral examination : Reading 10
 (2) Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a)—

- Part I.—Grammar, including analysis of sentences 30
 Part II.—Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and short idiomatic sentences .. 30

Paper (b)—	Marks.
Part I.—Composition	40
Part II.—Translation of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English	40
	<hr/> 150

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

For candidates whose Vernacular is English—

Special Papers—

Paper (a)—	Marks.
I. The paraphrase of a passage in both Prose and Poetry	40
II. The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty	20
III. The derivation of words	10
Paper (b)—	
Part I.—Composition	40
Part II.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences	30
	<hr/> 150

NOTE.—The passages for paraphrase should not exceed eight lines each. Words and phrases for explanation should be limited to ten of each.

The derivations should be of ordinary occurring classical words and should not exceed ten in number.

II.—Dictation, Caligraphy, Précis-writing and Correspondence—

	Marks.
(a) Dictation, one paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	25
(b) Caligraphy, one paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	25
(c) Précis-writing, one paper of 3 hours	50
(d) Correspondence, Official and Commercial, one paper of 2 hours	50
	<hr/> 150

III.—General and Commercial Geography— Marks.

(a) Commercial Geography, one paper of 3 hours	55
(b) General Geography, one paper of 3 hours ..	45
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

IV.—Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic—

Two papers of 3 hours each—	
(a) Book-keeping	75
(b) Commercial Arithmetic	75
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

V.—Urdu—

Two papers of 3 hours each—	
(a) Composition, including a simple Essay ..	50
(b) Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty	50
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

VI.—Native System of Accounts—one paper of 3 hours 100

VII.—Shorthand writing—

(1) <i>One hour</i> : Writing in long-hand a passage printed in shorthand	25
(2) <i>One hour</i> : Writing in shorthand a passage printed in long-hand	25
(3) <i>One hour</i> : Practical Test ; same as above, but new passage to be <i>dictated</i> once not printed ..	50
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

12. The courses of reading and the standard prescribed for each subject by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate : such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

13. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

14. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to the examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Clerical and Commercial Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of ten rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Age.
2. Race.
3. Religion.
4. Caste. (a)
5. Present occupation.
6. Residence.
7. Father's name.
8. Father's occupation. (b)
9. Where educated †
10. Where to be examined.
11. Subjects in which to be examined . . . Fixed.
(Optional.
12. Vernacular for translation.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist it should be distinctly stated.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted.

† The school or schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as private students.

CERTIFICATES.

I. I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

*Head Master of High School.**

II. For public school students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bonâ fide* public school student as defined in the Regulations.

*Head Master of High School.**

III. For private students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bonâ fide* private student as defined in the Regulations.

*Head Master of High School.**

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APPENDIX A.

**Courses of Reading and scope of subjects for the
Clerical and Commercial Examination
for 1909 and 1910.**

I.—English—

As in the Matriculation Examination, Arts Faculty.

II.—(a) Dictation—

A passage of the same standard as the High School Reader used containing about 200 words. The passage to be first read over at an ordinary pace; then to be dictated in phrases of 3 or 4 words, each group being repeated three times; lastly the whole to be read over. No points to be dictated by the Superintendent.

(b) Caligraphy—

(1) A line of half-text writing.

(2) About 50 words of small-hand.

(3) An extract from a Commercial Journal or Account Book, involving entries in figures.

(c) Précis-writing—

To write a précis of a file of not less than six letters, Official or Commercial.

* See para. 2.

(d) Correspondence, Official and Commercial—

To draft a reply to a given letter or letters, in accordance with instructions

Manual of Precis-writing and of Correspondence, Official and Commercial, by W. Hawkins (Rai Sahib Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore).

III.—Commercial Geography—

(a) Commercial Geography, as in Mill's *Elementary Commercial Geography* (Pitt Press Series), with some knowledge of Panjab trade and manufactures as contained in pages 7 to 13 of Michod's *Commercial Education and Book-keeping for India*.

A Brief Introduction to Commercial Geography, by F. Smith Blackie and Sons, Ld., Bombay).

(b) General Geography—

As in the Matriculation Examination.

IV.—a) Book-keeping—

First Lessons in Book-keeping by J. Thornton (Macmillan).

Or

J. Logan's "School and Examination Book-keeping" (Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.).

(b) Commercial Arithmetic—

As in Pendlebury and Beard's *Commercial Arithmetic* (George Bell and Sons) or any other good Manual of Arithmetic.

V.—Urdu—

As in University Entrance Course.

VI.—Native System of Accounts—

As in Text-book published by Panjab Education Department.

VII.—Shorthand-writing—

As in Pitman's "Phonographic Manual."

XIII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.*

GENERAL RULES.

1. Scholarships shall be awarded at the various examinations in the order of the class lists published by the University.

No student shall hold more than one scholarship or exhibition except where the conditions of the foundation expressly provide for it.

If a student becomes entitled to two scholarships on the results of examinations, he shall hold only one, and the second scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate. In any case where a student stands first in an examination or in any subject, but is not awarded or does not accept a scholarship which he would ordinarily hold, such scholarship may be awarded to the next eligible candidate on the list.

2. Every such scholarship shall be tenable from the first of May following the examination for two years, at any affiliated college preparing students for the examination of the same Faculty next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded.

3. Scholarships are given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend a college as a regular student and pursue his studies with industry. If it should appear at any time that the scholar fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning, be reported by the head of the college to the Syndicate who may diminish or withdraw the scholarship.

4. Scholarships shall be awarded on the results of the examinations by the Committee appointed to scrutinise and pass the results. In the case of an examination in which Honours papers are set, marks gained on these

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (n) of the Indian Universities Act.

shall be taken into consideration in the award of scholarships on the results of such examination. Each scholar shall be at once informed of his having been awarded a scholarship. A scholar not notifying the University in writing of his acceptance of the scholarship within two weeks of the receipt of the Registrar's letter shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship which may be reawarded.

GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

(To remain in force so long as the Government Scholarships are awarded according to the Notifications of the Director of Public Instruction for 1885 and 1886.)

5. The following scholarships shall be awarded annually by the University at the Matriculation, Intermediate and Degree Examinations :—

MATRICULATION—Oriental Faculty	..	..	2
INTERMEDIATE—Oriental Faculty	..	..	1
BACHELOR—Oriental Faculty	..	..	1
MATRICULATION—Arts Faculty	..	..	2
INTERMEDIATE—Arts Faculty	..	..	4
BACHELOR—Arts Faculty	..	..	4
MATRICULATION—Science Faculty	..	..	2
INTERMEDIATE—Science Faculty	..	..	1
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	..	..	1

• NOTE.—Thus the total number of scholarships given by Government and University will be as follows :—

MATRICULATION—Oriental Faculty	..	..	5
INTERMEDIATE—Oriental Faculty	..	..	2
BACHELOR—Oriental Faculty	..	..	2
MATRICULATION—Arts Faculty	..	..	22
INTERMEDIATE—Arts Faculty	..	..	7
BACHELOR—Arts Faculty	..	..	5
MATRICULATION—Science Faculty	..	..	2
INTERMEDIATE—Science Faculty	..	..	1
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	..	..	1

6. No scholarships shall be given for the Matriculation or Intermediate Examinations of any Faculty except the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty unless the candidate is placed in the first division, or for any Degree Examination or for the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty unless the candidate is placed in the first or second division.

7. Only one scholarship shall be awarded to the candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Science Faculty if the number of candidates is less than thirty.

8. The value of the scholarships shall be as follows :—

Oriental Faculty.

MATRICULATION—

1st Dn., Rs. 10 p.m.

2nd Dn. .. 8 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE—

1st Dn., Rs. 14 p.m.

BACHELOR—

1st Dn., Rs. 20 p.m.

2nd Dn. .. 16 p.m.

Arts Faculty.

MATRICULATION—

1st Dn., Rs. 12 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE—

1st Dn., Rs. 16 p.m.

B.A.—One scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem and eight of Rs. 16 per mensem shall be awarded as follows : provided always that no scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate who, standing first in a subject, fails to obtain fifty per cent. of the maximum marks in that subject and in the aggregate a place in the first or second division.

One scholarship of Rs. 25 annually for Proficiency in English.

One scholarship of Rs. 16 annually for each of the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS, A Course.

“ B Course.

ARABIC.

PERSIAN.

HISTORY.

PHILOSOPHY.

PHYSICS.

CHEMISTRY.

Science Faculty.

MATRICULATION—

1st Dn., Rs. 12 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE—

1st Dn., Rs. 16 p.m.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—

1st Dn., Rs. 25 p.m.

2nd Dn. ,, 16 p.m.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE ALBERT
VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. These scholarships have been founded by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and shall be called *The Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarships*.

2. The scholarships shall be twelve in number, of which six shall be awarded each year, tenable for two years, as follows :—

Two scholarships for the Intermediate Arts Class at Rs. 10 per mensem each.

Two scholarships for the B.A. Class at Rs. 12 per mensem each.

Two scholarships for the M.A. Class at Rs. 20 per mensem each.*

3. The scholarships shall be awarded to students standing highest in the examinations for the classes above specified, provided they have not been awarded any other scholarship of equal or greater value. *Provided* further that a student of good family in straitened circumstances shall, in every case, have a prior claim in competition with other students.

Explanation.—‘ Good family ’ within the meaning of this rule shall be deemed to include descendants of persons who hold, or who have held, a good social position,

* Awardable to students who do not take up an Oriental language as single subject.

but who at the time of the award of the scholarship are in straitened circumstances.

4. Candidates who desire to compete for any of the above scholarships must, with their applications, submit a statement showing—

- (1) the father's social standing ;
- (2) the monthly income of the father or of the supporter of the family ;
- (3) the number and relationship of the persons maintained by the father or the supporter of the family.

This statement must be countersigned by a Civil Officer of the candidate's own district, of rank not lower than that of an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

A Sub-Committee shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate to consider the eligibility of the candidates who stand highest.

5. That the scholarships shall be given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend and pursue his studies with industry at a college or institution recognized by the Syndicate, and preparing students for the examination next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded.

6. That a scholarship awarded under these rules shall be liable to forfeiture or diminution if it should appear at any time to the Syndicate that the holder thereof is not making satisfactory progress in his studies, or has been guilty of gross misconduct, or has been irregular in attendance.

7. Any surplus that may arise from the vacancy of the scholarships or otherwise shall be applied in such manner as the Syndicate shall think best calculated to further the object and purposes of the endowment.

8. Subject to these rules the General Regulations relating to scholarships shall apply to these scholarships.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF AITCHISON-RAM RATTAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The income annually arising from the donation of Rai Bahadur Seth Ram Rattan shall be expended in the establishment of four scholarships intended for the encouragement of an enlightened study of Sanskrit literature within the Panjab University.

2. These scholarships shall be called the Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarships.

3. These scholarships shall be tenable for two years under the conditions mentioned below, at any Arts College in the Panjab or in Rajputana which teaches up to the standard of the examination for which the holder of the scholarship must study.

4. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 16 per mensem each, of which one will be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfully pass the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in the particular subject in their respective year.

5. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem each, of which one will be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfully pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in the particular subject in their respective year.

6. The scholarships will be awarded to successful candidates under the above conditions without regard as to whether Sanskrit had been taken up by them as a compulsory or as an optional subject.

7. The scholarship shall be tenable on condition only that the scholars continue their studies in Sanskrit at an affiliated college with a *bonâ fide* intention of appearing in the next higher Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking Sanskrit as a subject in that examination.

8. Payments on account of these scholarships shall be made monthly on bills drawn by the head of the college, in which the scholar prosecutes his studies.

9. Should a scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his college, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Subject to these rules the general rules relating to scholarships shall apply to these scholarships.

XIV.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO ADMISSION TO DEGREES.*

Once in each year the Syndicate shall report to the Senate the names of all persons who have passed during the last twelve months the examinations required for the various degrees of the University, and have become qualified under the Regulations for admission to such degrees. When the Senate has sanctioned the admission of any such person to any degree, he shall be entitled to be formally admitted to that degree at the next Convocation held after such sanction.

2. If any candidate does not intend to appear at the first Convocation after the sanction of his degree, he shall give at least three days' notice to the Registrar of his intended absence, and may then be admitted to his degree at any subsequent Convocation, provided that he gives at least three days' notice to the Registrar of his intention to appear.

3. If any candidate fails to give such notice of intended absence or appearance, he shall pay rupees ten to the University before he is admitted to his degree.

4. If any candidate is absent from the first Convocation held after the sanction of his degree, he may apply to the Syndicate to be admitted to his degree in absence. Such application shall be accompanied by—

- (i) a statement of the reasons for his absence from Convocation ;

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act.

- (ii) in the case of an undergraduate who seeks admission to a degree more than two years after the sanction of his degree, a certificate of good character signed by the Principal of a college or a Deputy Commissioner ;
- (iii) a fee of rupees twenty if he gave proper notice of his intended absence from Convocation, otherwise of rupees thirty.

5. On the receipt of such application the Syndicate shall consider the reasons given for absence from Convocation, and if these are, in its opinion, reasonable, the Syndicate may resolve that the applicant be admitted to this degree in absence. If, however, the Syndicate consider the reasons for absence insufficient, it may require the applicant to pay a fine of rupees ten before passing a resolution that he be admitted to his degree.

6. On the passing of a resolution admitting any person to a degree in absence, the Chairman of the Syndicate shall declare him to be admitted.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

XV.—FINANCIAL RULES.*

1. The accounts of the University shall conform to the official year.
2. The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar, or under his orders.
3. All funds or moneys belonging to the University shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Panjab University under the following distinct heads :
 - (a) General Endowment Fund.
 - (b) Special Endowed Trusts.
 - (c) Special Donations and Subscriptions.
 - (d) Current Account.

* Regulations made under Section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act.

4. No transfers shall be made from one account to another except under the express order of the Senate. But interest accruing on the General Endowment Fund shall be credited, as realized, to the Current Account and shall be exhibited under that head of Account in the Annual Budget.

5. All property belonging to the University shall be held under Section 2 (3) of the Act of Incorporation, XIX of 1882, in the name of the University of the Panjab, and for the purpose of drawing interest upon, or transferring any part of, such Government Stock or Government Promissory Notes as is held in the name of the University of the Panjab, the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be jointly authorized to do all acts necessary for such purpose. (A copy of this rule shall be sent to the Public Debt Office for record).

6. It shall be competent for the Senate or Syndicate to direct that any uninvested balance at credit of any particular trust or trusts, or any unrequired balance at credit of the General Endowment Fund or of any other University Account, shall be invested in Government securities for the benefit of the Account concerned.

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to see that all sums granted to, and accepted by, the University for specific objects, such as the establishment of a Readership, a Professorship, or a Scholarship, or for the grant of a money prize, a medal, or other special reward, shall be invested, wherever practicable, in Government securities and brought to credit under the proper head of Account.

RECEIPTS.

8. All sums paid in on account of the University shall be received by the Registrar and shall be forthwith sent by him to the Bank of Bengal for credit to the Account concerned, and shall not be used by him to meet current expenditure.

9. No sale of any securities held in the name of the University shall be made except under the express order of the Senate.

10. That all subscriptions or donations shall be immediately reported to the Syndicate, and that all subscriptions or donations, exceeding Rs. 500 in amount, shall also be reported to the Senate at the meeting next after the receipt of the same. The Senate or Syndicate (as the case may be) shall thereupon decide how the sums so received are to be credited and applied.

EXPENDITURE.

11. All bills for payment shall be checked in the Registrar's Office, and signed by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar as correct, but no payment shall be made except under the signature of the Registrar. When the sanction of the Syndicate or Senate is required to the payment of any bill, the Registrar shall obtain such sanction before passing the bill, and shall endorse on the bill a reference to the order in question.

12. Payments shall be made by cheques, drawn by the Registrar and signed by him. All expenditure shall be incurred subject to the Budget allotment for the year and to the rules regulating the powers of the Syndicate or Senate to sanction expenditure. The previous sanction of the Senate shall be obtained in regard to all alterations in the allotments and to all applications for supplementary Budget grants.

13. The Registrar shall have power to pass and pay all fixed monthly charges provided for in the Budget as well as fees to Examiners, Printer's bills, and ordinary contingencies. But he shall obtain the sanction of the Syndicate before passing or paying any other charge within Budget allotment.

14. To meet petty expenditure, an advance of Rs. 500 shall remain in the hands of the Registrar, for which he shall be personally responsible.

BUDGET.

15. A Budget shall be prepared under the direction of the Board of Accounts and submitted for the orders of the Senate not later than the 15th March of each year. It shall show the receipts and expenditure of the Current Account or the ensuing year in annexed form, and shall contain a statement showing the entire assets and liabilities of the University, including all properties and investments, and special endowments which have been accepted by the University.

16. In the Budget credit shall be taken for the amount of the interest and profits of the General Endowment Fund, the amount of the Government grant for subscriptions and donations estimated with reference to the average receipts from this source during the previous three years, excluding from this average any subscriptions given for investments or of exceptionally large amount, and for income from fees calculated in the same way.

AUDIT.

17. In addition to the official Auditor appointed by Government for the purpose of auditing the Annual Accounts, an Auditor for purpose of internal audit shall be appointed by the Senate. The Auditor shall hold office for two years, and may be re-appointed. He shall receive such remuneration as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Senate.

18. The accounts of the University shall be audited half-yearly or oftener, as the Syndicate may direct.

19. It shall be the duty of the Auditor appointed by the Senate to submit through the Board of Accounts brief half-yearly Audit Report to the Senate, and to see—

- (a) that the accounts of the University are properly kept ;
- (b) that the state of the balance shown therein agrees with the Bank's account ;

- (c) that all payments are supported by proper vouchers, and that they are under proper sanction ; and
- (d) that all receipts and payments are classified in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the University.

It shall also be the duty of the Auditor to prepare and submit an annual audit report on the accounts of the University to the Senate, together with an annual balance sheet, in the form annexed to these rules. and certified by him to be correct.

ACCOUNTS.

20. The Registrar shall keep an account (1) of the General Endowment Fund ; (2) of all special Endowed Trusts ; (3) of all Donations and Subscriptions made for special purpose, and not invested ; and (4) of the Current Account.

21. The Registrar shall prepare an Annual General Statement showing in detail the state of each of these four accounts, which shall be checked and countersigned by the Auditor. This General Statement shall then be submitted to the Senate, and, after approval by the Senate, shall be submitted to the Secretary to the Government, Panjab. The Registrar shall also cause the statement to be published for general information in the *Panjab Gazette*.

22. The Registrar shall maintain the following books of accounts and forms :—

BOOKS.

I.—For the General Endowment Account—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Bank Pass Book.

II.—For Special Endowed Trusts—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account for each trust.
- (c) A Bank Pass Book.

III.—For Unendowed Special Subscriptions and Donations—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account for each donation or subscription.
- (c) A Bank Pass Book.

IV.—For Current Account—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Classified Register of Receipts.
- (c) A Classified Register of Expenditure.
- (d) A Bank Pass Book.

V.—Stock Register—

- (1) Numerical List of Furniture, Tools and Plants.
- (2) List of Library Books.
- (3) Classified list of Books for sale.

23. Once every quarter the account books of the University for previous three months shall be laid before the Board of Accounts, and shall be passed and signed by the Chairman or by a member of the Board appointed by him.

24. All vouchers in support of items of expenditure shall be retained for a period of eight years. Vouchers more than eight years old may, at the discretion of the Registrar, be destroyed, provided that all accounts or documents relating to trusts, donations and subscriptions shall be preserved.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

25. A Board of Accounts consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as President, three Fellows of the University as Members, and the Registrar as Secretary, shall be appointed annually by the Senate, not later than in the month of November of each year, and the Board so constituted shall commence office from the 1st January following.

26. Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two annual elections shall be filled up by the Syndicate.

27. The Board shall meet ordinarily every three

months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Board shall consider ways and means and make recommendations, when necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University, and they shall supervise the preparation of the Annual Budget by the Registrar and report on the same to the Syndicate.

Dr. Credit year 1900-7, and of the Oriental College Account for the official year 190

Dr.	TOTAL.	Cr.	TOTAL.
To Current Account	By Bank of Bengal Current Account ..	..
.. Oriental College Account
.. General Endowment Account
.. Special Trusts Account, viz.—
Alfred-Patiela Translatorship
Alexandra Readership
McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership
McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership
Mayo-Patiela Engineering Readership
McLeod Panjab Arabic Readership
Alfred-Jind Nabha Scholarship
Bahawalpur Arabic
Amlitsar-McLeod Memorial Scholarship
Fuller Exhibition
Jhind Panjabi Scholarship
Patiela Gurmukhi Scholarship
Brandreth Registrar's Prize
Jaishi Ram Medal
Maclean Prize
Inayat Ali-Watson Medal
Ditto Griffin Prize
Alwar Medal
Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Medal
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Jubilee Medal
Aitchison-Ram Rattan Scholarship
.. Special Donations and Subscriptions Account
TOTAL	TOTAL .. ..	..

XVI.—REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

The University shall maintain an Oriental College with the main object of promoting the advanced and enlightened study of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and such Indian vernacular languages as the Syndicate may appoint.

2. The management of the Oriental College (hereinafter called the College), and of the School Department attached to the college, shall be vested in the Syndicate.

3. The Principal of the college shall be appointed by the Senate. The Regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of the grant of leave to and the making of provision for the retirement of officers and servants of the University shall be applicable to the Principal.

He shall be under the orders and control of the Syndicate in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

4. The Syndicate shall, from time to time, determine the number, nature, and salaries of the staff and establishment of the college, with the exception of (a) the Principal, (b) the Readers, Translators, Lecturers and others on the endowment of the University or remunerated from Trust Funds held for that purpose by the University; and, with the exception of the Principal, shall have power to appoint, suspend, or dismiss any member of the staff or establishment:

Provided that without the previous sanction of the Senate—

- (a) no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be created, and no person shall be appointed to such office;

- (b) the salary of no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be increased or reduced ;
- (c) no member of the staff or establishment whose salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be dismissed ;
- (d) one and the same person shall not hold two or more appointments on the staff of the college.

5. In all cases in which a member of the staff or establishment has been suspended or dismissed by order of the Syndicate, the order shall be subject to appeal to the Senate, who may pass such order as may to them appear proper.

6. A boarding-house shall be attached to the college.

7. Not later than the 31st January each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

8. The system and courses of instruction in the College shall be so regulated as to conform to the regulations for the various examinations of the University in the Oriental Faculty and in Oriental Languages. Subject to this provision the Syndicate shall have full authority to fix the subjects of instruction and the language in which instruction shall be conveyed, and to regulate the time and manner of tuition and attendance.

9. The Syndicate may allot funds to provide for scholarships and stipends, to be tenable only in the Oriental College and its attached school, except in the case of a female student, who may be allowed to study at home and be periodically examined as to the progress made by her by any person deputed by the Principal for that purpose.

The award of scholarships shall be regulated by the Syndicate and shall be strictly in accordance with merit as tested by examination, and subject to any general regulations of the University on that behalf. Their number and value, and the manner and condition of their award and tenure shall be published in the official Gazette.

If the holder of a scholarship fails to make satisfactory progress or is guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall after due warning, be reported by the Principal to the Syndicate, who may diminish or withdraw the scholarship. Stipends shall be awarded by the Principal, subject to the control of the Syndicate.

10. Subject to the general control of the Senate the Syndicate shall fix, from time to time, fees for admission into and tuition in the college, and for residence in the boarding-house: provided that no increase of fees shall come into force until the beginning of an academic year in the month of May.

XVII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE LAW COLLEGE.

The University shall maintain a Law College with the object of promoting a sound and enlightened study of Law.

2. The management of the Law College (hereinafter called the college) shall be vested in the Law Faculty.

3. The staff of the college shall consist of a Principal, a Law Lecturer, and as many Law Readers as the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Law Faculty, may appoint.

4. The Principal and the Law Lecturer shall be appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Law Faculty to the Syndicate and under the regulations

relating to the appointment, leave, etc., of officers of the University.

5. The Principal shall be under the orders and control of the Law Faculty in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

6. Subject to the limits of expenditure sanctioned by the Senate, the Law Faculty shall determine the number of clerks and servants required for the Law College, and the salary to be paid to each.

7. The Principal shall have power to appoint, suspend or dismiss such servants, and with the sanction of the Law Faculty any clerk on the Law College establishment.

8. As soon as practicable a boarding-house shall be attached to the college.

9. The Law Faculty may appoint any person superintendent of such boarding-house, and suspend or dismiss him.

10. Servants attached to such boarding-house shall be subject to Regulations 6 and 7.

11. The Law Faculty shall from time to time appoint a member of the Faculty or any other suitable person for the purpose of periodically visiting such boarding-house, and supervising all the arrangements made for the residence of students of the college in the boarding-house, or in lodgings approved by the college.

12. Not later than the 31st January each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

If the Principal's budget involves any increase in expenditure not previously sanctioned, and not previously recommended by the Law Faculty, the Faculty shall be

consulted and its opinion communicated to the Syndicate for consideration in connection with the University Budget.

13. The Law Faculty shall from time to time appoint one or more members of the Faculty to inspect the Law College and report to the Faculty on the methods of tuition and working arrangements of the college.

14. There shall be a two-years' course of study. In the first year there shall be two sections, in the one instruction shall be imparted in English and in the other in Urdu. In the second year instruction shall be imparted in English only. The first year's instruction shall be preparatory to the First Examination in Law, the second year's to the LL.B. Examination.

15. Not less than six weeks before the opening of every session of the Law College the Principal shall submit, for the information of the Law Faculty, a statement of the course of lectures, instruction, and house-examinations proposed to be followed, during such session, in each class of the Law College. The Principal shall also report to the Law Faculty such alterations in respect of these matters as he may deem fit to make from time to time during the academical year.

16. The following fees shall be charged in the Law College :—

Rs. 35 upon admission or re-admission to the college.

Rs. 6 per mensem for the first year's classes and

Rs. 8 per mensem for the second year's classes
for the whole year of twelve months.

Provided that when a candidate has qualified for any examination, and has been admitted thereto but has failed to pass, and desires to continue in the Law College with a view to appearing again, he may be allowed to attend on payment of half the above monthly fees.

17. A roll of all persons admitted to the Law College shall be maintained, showing the date of admission, the attendance, the class, and the date of leaving, of each student.

18. Any student who fails to pay his fees, or is absent during session without leave, for more than one month, shall be liable to be struck off the roll. But a student, who having passed one examination wishes to wait a year before beginning to attend the classes preparatory for the next examination, may keep his name on the roll on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for the year in which he is not attending classes.

The Law College shall ordinarily open on the 15th May in each year.

19. Every candidate for admission to the Law College shall ordinarily apply to the Principal, Law College, before the 31st of May in each year. But the Principal may, at his discretion, admit candidates after that date for special reasons to be stated in the application. Provided that no such admission shall affect the operation of any rule requiring a candidate for any of the Law Examinations to have attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class in order to qualify himself for the examination.

20. Every candidate shall submit with his application—

(1) a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Principal of any other college in which the candidate has been a student, or signed by a gentleman known to the Principal of the Law College or to any Magistrate in the district in which the candidate resides, and countersigned by such Magistrate; and

(2) a certificate that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of Arts or of Science of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University;

or, if he intends to study in the Vernacular Class, (a) a certificate that he has passed the Intermediate Examination in any of the Faculties of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, or (b) the permission in writing of the Chief Court.

XVIII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO ENDOWED READERS AND TRANSLATORS.

1. The appointment of Readers and Translators shall rest with the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

2. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a person to carry on the work pending the sanction of the Syndicate.

3. When an appointment is to be made, the Registrar shall issue a special notice to each member of the Syndicate, stating the name and nature of, and special conditions (if any) attached to, the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least one week before the meeting of the Syndicate at which the appointment is to be made.

4. Ordinarily appointments to Readerships and Translatorships shall be made in the month of April.

5. Only such persons as have distinguished themselves in higher examinations of the University shall be eligible for the Readerships and Translatorships, and the following qualifications are required :—

For the Alexandra Readership—

A graduate who has distinguished himself in Natural Science or Mathematics.

For the McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership—

A graduate who has distinguished himself in Sanskrit.

For the McLeod-Panjab Arabic Readership—

A graduate who has distinguished himself in Arabic.

For the Mayo-Patiala Readership—

A person who satisfies the Syndicate of his competency to discharge the duties attached to Readership.

For the McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership—

A graduate who has distinguished himself in Natural Science.

For the Patiala Translatorship—

A graduate who has distinguished himself in any subject.

6. The Readerships and Translatorships shall be tenable for three years, but the out-going incumbents may be re-appointed for a period not exceeding two years, so that the entire period of office shall not exceed in any case five years.

7. Besides the regular annual vacations, leave for urgent reasons may be granted to holders of endowments for any terms not exceeding two months in the two years. The power of granting this leave is vested in the Head of the institution to which the Reader or Translator is attached, up to ten days at one time, and for longer periods in the Syndicate.

8. Absence without leave shall render the Reader or Translator liable to suspension or removal.

9. The power of suspension or removal under the above rule, or for any other reason, shall lie with the Syndicate subject to the final orders of the Senate.

10. The following are the Readerships and Translatorships now on the foundation :

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1.— <i>Alexandra Readership</i>	75	0	0	<i>per mensem</i>
2.— <i>McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership</i>	91	14	0	..
3.— <i>McLeod-Panjab Arabic Readership</i>	72	14	8	..
4.— <i>Mayo-Patiala Readership</i>	42	2	0	..
5.— <i>McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership</i>	72	14	8	..
6.— <i>Patiala Translatorship</i>	60	0	0	..

11. The duties of the holders of these endowments shall be as follows :—

- (1) The Alexandra Reader shall be required to translate works of Science into the Vernacular language under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the General Knowledge Department of the Oriental College.
- (2) The McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Reader shall be required to superintend the editing of Sanskrit Texts, published under the direction of the Syndicate ; to translate English books

into Hindi under the supervision of the Syndicate, and lecture on Sanskrit in the Oriental College.

- (3) The McLeod-Panjab Arabic Reader shall be required to superintend the editing of Arabic Texts, published under the direction of the Syndicate, to translate English or Arabic works into Urdu under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the Oriental College.
- (4) The Mayo-Patiala Reader* shall be required to lecture in Surveying and Drawing in the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, and to translate books on these subjects into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate.
- (5) The McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Reader shall be required to lecture on Natural Science in the Oriental College, and to translate works on Natural Science into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate.
- (6) The Patiala Translator, who is also styled the "Patiala-Alfred Scholar," shall be required to translate works into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to teach in the General Knowledge Department of the Oriental College.

12. So far as relates to the duty of teaching in the Oriental College and Mayo School of Industrial Art attached to the above endowments, the incumbents shall be considered to be in subordination to the Heads of the institutions to which they are attached.

13. In the event of any Reader or Translator desiring to resign his appointment, he shall be required to give

* The duties of the Mayo-Patiala Reader will be reconsidered when the Engineering Class maintained by the University is abolished.

three months' notice to the Registrar of such intention before actually relinquishing his duties.

XIX.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

In these regulations "ordinary" academical costume includes a black cap and gown without hood or sash, and "full" academical costume includes in addition a hood or sash and for doctors a scarlet instead of a black gown.

2. Full academical costume shall be worn by all Fellows and all Graduates of the University, and may be worn by all Graduates of other Universities, at Convocation and on such other ceremonial occasions as the Syndicate or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

3. Ordinary academical costume shall be worn by all Fellows at meetings of the Senate.

4. If a Fellow is a graduate of any University he may wear either the costume of his degree, or the costume to which he is entitled as a Fellow.

5. Fellows and Graduates of the University are entitled to wear academical costume as follows :—

CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—The same with silver lace and tufts.

Cap.—The same with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

Gown.—The same with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with black silk tassel.

FELLOWS.

Gown.—A black gown with full sleeves (similar to the Oxford M.A.).

Sash.—Of the same with gold fringed ends.

Cap.—As for Registrar or white pagri.

GRADUATES.

Doctor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—(Full) A scarlet silk gown. (Ordinary) As for Fellows.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with pearl grey.

Cap.—As for Registrar.

Master of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—The same as for Fellows with plain sleeves.

Sash.—Of the same colour and texture as the gown, but bordered with claret-coloured silk an inch wide and fringed with the same.

Cap.—Black stuff academic cap or white pagri.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—A black stuff gown (pattern similar to Oxford B.A.).

Sash.—Similar to M.O.L. with drab silk border.

Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Doctor of Literature.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Crimson lined with white.

Master of Arts.

Gown and Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with claret-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Teaching.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with peacock blue.

Bachelor of Arts.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with drab.

Doctor of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with dark blue.

Bachelor of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Dark blue lined with white.

Doctor of Medicine.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with dark mauve.

Master of Surgery.

Gown and Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Hood.—Light mauve lined with white.

Bachelor of Medicine.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with plum-coloured cloth

Doctor of Science.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with gold coloured silk.

Master of Science.

Gown and Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Hood.—Orange lined with white.

Bachelor of Science.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with white.

6. The holders of Oriental Literary Titles shall be entitled to wear the following costume on ceremonial occasions :—

Maulvi Fazil.

Long white silk chogha with a green border an inch wide. White pagri.

Shastri.

Chogha as for Maulvi Fazil but with yellow ochre border. White pagri.

Munshi Fazil.

Chogha as for Maulvi Fazil but with violet border. White pagri.

7. Candidates for admission to any degree except that of Doctor in any Faculty shall wear at Convocation the costume of the degree to which they seek admission.

A candidate for the degree of Doctor in any Faculty shall assume the costume of such degree immediately after his admission to such degree.

VI.

THE UNIVERSITY, 1908.

PATRON.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNYNMOND, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto, of Roxburg 1, Viscount Melgund of Melgund in the County of Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto, Roxburgh, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji,
M.A., D.L., R.B., C.I.E.

FELLOWS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 6 (2) OF THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

ACT OF 1904.

	Faculty.					Date of appointment
	O	A	L	M	S	
The Vice-Chancellor	O	A	L	M	S	Dec., 1904.
The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab .. ..	..	..	L	..	..	Ditto.
The Bishop of Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	Ditto.
The Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab	O	A	L	M	S	Ditto.

	Faculty.					Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir (Rai Sahib Diwan Sahib Daya Kishan Kaul, B.A.) ..	O	A	..	..	..	Dec. 1904.
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
The representative of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur (Maulvi Muhammad Din, B.A.) ..	O	A	..	..	..	Ditto.
The representative of His Highness the Raja of Nabha (Lala Tulsi Ram) ..	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
The representative of His Highness the Raja of Jind (Sardar Shamsher Singh) ..	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
The representative of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala (Diwan Hari Chand) ..	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Hira Singh, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., Chief of Nabha	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Edwin Woodall Parker, Esquire, Lahore..	..	A	L	..	..	Ditto.
Dr. H. U. Weitbrecht, ph.D., Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	Ditto.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji, M.A., D.L., R.B., C.I.E., Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ..	O	A	L	..	..	Ditto.
Diwan Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur, M.A., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat ..	O	A	L	..	..	Ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, C.I.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, Principal, Medical College, Lahore ..	..	..	..	M	S	Ditto.
W. Bell, Esquire, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	Ditto.
Rev'd J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D., Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	Ditto.

	Faculty.					Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	
Rev'd. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D., Forman Christian College, Lahore	A			M	S	Dec., 1904.
Lala Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Patiala	A				S	Ditto.
The Hon'ble Mian M. Shah Din, B.A., K.B., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore ..	O	A	L			Ditto.
Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, M.A., Settlement Collector, Mianwali	O	A				Ditto.
M. Mufti Haji Muhammad Abdulla, Shams-ul-Ulama, Oriental College, Lahore	O					Ditto.
Maulvi Abdul Hakim, Shams-ul-Ulama, Oriental College, Lahore	O					Ditto.
J. C. Godley, Esquire, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Amritsar	A					Ditto.
Maulvi Umr-ud-din, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi	O	A				Ditto.
The Hon'ble Haji Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Qazilbash, C.I.E.	O					Ditto.
Rai Sahib Kunj Behari Thapar, Secretary, Panjab Public Library	O	A				Ditto.
Pandit Siva Datta, Mahamahopadhyaya, Shastri, Oriental College, Lahore	O					Ditto.
S. K. Rudra, Esquire, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi	O	A				Ditto.
H. A. B. Rattigan, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore	A		L			Ditto.
Rev'd. H. D. Griswold, M.A., Ph.D., Forman Christian College, Lahore	O	A				Ditto.
Mian Muhammad Shafi, K.B., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore	O	A	L			Ditto.
Lala Sundar Das Suri, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Multan	O	A				Ditto.

	Faculty.					Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	
A. S. Henmy, Esquire, B.A., M.Sc., Government College, Lahore .. ..	..	A	..	..	S	Dec., 1904.
C. C. Caleb, Esquire, M.B., M.S., Professor, Medical College, Lahore .. ..	..	..	..	M	S	Ditto.
M. Fazl Din, Pleader, Lahore	O	..	L	..	..	Ditto.
Lala Hans Raj, B.A., Principal, D.A.-V. College, Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	Ditto.
S. Robson, Esquire, M.A., Principal, Government College, Lahore .. ..	..	A	..	..	S	Ditto.
His Highness Sir Partap Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Chief of Jammu and Kashmir	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Alweyne Turner, Esquire, Barrister-at- Law, Lahore .. ..	..	..	L	..	..	Ditto.
Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Forman Christian College, Lahore	O	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Shadi Lal, Esquire, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister- at-Law, Lahore	O	A	L	..	S	Ditto.
G. N. Chatterjee, Esquire, B.A., Govern- ment College, Lahore	O	A	..	..	S	Ditto.
Rai Sahib Guran Ditta Mal, Assis- tant Surgeon, Assistant Chemical Ex- aminer to Government, Panjab .. ..	..	..	..	M	S	Ditto.
A. C. Woolner, Esquire, M.A., Principal, Oriental College, Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	Ditto.
Major D. W. Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S.E., M.B.C.P., I.M.S., Medical College, Lahore .. ..	..	..	..	M	S	Ditto.
Lala Ishwar Das, M.A., Pleader, Lahore	O	A	L	..	..	Ditto.
Revd. A. H. Hildesley, M.A., Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar..	..	A	..	..	..	Ditto.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. S. Reid, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Chief Court, Panjab .. ..	..	A	L	..	..	Ditto.

	Faculty.					Date of appointment
	O	A	L	M	S	
Major H. G. Melville, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Medical College, Lahore				M	S	Dec., 1904.
M. G. V. Cole, Esquire, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar		A				Ditto.
F. A. Leslie-Jones, Esquire, M.A., Princi- pal, Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore ..		A				Ditto.
Revd. D. J. Fleming, M.A., M.Sc., Forman Christian College, Lahore		A			S	Ditto.
Gurcharn Singh, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore	O	A	L			Ditto.
Revd. H. J. Hoare, B.A., Principal, Ed- wardes' Church Mission College, Pesh- war			A			Ditto.
Iqbalvi Hakim Ali, B.A., Islamia College, Lahore	O				S	Ditto.
N. Dutt, Esquire, B.A., Assistant Registrar, Panjab University, Lahore ..		A				Ditto.
h. Abdul Aziz, B.A., Editor, <i>The Obser-</i> <i>ver</i> , Lahore	O	A				Ditto.
S. Brett, Esquire, B.A., Government College, Lahore		A				Ditto.
M. Robinson, Esquire, Barrister-at- Law, Lahore			L			Ditto.
har Bahadur Lala Beli Ram, Medical College, Lahore				M	S	Ditto.
T. Knowlton, Esquire, Principal, Central Training College, Lahore		A			S	Ditto.
T. Wright, Esquire, L.C.P., Inspector of Schools, Delhi		A			S	Ditto.
akh Ghulam Sadiq, K.B., Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar	O					Ditto.
ai Jawahir Singh, Secretary, Khalsa College Council, Lahore	O					Ditto.

	Faculty					Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	
Saiyad Mir Mumtaz Ali, <i>Rifah-i-Am Press</i> , Lahore	O	A				Dec.. 1904.
Colonel Thomas Elwood Lindesay Bate, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Panjab				M	S	March 19, 1906
Allah Bakhsh, Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, retired Assistant to the Political Officer on duty with Ayub Khan ..	O					Ditto.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Frederick Alexander Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ..		A	L			April 11, 1906
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Sayed Muhammad Ali Jafri, M.A., Islamia College, Lahore	O	A				Ditto.
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Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Chand, M.A., Advocate, Chief Court, Panjab, Lahore	O	A	L			Ditto.
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	O	A	L	M S	
Manohar Lal, Esquire, M.A., Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala ..	O	A	L	...	Jany. 29, 1908.
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G. A. Wathen, Esq., M.A., Professor, Government College, Lahore	A	Ditto.
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*Sirdar Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I. ;
Thomas Watt Smyth, Esq., B.C.S. ;
*Robert Dick, Esq., M.A. ;
*Diwan Anant Ram ;
*Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar ;
*H. H. Sawai Mangal Singh, Bahadur, Maharao Rana of
Alwar, G.C.S.I. ;
*Dr. C. R. Stülpmagel ;
*Khalifa Muhammad Hasan, Wazir-ud-Daula, Mudabbir
ul-Mulk ;
Francis Chorly Channing, Esq., B.C.S. ;
*Rai Bahadur Brij Lal Ghose.

1885

Stephen Edward Wheeler, Esq. ;
*Fakir Saiyid Jamal-ud-din, K.B
*Babu Pratap Chandra Rai ;
*Maulvi Mahammad Ismail Khan ;
*Babu C. N. Mittra, R.B. ;
Herbert Charles Fanshawe, Esq., B.C.S.

1886.

*Diwan Sri Ram, M.A., Alwar ;
Rev. Francis Archibald Pattullo Shirreff, M.A. ;
William Pringle Dickson, Esq., M.D. ;
Sir C. A. Roe, K.T., M.A., C.S. ;
Edward Emerson Oliver, Esq., M.I.C.E. ;
*Saiyid Muhammad Latif, K.B., S.U., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. ;
*Shaikh Nanak Bakhsh, K.B. ;
*The Rev. John William Thorp Wright, M.A.

1887.

Frederic de Hochepped Larpent, Esq. ;

*Maulvi Abdul Ali Qari ;

G. R. Elsmie, Esq., B.C.S. ;

*Major-General Samuel Black, C.S.I. ;

*Seth Ram Rattan, R.B. ;

*Diwan Ram Jas, C.S.I. ;

William Coldstream, Esq., B.A., B.C.S. ;

* C. J. Rodgers, Esq. ;

Major L. Tarleton Young, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

1888.

*G. S. Lewis, Esq., B.A. ;

*The Hon'ble Lala Madan Gopal, R.B., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

1889.

*Shaikh Ghulam Hasan, K.B. ;

J. C. Oman, Esq., D.L.

1890.

*Malik Roshan-ud-din Khan ;

*Maulvi Muhd. Yusaf Ali Khan, K.S. ;

*Sahibzada Sir Muhammad Obaidulla, Khan Bahadur,
Ferozjang, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ;

*R. B. Babu Shashi Bhushan Mukerji, M.A., B.L.

1891.

*Qazi Hamid-ud-din.

1893.

Rev. J. W. Youngson, M.A., B.D. ;

P. G. Dallinger, Esq., B.A.

* Deceased.

1894.

B. G. Ussher, Esq., M.A. ;
L. W. King, Esq., C.S., LL.D., F.S.A., C.S.I.

1895.

*Bhai Arjan Singh, M.A., S.B. ;
R. G. Thomson, Esq., C.S. ;
Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Massy.

1897.

*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Arjan Singh, Chabal, C.I.E.

1898.

P. S. Allen, Esq., M.A. ;
*The Hon'ble Raja Pt. Suraj Kaul, R.B., C.I.E. ;
*The Right Revd. G. Pelckmans, D.D. ;

1899.

*Bhai Mihan Singh, R.B. ;
T. W. Arnold, Esq., B.A. ;

1900.

*A. W. Stratton, Esq., PH.D. ;
The Hon'ble Sir A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S., K.C.I.E. ;
*Sardar Narindar Singh, S.B.

1902.

*F. J. Portman, Esq., B.A. ;
*Lala Jiya Ram, M.A.

1904.

*G. Serrell, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

1905.

*His Highness Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan,
Bahadur, Chief of Bahawalpur.

List of Graduates and others who have passed University Examinations.

GRADUATES.

List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under Section 16, Act XIX, 1882.

DOCTORS OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

- Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., LL.D., M.A., PH.D., Nov. 18th, 1882.
- The Most Hon'ble George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Nov. 15th, 1884.
- The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Temple, Hamilton Temple, Earl of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., Nov. 4th, 1886.
- Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., March 30th, 1887.
- The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, December 12th, 1887.
- Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd, B.Sc., Nov. 29th, 1890.
- The Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., Nov. 7th, 1891.

DOCTORS OF LITERATURE.

- H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., Nov. 4th, 1886.
- The Most Hon'ble Henry-Charles-Keith Petty-Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Nov. 26th, 1889.
- The Right Hon'ble Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin of Elgin, in the United Kingdom, December 1st, 1894.
- John Campbell Oman, Esq., January 4th, 1887.
- John Sime, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., January 2nd, 1901.
- The Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.B., December 21st, 1901.
- The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., December 21st, 1906.

DOCTORS OF LAW.

- The Hon'ble Sir William Henry Rattigan, K.T., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, January 6th, 1896.

The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, B.A., Barrister-at-Law,
K.C.S.I., C.S., January 4th, 1897.

Sir Charles Arthur Roe, K.T., M.A., January 3rd, 1899.

Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., December 21st,
1907.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under
Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.**

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1883	1896
Muhammad Din, † O.C., Arabic, I.	Muhammad Ayyub, O.C., Arabic, II.
Abdul Aziz, O.C., Arabic, I.	1897
Ghulam Mustafa, O.C., Arabic, III.	Ch. Md. Amir-ud-din, O.C., Arabic, II.
1885	1900
Mathra Das, O.C., Sanskrit, II.	Shaikh Ghulam Rasul, O.C., Arabic, III.
Saiyid Muhammad Jamal, O.C., Arabic, III.	
1890	1905
Hafiz Ali Ahmad, O.C., Arabic, III.	Pir Muhammad, B.O.L., O.C., Arabic, II.
1892	1906
Asghar Ali, O.C., Arabic, II.	Muhammad Ibrahim, B.O.L., O.C., Arabic, III.
1893	
Abdul Haq, O.C., Arabic, III.	1908.
1895	Joel Waiz Lall, M.A., S.B.C., Arabic, II.
Muhammad Ishaq Khan, O.C., Arabic, III.	

* The names are given in order of time and merit, except in the case of Bachelors in the third division.

† O.C. denotes Oriental College, Lahore.

BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1882	1891
*Abdul Aziz, O.C., Arabic.	Abdul Haq, O.C., II. Puran Chand, Lahore, III.
1883	
*Saiyid Muhd. Jamal, O.C., Arabic.	Luchhman Das Bali, O.C., III. Moti Ram, Multan, III.
1884	1892
Alif Din, O.C., II. Mathra Das, O.C., III. Anant Ram, O.C., III	Harnam Singh, Jullundur, II. Saiyid Imdad Ali, Lahore, III. Nains Singh, O.C., III. Radha Ram, Jullundur, III.
1885	1893
Imam-ud-din, O.C., III. Ram Kishan, O.C., III.	Md. Ishaq Khan, O.C., II. Harnam Singh, O.C., II. Muhammad Bakhsh, Lahore, III.
1886	1894
Nasar-ulla Khan, O.C., III. Ghulam Shah, O.C., III.	
1887	
Khan Chand, O.C., III.	Arjan Singh, O.C., II. Muhammad Ayyub, O.C., II. Qazi Muhammad Said, O.C., II.
1888	
Hafiz Ali Ahmad, O.C., II. Sukhram Das, O.C., III. Bhawani Shankar, O.C., III. Diwan Chand, Lahore,† III.	Mathra Das, O.C., III. Ajit Singh, O.C., III.
1889	1895
Abdul Qadar, O.C., II. Qutb-ud-din, Lahore, III. Jassa Ram, O.C., III.	Muhammad Ashraf, O.C., II. Muhammad Amir-ud-din, O.C., II. Lakhbir Singh <i>alias</i> Radha Kishan, O.C., II.
1890	1896
Asghar Ali, O.C., II. Abid Ali, O.C., II. Abdul Haq, O.C., II. Fazl-ud-din, Lahore, III.	Ghulam Mohy-ud-din, O.C., II. Gopi Nath, O.C., II. Dewa Singh, O.C., II.

* During 1882 and 1883 the system of placing successful candidates in divisions did not exist.

† Where simply the name of a district is given the candidate was a Private Student of that district.

1897	1903
Baldev Sahai, Lahore, III.	Ata Muhammad, O.C., II. Karm Ilahi, O.C., III.
1898	1904
Ali Muhammad Khan, O.C., II. Shaikh Ghulam Rasul, O.C., II.	Pir Muhammad, O.C., II. Ibrahim, O.C., II.
1899	1905
Muhammad Abdul Halim, O.C., III. Ghulam Jilani, Jullundur, III.	Ahmad Bakhsh, O.C., II. Hasan-ud-din, O.C., III.
1900	1906
Fateh-ud-din, Jullundur, III. Mirza Sardar Beg, O.C., III. Nathu Ram, Peshawar, III.	<i>Nil.</i> 1907
1901	Rahmat Ullah, O.C., II. Nathu Ram Agarwal, Lahore, II. Chaudhri Ishwar Singh, Lahore, II.
Fakir Khuda Bakhsh, O.C., II. Sundar Das, O.C., II. Sheikh Muhammad Said Alam, O.C., II. Labhu Ram, O.C., III.	1908.
1902	<i>List of person who has passed the B.O.L. Examination but not yet taken his degree.</i>
Rahmat Ali, O.C., II. Qazi Yar Muhammad Ahmadi, Lahore, III.	Qasim Ali, O.C., II.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1882	Pt. Harkishen Das, G.C., Sanskrit, III.
Umrao Singh, G.C.,* Geology, I.	Khwaja Muhd. Shafi, G.C., English, III.

* G.C. indicates Government College, Lahore.

O.C. „ Oriental College, Lahore.

S.S.C. „ St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

D.A.-V.C., D.A.V. College, Lahore.

F.C.C „ Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Where simply the name of a district is given the candidate was a Private Student of that district.

1883

Chuni Lal, Gurdaspur, History, I.
 Arjan Singh, Gujrat, History, I.
 Muhd. Husain, Lahore, Persian, I.

1884

Jiya Ram, Amritsar, English, II.
 Ram Prasada, G.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Sri Ram, Gurdaspur, History, III.

1885

Shiv Dial, Amritsar, English, III.
 Isa Charan Chandu Lal, G.C., English, III.
 Sant Ram, G.C., History, III.
 Umar-ud-din, G.C., History, III.
 Ruchi Ram, G.C., Chemistry and Physics, III.

1886

Gurudat, Vidyarthi, G.C., Chemistry and Physics, I.
 Narendra Nath, G.C., Philosophy, II.

1888

Sundar Das Suri, Multan, English, III.

1889

Ikbāl Kishan Pandit, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Rahim Bakhsh, G.C., Philosophy, III.

1890

Pandit Hari Krishna Kaul, O.C., Sanskrit, III.

1891

Ganga Sahai, G.C., English, II.
 Lakhmīr Singh, Lahore, Philosophy, II.
 Chandra Bhan, G.C., Mathematics, III.

1892

Gobind Das, G.C., Physics, III.
 Hemraj, G.C., Philosophy, III.

1893

Prabhu Dayal, G.C., English, III.
 Bhagwan Das, S.S.C., English, III.
 M. Rukn-ud-din, G.C., English, III.
 Pt. Sukh Chain Nath Dar, G.C., English, III.
 Khushi Ram, Lahore, Physics, III.
 Sh. Danishmand Suqrat, G.C., History, III.
 Duni Chand, G.C., History, III.

1894

Hafiz Ghulam Sarwar, G.C., English, III.
 Kashi Nath, S.S.C., English, III.
 Mukand Lal, S.S.C., English, III.
 Nihal Singh, G.C., English, III.
 Sarfaraz Khan, G.C., English, III.
 Mehta Bahadur Chand, G.C., English, III.
 Devi Das, Lahore, Sanskrit, III.
 Ch. Ali Gauhar, O.C., Arabic, III.
 Diwan Chand, G.C., Physics, III.

1894

- Topan Ram, G.C., Physics, III.
 Dalpat Rai, Vidyarthi, G.C., History, III.
 Trilochan Singh, G.C., History, III.

1895

- Ajudhia Prasad, S.S.C., English, III.
 Ganga Ram, G.C., English, III.
 Labbhu Ram Agarwal, G.C., English, III.
 Mool Chand, G.C., English, III.
 Muhammad Ali, G.C., English, III.
 Moti Lal, G.C., English, III.
 Lakshman Das, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Tirath Ram, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Prabhu Dayal, Lahore, History, III.
 Shiv Dayal, Lahore, History, III.
 Balak Ram, G.C., Physics, II.
 Shadi Lal, G.C., Physics, III.

1896

- Mathura Das Prabhakar, G.C., English, III.
 Pritam Luther Singh, Hazaribagh, English, III.
 Rahim Bakhsh, G.C., English, III.
 Hari Das Chhibbar, Lahore, English, III.
 Mansa Ram Bhargava, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Bishan Das Puri, D.A.-V.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Kanwar Sain Mathur, G.C., Physics, III.
 Badri Dass, G.C., Physics, III.

1897

- Suraj Narain, S.S.C., English, III.
 Raja Bahadur, S.S.C., English, III.
 Har Gopal, G.C., English, III.
 Bhai Narain Singh, Gujranwala, English, III.
 Ganga Ram Wadhwa, G.C., English, III.
 Kanwar Sain Mathur, G.C., English, III.
 S. K. Gurtu, Mhow, English, III.
 Pandit Jawala Parshad, Lahore, English, III.
 Faqir Chand, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Radha Kishen, Lahore, Mathematics, III.
 Beh Ram Dhawan, G.C., Physics, III.
 Niaz Qutab, G.C., History, III.
 Balak Ram, Lahore, History, III.
 Bhagwan Das Vasudeva, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Ram Chandra, S.S.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Raghubar Dayal, S.S.C., Sanskrit, III.

1898

- Shiva Dass Budhiraja, G.C., English, III.
 Shadi Ram, G.C., English, III.
 Sri Ram, Lahore, English, III.
 Barkat Ali Khan, G.C., English, III.
 Dina Nath Isar, G.C., English, III.
 Agarwala Madan Gopal K., Lahore, English, III.
 Lachhmi Narain Ahluwalia, G.C., Physics, III.
 Jagan Nath Bombhowal, G.C., Physics, III.
 Jaawant Rai Taneja, G.C., Philosophy, III.

1899

- Joel Waiz Lall, S.S.C., English, II.
 Azmat Singh, S.S.C., English, III.
 Morari Lal Khosla, G.C., English, III.
 Peter Ponsonby, Jullundur, English, III.
 Sham Lal Kaistha, G.C., English, III.
 Uday Chandra, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Qaim Din, Sailkot, Arabic, III.
 Gopal Singh Chowla, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Mohammed Iqbal, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Manmatha Nath Mukerjee, G.C., Physics, II.

1900

- Manohar Lal, G.C., English, II.
 Abdul Aziz, G.C., English, II.
 Keshab Deva Bhargava, G.C., English, III.
 Niranjana Singh Mehta, G.C., English, III.
 Hari Chand, G.C., English, III.
 Hirananda, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Harkishen Das, D.A.-V.C., Sanskrit, III.

1901

- Gokal Chand Narang, Lahore, English, II.
 Tulsi Das, G.C., English, III.
 Mangal Singh, G.C., English, III.
 Bhowani Singh Bhandari, Lahore, English, III.
 Ram Chandra, G.C., English, III.
 Tej Ram, G.C., English, III.
 Narendra Nath Kaul, Lahore, English, III.

1901

- Radha Kishen Bhatia, Rawalpindi, English, III.
 Vaishno Ditta Mall, G.C., Physics, III.
 Piara Lal Dhawan, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Chetan Anand, G.C., Chemistry, III.

1902

- Raj Kanwar, F.C.C., English, II.
 Shibbu Mall, S.S.C., English, II.
 Arjan Das, G.C., English, III.
 Chuni L. Dhingra, Jind State, English, III.
 Diwan Chand Chadah, G.C., English, III.
 Devi Singh, S.S.C., English, III.
 William Sanders John, Lahore, English, III.
 Abdul Hamid, F.C.C., English, III.
 Ram Chand, G.C., English, III.
 Shah Mohammad, F.C.C., English, III.
 Abdul Ghani, F.C.C., English, III.
 Zia-ud-din Ahmad, Lahore, English, III.
 Fazl Muhammad, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Bhagat Ram Chopra, Lahore, Mathematics, III.
 Bhai Parma Nand, Lahore, History, III.
 Ram Dhan, Shahpur, History, III.
 Purushottam Lal Dhawan, G.C., Physics, III.
 Ratan Lal, G.C., Physics, III.
 Piara Lal Dhawan, G.C., Physics, III.
 Khub Ram, G.C., Physics, III.
 Chetan Anand, G.C., Sanskrit, III.

1902

- Jaaswant Rai, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Mahomed Abbas, Aligarh, Arabic, III.

1903

- Dwarka Prasad, G.C., English, II.
 Ram Prasad Khosla, G.C., English, II.
 Chuni Lal, F.C.C., English, III.
 Pandit Omkar Nath Zutshi, F.C.C., English, III.
 Rangi Lal, G.C., English, III.
 K.K. Mukerjee, F.C.C., English, III.
 Ramzan Ali, F.C.C., English, III.
 Khurshaid Mohammad, F.C.C., English, III.
 Ram Chand, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Ratan Lal, G.C., Chemistry, III.
 S. N. Mitra, G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Ishar Das Pasricha, O.C., Physics, III.
 Daya Ram Sahni, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Harsam, O.C., Arabic, III.

1904

- Shiv Narayan, G.C., Mathematics, II.
 Mukand Lal, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Ishar Dass Pasricha, G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Jai Gopal Bhandari, G.C., Physics, II.
 Gulbahar Singh, S.S.C., Sanskrit, III.

1904

- Tek Chand, G.C., History, II.
 Har Dayal, G.C., English, I.
 Niaz Muhammad, F.C.C., English, II.
 Sri Ram Sehgal, G.C., English, III.
 Asa Nand G. C., English, III.
 Zaka-ud-din Khan, F.C.C., English, III.
 Nasir Ali, G.C., English, III.
 Radha Krishna Puri, G.C., English, III.
 Shib Krishna Banerji, Lahore, English, III.
 Raghbir Chand, Lahore, English, III.
 Muhammad Salih, F.C.C., English, III.
 Saynd Akbar Hussain, F.C.C., English, III.
 Jagan Nath Bhandari, G.C., English, III.

1905

- Muzaffar Hussain, F.C.C., Mathematics, III.
 Kharak Singh, Amritsar, Mathematics, III.
 Nur Ilahi, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 *Ishwar Das Sahni, G.C., Physics, III.
 Mukand Lal, G.C., Physics, III.
 Muhammad Said, G.C., English, II.
 Barkat Ali, F.C.C., English, II.
 Ladli Das, S.S.C., English, III.
 Abdul Rab Ansari, F.C.C., English, III.
 Ghanshyam Dass, F.C.C., English, III.
 Niranjan Prashad, G.C., English, III.
 *Devi Chand Puri, Lahore, English, III.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1905

- Amar Nath, F.C.C., English, III. [III.
 Mohd. Shafi, F.C.C., English,
 Balwant Singh, F.C.C., English, III. [III.
 Gopal Singh, F.C.C., English,
 Moti Lal Bhagat, F.C.C., English, III. [III.
 Bhagat Singh, G.C., English,
 Pandit Ram Gopal, G.C., English, III.
 *Nauhriya Ram, G.C., English, III.
 Raizada Narinjan Das Bali, Gujranwala, English, III.

1906

- Jodh Singh, Amritsar, Mathematics, II.
 Hukam Chand, B.Sc., F.C.C., Mathematics, III.
 Meduri Satyanarayana, Madras, Mathematics, III.
 Mufti Mohd. Anwar-ul-Haq, O.C., Arabic, III.
 *Mohd. Abd. Ullah, Bhopal, Arabic, III.
 Din Mohammad, F.C.C., English, II. [III.
 Munshi Ram, G.C., English,
 Jagan Nath Aggarwal, G.C., English, III.
 Mola Ram Aggarwal, G.C., English, III.
 Raghbir Dass Khosla, G.C., English, III.
 Fazl Husain, F.C.C., English, III.
 Ahmad Hasan Khan, G.C., English, III. [III.
 Aziz-ud-din, F.C.C., English,
 Shuja-ud-din, G.C., English, III.
 Prabhu Datta Sharma, O.C., Sanskrit, III.

1907

- Inayat Ullah Khan, B.A., F.C.C. Mathematics, II.
 Dil Mohd., B.A., G.C., Mathematics, III. [Iish, II.
 Atma Ram, B.A., G.C., English,
 Sh. Nur Mohammad, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.
 Daya Krishna, B.A., G.C., English, III.
 Bhagwat Sarup Varma, B.A., Delhi, English, III.
 Ram Chandra, B.A., G.C., English, III.
 Lorinda Rani, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.
 Syed Ghulam Husain Shah, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.
 Din Mohamed, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.
 Mukand Lal Puri, B.A., G.C., English III.
 Abdur Rashid, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.
 Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Puran Chandra Rai, B.A., G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Shiv Prashad, B.A., G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Wali Muhammad, B.A., G.C., Physics, III. [III.
 Sital Singh, B.A., G.C., Physics,
 Labh Singh, B.A., G.C., Philosophy, II.

1908

List of persons who have passed the M.A. Examination but not yet taken their degree.

- Devi Dayal Joshi, B.A., G.C., English, II.
 Bawa Nanak Singh, B.A., F.C.C., English, II.
 Abdul Rahman, B.A., F.C.C., English, II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree

1908.	1908
K. M. Sircar, B.A., G.C., English, III.	S. N. Mukarji, B.A., Rawal- pindi, Mathematics, II.
Bashu Ram, B.A., G.C., English, III.	Mehra Jagan Nath Vaid, B.A., F.C.C., Mathematics, III.
Raja Singh, B.A., Lahore, English, III.	Harnam Singh, B.A., G.C., Philosophy, III.
Gobind Bihari, B.A., S.S.C., English, III.	Prabhu Dutt, Shastri, M.A., B.T., Lahore, Philosophy, III.
Mulk Raj Tuli, B.A., G.C., English, III.	Antar Kishan Kiehl, B.A., G.C., Philosophy, III.
Nur Husam, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.	Jyoti Prasad, B.A., G.C., History, II.
Abdul Ghani, B.A., G.C., English, III.	Sadr ud-din, B.A., I.C., Arabic, III.
Ishwar Das, B.A., F.C.C., English, III.	Jagan Nath, B.A., G.C., Sanskrit, III.
Ram Chandra, M.A., G.C., Mathematics, I.	Todar Mall, B.A., O.C., Sanskrit, III.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1882	1884
*Ram Prasad, G.C.	Ruchi Ram, G.C., II.
	Umar-ud-din, G.C., II.
1883	Shiv Dial, Jullundur, II.
*Maya Ram, G.C.	Sant Ram, G.C., II.
*Kesho Das, G.C.	Seva Ram, G.C., II.
*Jiya Ram, G.C.	Inam Ali, G.C., III.
*Sri Ram, Calcutta.	Sawan Ram Bahel, G.C., III.
*Ranahan Lal, G.C.	Ram Chandra, C.T.C., III.
*Md. Ashraf, G.C.	Kishan Lal, Delhi, III.

* During 1882 and 1883 the system of placing successful candidates in divisions did not exist.

G.C. denotes Government College, Lahore; C.T.C. Central Training College, Lahore; O.C. Oriental College, Lahore; S.S.C. St. Stephen's College, Delhi; F.C.C. Forman Christian College, Lahore; M.C. Mohindra College, Patiala; S.E.C. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bhawalpur; D.A.-V.C. Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore; C.E.C. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur; L.C. Lashkar College, Gwalior; K.C. Khalsa College, Amritsar; H.C. Hindu College, Delhi; G.M.C. Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi; I.C. Islamia College, Lahore.

Where simply the name of a district is given, the candidate was a Private Student of that district.

1885

Gurudat, Vidyarthi, G.C., II.
 Narendra Nath, G.C., II.
 Hansraj, G.C., II.
 Nihal Chand, O.C., II.
 Chetan Anand, G.C., II.
 Dhrit Ram, Late of G.C., III.
 Bhagat Ram, G.C., III.
 Makhan Lal, S.S.C., III.
 J. B. Dales, Late of G.C., III.
 Sansar Chand, G.C., III.
 Ganesh Das, G.C., III.
 Sri Ram, G.C., III.
 Jugal Kishore, Lahore, III.
 Kripa Narain, Lahore, III.

1886

Shaikh Amir Ali, G.C., I.
 Harkishan Lal, G.C., I.
 Chuni Lal, G.C., II.
 Ram Rattan, G.C., II.
 Kanhya Singh, G.C., II.
 Diali Ram, G.C., II.
 Pohn Ram Suri, G.C., III.
 Hari Kishan Pandit, G.C., III.
 Tara Chand, G.C., III.
 Sajjad Mirza, Amritsar, III.
 Parduman Kishan Pandit, G.C., III.
 Madan Mohan Lal, G.C., III.
 Mathura Das, C.T.C., III.
 Nathu Ram, G.C., III.
 Rang Lal, S.S.C., III.

1887

Jagan Nath, G.C., II.
 Muhammed Shah Din, G.C., II.
 Gopal Das, II., G.C., II.
 Taseedduq Husain, S.S.C., II.
 Achhru Ram, G.C., II.
 Barkat Ali, G.C., II.
 Hait Ram, S.S.C., II.
 Bhana Ram, G.C., II.
 Sita Ram, G.C., II.
 Ram Das, G.C., III.
 P. Kidar Nath, G.C., III.

1887

Maya Bhan, G.C., III.
 Bhagwan Das, G.C., III.
 Chiranji Lal, S.S.C., III.
 Nibaran Chander Ghose, S.S.C., III.
 Prabhu Dval, S.S.C., III.
 Harkishen Das, Kapurthala, III.
 Sohan Lal, Kapurthala, III.
 Hari Chand, G.C., III.
 Hargopal, S.S.C., III.
 Sada Nand, G.C., III.
 Jaisa Ram, C.T.C., III.
 Laddhu Mal, G.C., III.
 Hara Lal, G.C., III.

1888

Hari Krishna Kaul, G.C., I.
 Ahmed Din, G.C., II.
 Madho Ram, G.C., II.
 Dhanpat Rai, G.C., II.
 Ganesh Das, G.C., II.
 Suraj Bhan, G.C., II.
 Taj-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Monohar Chandra Mukerji, S.S.C., II.
 Ishar Das, G.C., II.
 Chela Ram, G.C., II.
 Jowala Sahai, II., G.C., II.
 Shib Charan Das, G.C., III.
 Sri Ram, G.C., III.
 Kushi Ram, G.C., III.
 Rahim Bakhsh, G.C., III.
 Damodar Das, S.S.C., III.
 Basant Lal, G.C., III.
 Niranjan Das, G.C., III.
 Gulab Chand, G.C., III.
 Bans Gopal, S.S.C., III.
 Makhan Lal, G.C., III.
 Girdhari Lal, Ferozepur, III.
 Achhru Ram, G.C., III.
 Iqbal Kishan Pandit, G.C., III.
 Kashi Ram, G.C., III.
 Girdhari Lal, II., G.C., III.
 Monohar Lal, G.C., III.
 Dhani Ram Khanna, G.C., III.

1889

Ganga Sahai, G.C., II.
 Chandra Bhan, G.C., II.
 Lachman Das, G.C., III.
 Beni Parshad, G.C., III.
 Sobha Singh, G.C., III.
 Vincent C. O'Conner, Shahpur,
 III.
 Niranjan Singh Chhachhi,
 G.C., III.
 Raja Ram, G.C., III.
 Nazar Muhammad, G.C., III.
 Sarfaraz Khan, G.C., III.
 Mangal Sain Sethi, G.C., III.
 Wadhawa Singh, G.C., III.
 Des Raja, Montgomery, III.
 Sujan Singh, G.C., III.

1890

Udai Ram, G.C., I.
 Muhammad Husain, G.C., II.
 Sardar Khan, G.C., II.
 Govind Das, G.C., II.
 Sultan Ahmad, G.C., II.
 Lakhmir Singh, G.C., II.
 Pritam Luther Singh, S.S.C.,
 II.
 Mul Chand, S.S.C., II.
 Yaqub Khan, G.C., III.
 Gopal Das, G.C., III.
 Prakash Nath, F.C.C., III.
 Roop Narain, S.S.C., III.
 Chatur Behari Narayan, S.S.C.,
 III.
 Muhammad Abdul Ghani,
 F.C.C., III.
 Harya Ram Kapur, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Metha Gayan Chand, G.C.,
 III.
 Fatih Chand, Multan, III.
 Ghulam Muhammad, G.C., III.
 Devi Dial, G.C., III.
 Aukhoy Chandra Bose, S.S.C.,
 III.
 Ahmad Din, II, G.C., III.
 Parma Nand, G.C., III.
 Brij Lal, I, G.C., III.

1890

Abdur Rahman, G.C., III.
 Ghulam Bari, G.C., III.
 Ghulam Muhammad Hasan
 Khan, S.S.C., III.
 Jiwan Lal, Delhi, III.
 Gurmukh Singh, Lahore, III.
 Brij Bihari Lal, S.S.C., III.
 Karm Ilahi, G.C., III.
 Sayid Muhammad Rashid-ud-
 din Husain Ahmad, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Mukand Lal Sondhi, G.C., III.
 Nabi Bakhsh, G.C., III.
 Brij Lal Mahajan, G.C., III.

1891

Sayid Khurshed Anwar,
 Lahore, II.
 Tek Chand, G.C., II.
 Lachman Das Adya, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Parma Nand, G.C., II.
 Devi Das, F.C.C., II.
 Siraj-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Hein Raj, G.C., II.
 Beni Pershad, G.C., II.
 Munna Lal, G.C., II.
 Hakim Ali, F.C.C., II.
 Abdul Rashid, F.C.C., II.
 Mohamed Ashraf, S.S.C., II.
 Feroz-ud-din Ahmad, G.C.,
 II. [II].
 Basanta Kumar Basu, F.C.C.,
 Uttam Chand, G.C., II.
 Mirza Zafar Ali, G.C., II.
 Har Narayan Varma, G.C.,
 III.
 Prithwi Singh, G.C., III.
 Ganeshi Lal, G.C., III.
 Jogindra Natha Sein, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Saiyid Sharif Husain, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Gokal Chand, Lahore, III.
 Dalip Singh Gill, F.C.C., III.
 Hari Singh, Delhi, III.
 Kunj Behari Lal, Lahore, III.

1891

Balwant Singh, G.C., III.
 Duni Chand, G.C., III.
 Kripa Ram Dosoge, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Jamal-ud-din, G.C., III.
 Krishna Nandan, S.S.C., III.
 P. Bhagwan Das, F.C.C., III.
 Beli Ram, G.C., III.
 Hari Ram, G.C., III.
 Abinash Chandra Chose,
 S.S.C., III.
 Hafizullah, G.C., III.
 Mir Abdul Wahid, G.C., III.
 Umrao Bahadur, M.C., III.
 Munshi Rama, Lahore, III.
 Sada Ram, Nabha, III.

1892

M. Rukn-ud-din, F.C.C., I.
 Diwan Chand, G.C., II.
 Pandit Karshi Ram, M.C., II.
 Mehta Bahadur Chand, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Hakim Rai, Lahore, II.
 Pt. Sukh Chain Nath Dar,
 F.C.C., II.
 Maula Bakhsh, F.C.C., II.
 Fazl Ilahi, Lahore, II.
 Narayan Dass Gupta, G.C., II.
 Prabhu Dyal, G.C., II.
 Jiwa Ram Sondhi, G.C., II.
 Feroz-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Jvahir Lal Bhargava, G.C., II.
 Taj-ud-din Qoraishi, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Tuhi Ram, D.I. Khan, II.
 Daulat Ram, G.C., II.
 Udho Das Mehta, G.C., II.
 Gujar Mal, G.C., II.
 Latha Singh, Sialkot, II.
 Ala Sher, F.C.C., II.
 Pandit Shambhu Nath, G.C.,
 II.
 Asghar Ali, G.C., II.
 Talib-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Lachman Das, II, G.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram Agarwal, G.C.,
 II.

1892

Shiv Das Kapur, G.C., II.
 Pestonji Bezonji Talaty,
 F.C.C., II.
 Amir Bakhsh, G.C., II.
 Bala Prasad, S.S.C., II.
 Jhanda Singh, Lahore, II.
 Kanhaiya Lal, S.S.C., III.
 Devi Dayal, G.C., III.
 Bhagwan Das, S.S.C., III.
 Mohan Lal Seth, F.C.C., III.
 Anup Chand, G.C., III.
 Kishan Lal Bahel, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Ilyas, G.C., III.
 Karm Chand Suri, G.C., III.
 Kharak Singh Dhillon, F.C.C.,
 III.
 R. Howe, F.C.C., III.
 Surbulund Khan, G.C., III.
 Shaikh Danushmand Suqrat,
 G.C., III.
 Khalil-ur Rahman, Lahore
 III.
 Bhagwan Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Bishan Das, G.C., III.
 Girdhari Lal, G.C., III.

1893

Tirath Ram, F.C.C., I.
 Lakshman Das, G.C., II.
 Ghulam Sarwar, G.C., II.
 Topan Ram, G.C., II.
 Durga Das Sadeva, F.C.C., II.
 Ali Gauhar, Lahore, II.
 Shiv Dayal, Lahore, II.
 Ch. Shahab-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Nihal Singh, G.C., II.
 Mukand Lal, S.S.C., II.
 Sheikh Fazl Karim, F.C.C., II.
 Sheikh Siraj-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Bhawani Das Piplani, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Lehna Singh, G.C., II.
 Siri Ram Poplai, S.S.C., II.
 Trilochan Singh, G.C., II.
 Kripa Ram Dawessar, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Amin Chand, G.C., II.

1893

Dhani Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Moti Ram, G.C., II.
 Girja Parshad, Rawalpindi, II.
 Muhammad Umar, G.C., II.
 Rup Chand Dingra, G.C., II.
 Muhammad Sana Ullah,
 F.C.C., II.
 Durga Das Mehra, F.C.C., II.
 Abdul Ghani, Ludhiana, II.
 Moti Sagar, F.C.C., II.
 Moti Lal, G.C., II.
 Ch. Gholam Husain, F.C.C., II.
 Kh. Kamal-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Kundan Lal Basisth, G.C., II.
 Sundar Das, Shahpur, II.
 Visanda Ram, Lahore, II.
 Ram Lal Bhatia, F.C.C., II.
 Hardayal, F.C.C., II.
 Ataula, S.S.C., III.
 Kashi Nath, S.S.C., III.
 Pt. Nand Lal Tikkon, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Tilak Ram, G.C., III.
 Hukam Chand Pal, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Manphul Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Kamsal Kishore, S.S.C., III.
 Maya Das Trikha, Lahore, III.
 Dan Singh, G.C., III.
 Khurshid Ahmad, Sialkot, III.
 Mathra Das Chopra, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Sundar Ram Saraf, G.C., III.
 Nagina Singh Kampany,
 F.C.C., III.
 Gokal Chand, Sialkot, III.
 Ganri Shankar, F.C.C., III.
 Fazal Haq Gori, F.C.C., III.

1894

Shadi Lal, G.C., I.
 Balak Ram, G.C., I.
 Ralya Ram, G.C., I.
 Muhammad Ali, G.C., I.
 Mathra Das Kapur, G.C., I.
 Shaikh Abdul Qadir, F.C.C., I.
 Ganga Ram, G.C., I.

1894

Mansa Ram Bhargava, F.C.C.,
 I.
 Diwan Chand Obhrai, G.C., II.
 Bhagirath Lal Agarwal, G.C.,
 II.
 Bihari Lal, G.C., II.
 Baij Nath Agarwal, G.C., II.
 Daulat Ram Dhamrait, G.C.,
 II.
 Harnam Singh, Sialkot, II.
 Naram Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Ajudhia Prasad, S.S.C., II.
 Faiz Rasul, G.C., II.
 James Marr, S.S.C., II.
 Parmeshri Sahaya, Shahpur,
 II.
 Purshotam Lal Bagai, G.C.,
 II.
 Mul Chand, G.C., II.
 Kesho Ram, G.C., II.
 Mehta Lekh Raj, G.C., II.
 Harnam Das, G.C., II.
 Ali Muhammad, G.C., II.
 Rahim Bakhsh, F.C.C., II.
 Aziz Bakhsh, G.C., II.
 Taj-ud-din Mulheek, F.C.C., II.
 Labhu Ram Agarwal, G.C., II.
 Bal Kishen, G.C., II.
 Karam Chand, G.C., II.
 Lakhmi Chandra, Lahore, II.
 Mela Ram Thind, Lahore, II.
 Anokh Singh Dhillon, Lahore,
 II.
 Barj Nath, Lahore, II.
 Bal Kishen Ukkhal, S.S.C., II.
 Kanahia Lal Bedi, G.C., II.
 Ratan Chand Saigal, G.C., II.
 Saad-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Khosla, G.C., II.
 Siraj-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Anant Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Bawa Natha Singh, G.C., II.
 Henry George Augustus Howe,
 F.C.C., II.
 Daya Kishan Kaul, G.C., II.
 Baldeo Prasad, F.C.C., II.
 Mirza Muhammad Hadi,
 Lucknow, II.

1894

Amar Nath Obhrai, F.C.C., II.
 Muhammad Zain-ul-Abidin,
 F.C.C., II.
 Balmokand Ahluwalia, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Mahbub Beg, F.C.C., II.
 Raghu Nath Sahai, Karnal, II.
 Bulaki Ram, G.C., II.
 Radha Kishen, G.C., II.
 Tohlo Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Hari Das Chibbar, F.C.C., II.
 Devi Dayal, Lahore, II.
 Kharg Singh, Sialkot, II.
 Kanauji Lal, Lahore, II.
 Gurditta Mal, F.C.C., II.
 Nur Ahmad, F.C.C., II.
 Maqbul Shah, F.C.C., II.
 Narsingh Das Anand, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Ram Kanwar, G.C., II.
 Lachman Das, M.C., II.
 Lekh Raj, Hoshiarpur, II.
 Jagan Nath, G.C., II.
 Labhu Ram, I., G.C., II.
 Shib Charan Das Soni, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Pandit Amar Nath, G.C., II.
 Jagat Ram, I., G.C., II.
 Diwan Chand Ahuja, G.C., II.
 Ram Prasad, G.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Kapur, G.C., II.
 Banarsi Das, S.S.C., II.
 Surjan Das, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Bhaj Datta, F.C.C., II.
 Ali Husain, S.S.C., II.
 Sri Krishna Gurtu, S.S.C., III.
 Ranjit Singh, S.S.C., III.
 Paras Ram, Ambala, III.
 Pandit Bishan Das, Hoshia-
 pur, III.
 Beli Ram, Multan, III.
 Parbhu Dayal Bhabra, G.C.,
 III.
 Kanwar Bhan Dhingra, G.C.,
 III.
 Kashi Ram Khorana, G.C., III.
 Hans Raj Mehta, G.C., III.

1894

Jai Chand, G.C., III.
 Salig Ram Mohindra, G.C.,
 III.
 Lahauri Mal, F.C.C., III.
 Hukam Chand, F.C.C., III.
 Basawa Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Madho Das Toteja, F.C.C., III.
 Aziz-Ullah, F.C.C., III.
 Pohlo Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Munawwar-ud-din, F.C.C., III.
 Prabhu Dayal, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Rang Trikha, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Amrit Lal Sarin, Lahore, III.
 Hazura Singh, Lahore, III.
 Makkhan Lal, Lahore, III.
 Nanak Chand, Lahore, III.
 Parmeshri Das, Lahore, III.
 Pyare Lal, Lahore, III.
 Sant Singh, Lahore, III.
 Kirpa Ram, Gurdaspur, III.
 Bal Mokand, Sialkot, III.
 Baldeo Sahai, Sialkot, III.
 Pandit Govind Ram, Rawal-
 pindi, III.
 Fateh Muhammad Khan,
 S.E.C., III.
 Narain Sing, S.E.C., III.
 Tek Chand, S.E.C., III.

1895

Kanwar Sain Mathur, G.C., I
 Beli Ram Dhawan, G.C., I.
 Badri Das, G.C., II.
 R. Jai Narain, S.S.C., II.
 Bhagat Gokal Chand, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Sukhaya Ram Dhawan, G.C.,
 II.
 Sri Ram, G.C., II.
 Kundan Lal, G.C., II.
 Govind Lal Batra, D.A.-V.C.,
 II.
 Mathura Das Prabhaker,
 F.C.C., II.
 Zia-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram Dogra, G.C., II.

1895

Raghubar Dayal, S.S.C., II.
 Fakir Chand, G.C., II.
 Ram Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Ajit Singh, G.C., II.
 Ram Ditta Mal Bhatia, S.S.C., II.
 Muhammad Din, F.C.C., II.
 Kishori Lal Bhargava, S.S.C., II.
 Bhagwan Das Vasdeva, F.C.C., II.
 Bishan Das Puri, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Pandit Jawala Parshad, F.C.C., II.
 Anant Ram Oswal, Lahore, II.
 Bhagwan Das, F.C.C., II.
 Kashi Nath Kashyap, F.C.C., II.
 Basheshwar Nath Goela, S.S.C., II.
 Fateh-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Bishan Singh, Rawalpindi, II.
 Ram Pershad, S.S.C., II.
 E. Cline, F.C.C., II.
 Jairam Das, F.C.C., II.
 Megh Raj Khosla, F.C.C., II.
 Raja Bahadur, M.C., II.
 Wazir Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Nanwa Mal, F.C.C., II.
 Abdul Haq, G.C., II.
 Ram Chand Manchanda, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Chandra, S.S.C., II.
 Sheo Dayal, Delhi, II.
 Harmam Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Amar Nath Bhatia, G.C., II.
 Gopal Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bura Ram, Lahore, II.
 Kanhaya Lal Bhatia, F.C.C., II.
 Kishan Singh, Amritsar, II.
 Gyan Chand Johr, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Richhpal Varma, F.C.C., Chuni Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Dharm Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Nath Gupta, Lahore, II.

1895

Maya Das Katyal, G.C., II.
 Pandit Gopal Das, Jhelum, II.
 Sant Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Muhammad Umar Bashir, G.C., II.
 Har Narain Batra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Banwari Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Edward Jeremiah, F.C.C., II.
 Beli Ram Doogal, F.C.C., II.
 Kashi Ram, G.C., II.
 Suhel Singh, Multan, III.
 Ram Chand Sabharwal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Darya Bal Thakar, F.C.C., II.
 Balmokand, F.C.C., III.
 Rup Chand, F.C.C., III.
 Mohan Lal, F.C.C., III.
 Ralia Ram Wahy, F.C.C., III.
 Ayudhia Prasada Agarwala, G.C., III.
 Naunihal Kishan, G.C., III.
 Sunder Singh Bhatia, G.C., III.
 Dina Nath, Lahore, III.
 Altaf Husain, Lahore, III.
 Saraswati Ram, Lahore, III.
 Jagan Nath, Sialkot, III.
 Charanji Lal, M.C., III.

1896

Jagan Nath Basal, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Har Gopal, G.C., I.
 Nand Lal Puri, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Ganga Ram (Wadhwa), F.C.C., I.
 Mangal Sain Dhody, G.C., I.
 Wazir Chand Chopra, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Abdul Sattar, F.C.C., II.
 Sham Das, G.C., II.
 Moti Ram, G.C., II.
 Faqir Chand Celly, G.C., II.
 Suraj Narayan, S.S.C., II.
 Niaz Kutab, F.C.C., II.
 Dasondha Singh, G.C., II.

1896

Peter Ponsonby, Jullundur, II.
 Lachmi Narain Ahluwalia, G.C., II.
 Rup Chand Jerath, Lahore, II.
 Ishwar Das Johar, Lahore, II.
 Gela Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gian Chand, G.C., II.
 Amar Nath Chopra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Zafar Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Thakur Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ibadulla, G.C., II.
 Gurbaksh Singh, G.C., II.
 Bachan Singh, Guraiwaal, F.C.C., II.
 Uday Chandra, G.C., II.
 Jowala Parshad, F.C.C., II.
 Shanker Das Ahuja, F.C.C., II.
 Daulat Ram Such Deva, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Rup Ram, G.C., II.
 Faqir Chand Paul, G.C., II.
 Quzi Saadat Ali Tiranzee, Lahore, II.
 C. H. Jonah, Saharanpur, II.
 Sarb Dayal Khanna, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Har Charn Das, F.C.C., II.
 Amar Nath Nanda, G.C., II.
 Amar Das Suri, G.C., II.
 Kharak Singh, G.C., II.
 Kirpa Ram Bhatia, F.C.C., II.
 Shiv Ram Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Lakshman Singha, F.C.C., II.
 Devi Dayal Khutha, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Sita Ram Sahni, G.C., II.
 Ram Rattan Khanna, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Vidya Dhara, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Ditta Mal, Multan, II.
 Pandit Gangaram Kaula, G.C., II.
 Shib Ram Bhasin, Lahore, II.
 Khushwaqt Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Megh Raj, Rawalpindi, II.

1896

Shaikh Muhammad, F.C.C., II.
 Guru Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Rama Nand, F.C.C., II.
 Sant Ram, Lahore, II.
 Ahmad Husain Khan, Lahore, II.
 Mul Raj Bhatia, F.C.C., II.
 Jetha Nand, S.E.C., II.
 Abdul Gafur Khan, Gurdaspur, II.
 Durga Dut Sharma, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Chandra Soneja, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohan Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohd. Ishaq Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Khilanda Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Naram Gupta, S.E.C., II.
 Kashi Parshad, S.S.C., III.
 Devi Ditta Mal, Multan, III.
 Sukh Chan, D.A. V.C., III.
 Fateh Chand Talwar, D.A. V.C., III.
 Nathu Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Munshi Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Jagun Nath Mehta, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Thakur Das Kapur, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Harish Chandar, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Shiva Dew Saran Bhargava, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Kishan Khosla, F.C.C., III.
 Sardar Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Jan Muhammad, F.C.C., III.
 Rala Ram Pari, F.C.C., III.
 Abdul Majid, F.C.C., III.
 Dhanpat Rai Lakhwarah, F.C.C., III.
 Dhanpat Rai Waid, F.C.C., III.
 Daulat Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Lakhmi Chand, F.C.C., III.
 M. Abdul Aziz, F.C.C., III.
 Jagan Nath Maheshri, F.C.C., III.

1896

Gopal Chandra Agarwal, F.C.C., III.
 Karam Chandra Talwar, F.C.C., III.
 Ganda Mal, F.C.C., III.
 Ishwar Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Chotan Datta, F.C.C., III.
 Sarmukh Singh Dhillon, F.C.C., III.
 Suraj Narain Rama, F.C.C., III.
 Mansa Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Ali Ahmad, F.C.C., III.
 Alick Amar Nath Isa Charan, F.C.C., III.
 Karam Chand Mahajana, F.C.C., III.
 Nanak Chand, G.C., III.
 Ram Dhan Vasudeva, G.C., III.
 Salig Ram Puri, G.C., III.
 Buta Singh Datt, G.C., III.
 Lachmi Naram Mehra, G.C., III.
 Basant Singh, Lahore, III.
 Fatch Chand Nayaf, Lahore, III.
 Gurm Das Chandoke, Lahore, III. [III].
 Wm. Khem Chand, Lahore, Giridhari Lal, Lahore, III.
 Sohan Singh, Lahore, III.
 Bhawan Ram, Lahore, III.
 Hem Raj, Sialkot, III.
 Daulat Rai, Gujrat, III.
 Maula Baksh, S.E.C., III.
 Sant Ram Oppadhiay, M.C., III.
 Jamma Das Mehta, Ajmere, III.

1897

Gopal Singh Chawla, G.C., I.
 Mannuatha Nath Mukerjee, G.C., I.
 Barkat Ali Khan, F.C.C., I.
 Morari Lal Khosla, G.C., I.
 Ahmad Yar Khan, F.C.C., II.

1897

Hari Chand Ichhponiani, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hakim Singh, G.C., II.
 Shiva Das Budhiraja, G.C., II.
 Shashbhukhan, G.C., II.
 Jaswant Rai Taneja, G.C., II.
 Agarwala Madangopal K., G.C., II.
 Sheikh Muhammad Iqbal, G.C., II.
 Shadi Ram, G.C., II.
 Pandit Jes Mal Trikha, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Sunder Lal, G.C., II.
 Wadhawa Mal Bhabra, Lahore, II.
 Shaheer Chand, G.C., II.
 Devi Ditta Mal Nijhawan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Muhammad Hasan, F.C.C., II.
 Hira Nanda Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bag Singh, G.C., II.
 Amar Singh, G.C., II.
 Ghulam Muhammad, Sialkot, II.
 Fazli-Husain, G.C., II.
 Rishi Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Tara Singh, G.C., II.
 Ram Dhan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mirza Ijaz Husain, G.C., II.
 Ahmad Din, G.C., II.
 Murl Chand Kapur, G.C., II.
 Krishna Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Barkat Ram Khosla, G.C., II.
 Jaimini Das, G.C., II.
 Ghulam Muhammad Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Qaim Din, Sialkot, II.
 Uma Datta Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II. [II].
 Jadunath Kanjilal, Hooghly.
 Joti Prasad, S.S.C., II.
 Najam-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Jai Chandra Jaini, Lahore, II.
 Pandita Rajendra Prasad, D.A.-V.C., II.

1897

Ram Das Dhingra, Rawalpindi, II.
 Syama Sankar Hara Choudhury, Benares, II.
 Tirath Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Jetha Mal, Lahore, II.
 Wazir Chand Chopra, G.C., II.
 Sohan Lal, Ambala, II.
 Sher Muhammad Khan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Jiwan Lal, S.S.C., II.
 Jagan Nath, G.C., II.
 Khawaja Anwar Hasan, S.S.C., II.
 Dukh Bhanjan Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 E. Maya Das, F.C.C., II.
 Ch. Muhammad Amin, F.C.C., II.
 Dina Nath Isar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bal Mukand Trikha, F.C.C., II.
 Gokal Chand Bhasin, G.C., II.
 Shib Narain Kapur, G.C., II.
 Amar Nath, G.C., II.
 Kali Charan Khanna, Lahore, II.
 Kulwant Sain, G.C., II.
 Khushi Ram Agrawal, F.C.C., II.
 Hem Raj Wadhwa, F.C.C., II.
 Mehta Dwarka Nath, Lahore, II.
 Brij Basi Lal, M.C., II.
 Zorawar Singh Nigam, Karnal, II.
 Bhagirath Lal Bhatnagar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Victor Mitter, F.C.C., II.
 Diwan Chand Mehra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Parshad, G.C., II.
 Hira Nand Khanna, Lahore, II.
 Piyare Lal, Montgomery, II.
 Kirpal Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Tara Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.

1897

Ram Lal Manocha, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Harnam Singh, G.C., II.
 Mirza Nasir Ali, F.C.C., II.
 Shankar Lal Bhatnagar, Lahore, II.
 Nand Kishore Lal Chopra, Gujranwala, III.
 Pandit S. Rajbal, G.C., III.
 Sohan Lal, Sialkot, III.
 Shib Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Niaz Ali Shaikh, Lahore, III.
 Mirza Muhammad Said, Tonk, III.
 Ghasita Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Suraj Singh Saigal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Gurdas Singh Bhasin, F.C.C., III.
 A. Ishar Das, Lahore, III.
 Dina Nath Madan, Delhi, III.
 Raghubar Dayal, Delhi, III.
 Dina Nath, Lahore, III.
 Khan Chand, Muzaffargarh, III.
 Sohan Lal, F.C.C., III.
 Pt. Jiya Lal Tikoo, G.C., III.
 Chet Nath Sharma, F.C.C., III.
 Qazi Ala-ud-din, G.C., III.
 Amin Chand Mehta, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Nur Alam, F.C.C., III.
 Amar Nath, F.C.C., III.
 P. Nand Lal, Lahore, III.
 Parma Nand, F.C.C., III.
 Govind Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Kishen Chand, F.C.C., III.
 Shiv Saran Das, Lahore, III.

1898

Har Dayal, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Ishwar Das Marwaha, G.C., III.
 Kesar Chand Sahi, F.C.C., II.
 Tej Singh, G.C., II.
 Joel Waiz Lal, S.S.C., II.
 Hari Chand, G.C., II.
 Kharsiti Ram, G.C., II.

1898

Rama Chandra Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Niranjana Singh Mehta, G.C., II.
 Khan Muhammad Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Shiv Lal Sondhu, F.C.C., II.
 Praduman Das, F.C.C., II.
 Ananta Mohan Roy, C.E.C., II.
 Ganda Singh, G.C., II.
 Fateh Chand Nirula, D.A.-V.C., II.
 J. C. Ghose, F.C.C., II.
 Sham Lal Kaistha, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Shiv Narain, Delhi, II.
 Uttam Chand Nanda, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Rakha, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Shiv Ram Das, Lahore, II.
 Bissesswar Pershad, Banda, II.
 Niranjana Das, G.C., II.
 Kamal-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Hukam Chand Varma, G.C., II.
 Hukam Chand Kumar, Rawalpindi, II.
 Ganpat Rai Suchdev, F.C.C., II.
 Chiranji Lal, M.C., II.
 Asa Singh Saluja, D.A.-V.C., II.
 P. Hari Kishen Kol, F.C.C., II.
 Mukh Ram, S.S.C., II.
 Sohan Lal Kupahiya, Lahore, II.
 Abdul Aziz, I., G.C., II.
 Charan Das, Lahore, II.
 Sohan Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Saran Das, F.C.C., II.
 Labhu Ram Agarawal, M.C., II.
 Kanwar Bhan, Multan, II.
 Fazal Husain, Quetta, II.
 Sant Lal Aggarwala, D.A.-V.C., II.

1898

Ramnik Singh, G.C., II.
 S. Chandu Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Sardha Ram Kapur, S.S.C., II.
 Brahma Nand, F.C.C., II.
 Beant Singh, Lahore, II.
 Hem Chander Sirkar, Amritsar, II.
 Duni Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Labha Mal Sabharwal, Lahore, II.
 Dwarka Prasad Gupta, Rohatak, II.
 Syed Ali Shah, L.C., II.
 Das Ram, G.C., II.
 Ram Lal Mago, G.C., II.
 Meer Muhammad Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Fateh Chand, Muzaffargarh, II.
 Sarmukh Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Labhu Ram Aggarwal, F.C.C., II.
 Harnam Das, G.C., II.
 Bawa Gurbakhash Singh, G.C., II.
 Sukh Dayal, Shahpur, II.
 Nihal Chand Rawalpindi, II.
 Jagat Ram Khosla, G.C., II.
 Sukh Dayal Lahore, II.
 Muhammad Shafi, F.C.C., II.
 Ganga Ram Suri, Lahore, II.
 P. Rajendra Misra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Muhammad Bakhsh, G.C., II.
 Anup Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Azmat Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Sheo Narain, Ambala, II.
 Karm Chand Joshi, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Wazir Chand Sahgal, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagwan Dass Dosaj, F.C.C., II.
 Syed Abdullah, G.C., II.
 Mul Raj Nayar, Lahore, II.
 Rahim Bakhsh, Lahore, II.
 Maheesh Das, Amritsar, II.
 Jai Singh Sethi, Jhelum, II.

1898

Debi Lal, Delhi, II.
 Gurmukh Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Mohan Lal, Lahore, II.
 Chimanlal Khurana, Karnal,
 II. [II.
 Malik Sadhu Ram, D.A.-V.C.,
 Abdul Rashid Chishti, G.C., II.
 Nathu Lal, Ambala, II.
 Khark Singh Rajput, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Ram Lal Dandona, Lahore, II.
 Mehr Chand Saili, D.A.-V.C.,
 II.
 Rup Chand, Lahore, II.
 Sundar Singh, Gujranwala, II.
 B. C. Ghose, F.C.C., II.
 Sewa Ram Thapar, Lahore, II.
 Nand Gopal Hengal, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Maya Das Suri, F.C.C., II.
 Chunie Lal Bauerjee, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Mansa Ram, G.C., II.
 Amar Singh Bharadwaja,
 Lahore, II.
 Badri Pershad, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Kundan Lal Sharma, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Nawal Kishore, S.S.C., II.
 Karm Chand Kalra, Lahore,
 III.
 Dahyabhai Balkrishna, Meh-
 medabad, III.
 Bhagat Ram Soni, F.C.C., III.
 Darya Bal, Lahore, III.
 Divan Singh, S.S.C., III.
 Bhai Parm Anand, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Chaudhry Ghulam Ahmad,
 F.C.C., III. [III.
 Bishamber Nath, D.A.-V.C.,
 Mangat Rai, F.C.C., III.
 Kanshi Ram Bedi, F.C.C., III.
 Pirzada Muhammad Hasan,
 F.C.C., III.
 Ganga Ram Kapur, Lahore,
 III.

1898

Pandit Jialal Sopory, D.A.-
 V.C., III.
 Mehr Chand Joshi, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Bhagu Ram Kapur, Shahpur,
 III.
 Lalit Mohan Sircar, Srinagar,
 III.
 Kripa Ram Gondal, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Gurditta Mal Mehra, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Amir Chand Kapur, G.C., III.
 Shiv Ram Nayar, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Pars Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Lachman Das Nandra Jog,
 Lahore, III.
 Sharif Ahmad Ulvee, Lahore,
 III.
 Dhani Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hari Singh Aneja, F.C.C., III.
 Mela Ram Kapur, F.C.C., III.
 Harkishen Das, Lahore, III.
 Bejoy Mohon Sircar, Srinagar
 (Kashmir), III.
 Shaikh Muhammad Hasan,
 F.C.C., III.
 Abdul Haq, Lahore, III.
 Kidar Nath Kapur, Lahore,
 III.
 Abdul Gham, Karnal, III.
 Bhai Gayan Chand, Lahore,
 III. [III.
 Radha Kishen, Montgomery,
 R. Chhuttan Lal, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Inayat Ullah, F.C.C., III.
 Harbhajan Das, Sialkot, III.
 Abdul Aziz, S.E.C., III.
 Kherati Ram, Patiala, III.
 Lachman Das Nayar, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Thakur Singh, G.C., III.
 Balak Ram Anand, Lahore,
 III.
 Ram Ditta, Montgomery, III.

1899

Abdul Aziz, G.C., I.
 Gobind Ram Sagal, G.C., I.
 Bhagat Ram Chopra, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Sayed Ghulam Mohyid Din *alias* Ghulam Bhik, G.C., II.
 Keshab Deva Bhargava, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Chaman Lal Sahgal, G.C., II.
 Ahmad Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Bal Mokand, Sialkot, II.
 Sher Ali, F.C.C., II.
 Manohar Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Ch. Jalal-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Para Lal Dhawan, G.C., II.
 Raja Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Radha Kishan Bhatia, G.C., II.
 Abdul Hamid, F.C.C., II.
 Abdur Rahim, Lahore, II.
 Girdhar Lal, S.E.C., II.
 Amrit Rai, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Douglas Clarke, Ferozepore, II.
 Har Bhagwan, F.C.C., II.
 Bhowan Singh Bhandari, G.C., II.
 Hukam Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Ghulam Muhammad, F.C.C., II.
 Abdul Aziz, S.S.C., II.
 Kishan Dayal, S.S.C., II.
 Gopal Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Prem Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Vaishno Ditta Mall, G.C., II.
 Fazl Mahmud, Karnal, II.
 Wazir Chand, S.S.C., II.
 Khushi Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Bawa Kahan Singh, G.C., II.
 Ranji Das Kapur, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mahmood Shah, F.C.C., II.
 Nur Muhammed, F.C.C., II.
 Hoshnak Rai Kapoor, Lahore, II.
 Muhammad Niyaz Husain, S.S.C., II.

1899

Daulat Ram Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Narain Das Chaddha, F.C.C., II.
 Muhammad Din, F.C.C., II.
 M. Qaim-ud-din, Lahore, II.
 Klub Ram, S.S.C., II.
 Banke Rai, S.S.C., II.
 Amir Singh Sahni, F.C.C., II.
 Diwan Chand Khosla, Lahore, II.
 Moti Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gobind Ram Jhungan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Girdhari Lall, F.C.C., II.
 Shukh Muhammad Murid Akbar Ansari, S.E.C., II.
 Manghat Rai, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Janak Singh Katoch, G.C., II.
 Mohammad Hussain, II., G.C., II.
 Shiv Naram Murgai, Lahore, II.
 Gul Muhammad, F.C.C., II.
 Humnait Das, F.C.C., II.
 Chunilal Malhi, Hooghly, II.
 Ram Ditta Mal, F.C.C., II.
 Bishen Singh Bawa, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohammad Akram Khan, G.C., II.
 Tara Chand Kapur, F.C.C., II.
 Chaman Lal Jullundur, II.
 Ata Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Saran Issar, Lahore, II.
 Dhanattar Singh, Amritsar, II.
 Sarup Naram Rama, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Muhammad Husain, I., G.C., II.
 Oudh Narain Bisarya, G.C., II.
 Hafiz Ahmad Din, Lahore, II.
 Karam Chand, Sialkot, II.
 Jagan Nath, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Atma Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Balwant Rai, G.C., II.
 Nazar Mohammad, G.C., II.

1899

Karam Chand Dua, F.C.C., II.
 Jai Kishen Das Mehta, G.C., II.
 Narinjan Das Bali, Rawalpindi, II.
 Zia-ud-din Ahmad, G.C., II.
 Mangal Sain, Lahore, II.
 Daulat Ram Agarwal, F.C.C., II.
 Nand Lal Nayar, F.C.C., II.
 P. Pirthi Chand, Lahore, II.
 Amir Chand Batra, Amritsar, II.
 Dhanpat Rai Aggarwall, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gokal Chand, Hissar, III.
 Banarsi Das, S.S.C., III.
 Bihari Lal, S.S.C., III.
 Bishanlal *alias* Vishnudutt, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Sahib Ditta Mall Bhatia, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Makkhan Lal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Mahesh Das, F.C.C., III.
 Mohammad Nasir-ud-din, F.C.C., III.
 M. A. Karim Tahirkar, F.C.C., III.
 Kanwar Shiva Raj Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Sant Ram Dhingra, F.C.C., III.
 Diwan Chand Sakhri, F.C.C., III.
 Iqbal Nath Kaul, F.C.C., III.
 Babu Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Shankar Sahai, Lahore, III.
 Prabh Dyal, Lahore, III.
 Manak Chand, Amritsar, III.
 Bawa Charan Singh, Amritsar, III.
 Joti Ram Anand, Sialkot, III.
 Uttam Chand, Rawalpindi, III.
 Laddha Ram, Bannu, III.
 Ata Muhammad, S.E.C., III.

1899

Bhawani Prashad, Bikanir, III.
 Sri Ram, Quetta, III.

1900

Tulsi Das, F.C.C., II.
 Gokal Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Chundra Shekhar, Lahore, II.
 Pandit Raj Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Mangal Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Tara Chand Khanna, G.C., II.
 Chetan Anand, G.C., II.
 Tej Ram, G.C., II.
 Gayan Chandra Chopra, G.C., II.
 Ishar Das Pasricha, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Sain Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Dogar Singh, G.C., II.
 Gopi Chand Oswal, F.C.C., II.
 Gauri Shankar, S.S.C., II.
 Sita Ram Khosla, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kashi Ram Puri, G.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Agarwal, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagwan Dass Gadhiokke, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gurdit Singh Bhalla, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Jai Lal, G.C., II.
 Ram Dhani Parhak, Lahore, II.
 Ram Chandra, Sialkot, II.
 Shah Nawaz Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Mutsaddi Lal, G.C., II.
 Rattan Singh, F.C.C., II.
 S. N. Mittra, G.C., II.
 Muhd. Fazl-ud-din, Delhi, II.
 Ram Chandra Bharadwaja, Ambala, II.
 Ganga Ram, Ambala, II.
 Devi Dyal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Firoz-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Dhalu Ram Suchdeva, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Barkat Ram, Lahore, II.

1900

1900

- Qazi Mohammad Latif, F.C.C., II.
 Niaz Ahmad, Gujranwala, II.
 Narendra Nath Koul, F.C.C., II.
 Kishan Chand, Allahabad, II.
 Jog Dhyani Vaid, G.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram, Multan, II.
 Kesho Das Patni, Multan, II.
 Amir Chand Vij, G.C., II.
 Khairati Ram Bhandari, G.C., II.
 Bindra Ban, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Pir Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Sujan Singh, G.C., II.
 Gulam Qadir, Lahore, II.
 Basant Singh, Amritsar, II.
 Chuni L. Dhillon, F.C.C., II.
 Sar Baland Khan, G.C., II.
 Sita Ram Maini, Lahore, II.
 Ghulam Quasim Kundi, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagat Singh Ahloowalia, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Sahib Ram Derawal, F.C.C., II.
 Indar Sen, Lahore, II.
 Mukund Madho Golwalder, Jabalpur, II.
 Bhana Ram, Multan, II.
 Ram Richhpal Aggarwal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Fazil Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Sundar Singh Lamba, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Pandit Kishori Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Jauhari Ma Hazari Jain, Lahore, II.
 Daulat Singh, Lahore, II.
 Jagminder Das, S.S.C., II.
 Brahma Swarupa, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bakshi Ram, Lahore, II.
 Raja Ram Kinra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hukam Chand Dhawan, G.C., II.
- Fazl Mohammad Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Karam Singh Rishi, Gujranwala, II.
 Brij Mohan Nath, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mehar Chand Chopra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Lok Nath Dua, Multan, II.
 Bishan Sarupa, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ch. Mohd. Sadiq Ali, F.C.C., II.
 Dharm Chand, G.C., II.
 Raghu Nath Sahai, Jhelum, II.
 Sayid Ahmad Hasan, S.S.C., II.
 Durga Sahai Kapur, F.C.C., II.
 Sirdar Hari Singh, G.C., II.
 Ata Ullah, G.C., II.
 Amar Narain, S.S.C., III.
 Bhagwan Das, S.S.C., III.
 Pran Nath, S.S.C., III.
 Tannulal, Delhi, III.
 Har Bhagwan, Multan, III.
 Chandu Lal Bhargava, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Debi Sahai Jain, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Lalji Das, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Piyare Lal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Kirpa Ram Rakha, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Dhanpat Rai Soni, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Badri Prasad Agarwal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Rang, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Nihal Chand Anand, F.C.C., III.
 Brij Mohan Lal, F.C.C., III.
 H. C. Banerjee, F.C.C., III.
 Dewan Chand Nayar, F.C.C., III.
 Har Kishan Singh, G.C., III.
 Lachhman Singh, G.C., III.
 Karm Chand Aggarwala, Lahore, III.

1900

Abdul Wahid, Lahore, III.
 M. Nur Mohomed, Lahore, III.
 Amin Chand, Lahore, III.
 Naunit Rai Sethi, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Abdur Razzaq,
 Lahore, III.
 Vijai Singh, Lahore, III.
 Rup Lal, Lahore, III.
 Sham Lal Chhabra, Lahore,
 III.
 Tulsu Ram, Lahore, III.
 Gholam Mohyid Din, Amrit-
 sar, III.
 Ram Mal, Gujranwala, III.
 Sita Ram, Jhelum, III.
 Sundar Das Kapur, Kapur-
 thala, III.
 Roop Kishan Aga, Furrukha-
 bad, III.

1901

Ram Chand, G.C., I.
 Diwan Chand Chadha, D.A.-
 V.C., I.
 Fazal Muhammad, G.C., I.
 Shibbu Mal, S.S.C., I.
 Arjan Das, G.C., I.
 Ram Prasad Khosla, G.C., I.
 Ratan Lal, G.C., II.
 Chuni Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Lal Reuri, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Shah Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Hukam Chand Malik, G.C., II.
 Abdul Ghani, F.C.C., II.
 Niamat Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Purushottam Lal Dhawan,
 G.C., II.
 Diwan Chand Datta, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Indar Bhan Thareja, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Abdul Hamid, F.C.C., II.
 Mohammad Ishaq, F.C.C., II.
 Mohammad Bakhsh, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Mian Narain Singh Katoch,
 F.C.C., II.

1901

Thakar Das, G.C., II.
 Raj Kanwar, F.C.C., II.
 Munshi Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Chand Babu Mathur, M.C., II.
 Surendra Kumar Datta, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Ram Saran Sharma, S.S.C., II.
 Chela Ram, G.C., II.
 Hardayal Chopra, G.C., II.
 Deva Dutta, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram, Peshawar, II.
 Bakhsh Pindi Das, G.C., II.
 Barkat Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Amar Nath Chopra, F.C.C., II.
 Moti Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kidar Nath, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohammad Shafi, Lahore, II.
 Bishan Singh, Lahore, II.
 Jagan Nath, Rawalpindi, II.
 Devi Singh, S.S.C., II.
 Sohan Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Dina Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Naunit Ram, G.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Puri, D.A.-V.C.,
 II.
 Surender Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Jhanda Mal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Aggarwal, D.A.-
 V.C., II. [II.
 Karm Chand Soni, D.A.-V.C.,
 Jaswant Rai, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ali Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Gulam Mohay-ud-din, F.C.C.,
 II.
 D. P. Ghoshe, F.C.C., II.
 Haveli Ram Madhok, Gujran-
 wala, II.
 Anant Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Shankar Das Sondhi, G.C., II.
 Mula Mal, G.C., II.
 Nand Lal Madan, F.C.C., II.
 Din Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Lajpat Rai Sahni, F.C.C., II.
 Narain Das Dhamijah, Lahore,
 II.
 Balkrishna Shridhar Bapat,
 Bombay, II.

1901

Shiv Datt, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Faqir Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Suraj Singh Bedi, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Amolak Ram, G.C., II.
 Ganga Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Narain Das Dargan, Lahore, II.
 Madan Mohan Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Niranjana Prashad, G.C., II.
 Prandhone Bannerji, Hooghly, II.
 Tansuk Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Saran Das Mehra, Lahore, II.
 Mokand Lal, Hissar, II.
 Nathu Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Bheri Ram Kapur, Lahore, II.
 Khadim Ali, Gujranwala, II.
 Lalji Prasad, F.C.C., II.
 Girdhari Lal Mullick, G.C., II.
 Shrivashunkra Prasada, Lahore, II.
 Sohan Lal Kapur, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ratan Chand Khosla, G.C., II.
 Sham Shad Ali, S.S.C., II.
 Rang Behari Lal, S.S.C., II.
 Rama Nand Rajput, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Angad Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Kalu Ram, Lahore, II.
 Taj-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Sundara Singh, Lahore, II.
 Ram Lal Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Harbans Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ganda Ram, Jullundur, III.
 Sham Das Thakur, Multan, III.
 Chela Ram, Montgomery, III.
 Kham Chand, Montgomery, III.
 Mohammad Yar Khan, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Basheshar Singh, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Jugal Kishore, D.A.-V.C., III.

1901

Ram Singh Sabharwal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Bhagwan Das Mehra, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Baij Nath Kochhar, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Karim Bakhsh, II., F.C.C., III.
 Hussain Ali, F.C.C., III.
 Mahamad Nawaz Khan, F.C.C., III.
 Narain Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Rikhi Kesh Thakkar, F.C.C., III.
 Nand Lal Taneja, F.C.C., III.
 Malak Latha Ram Kapoor, G.C., III.
 S. Mohammad Raza, G.C., III.
 Sheikh Mohammad Hasan, G.C., III.
 Narain Singh, G.C., III.
 Mehr Singh, G.C., III.
 Jawala Pershad, G.C., III.
 Mohammad Hassan Khan Popalzai, G.C., III.
 Bhagwan Das Khosla, G.C., III.
 Har Charn Das Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Shib Krishna Banerji, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Ismail, Lahore, III.
 Gobind Ram, Lahore, III.
 Bishan Singh, Lahore, III.
 Gopal Singh Soori, Lahore, III.
 Diyal Singh, Lahore, III.
 Madan Gopal, Lahore, III.
 Aziz Baksh, Lahore, III.
 Bullo Mal, Lahore, III.
 Raghubir Chand, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Ibadullah Akhtar, Amritsar, III.
 Mohan Lal Bhatia, Amritsar, III.
 Mohan Lal Khosla, Kashmir State, III.

1902

Jai Gopal Bhandari, G.C., I.
 Rangī Lal, G.C., I.
 Mungoo Lal, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Pandit Omkar Nath Zutshi,
 F.C.C., II.
 Khurshaid Mohd., F.C.C., II.
 Khark Singh, Lahore, II.
 Gulbahar Singh, S.S.C., II.
 Dwarka Prasad Aggarwal,
 G.C., II.
 Abdul Ali, G.C., II.
 Ramzan Ali, G.C., II.
 Abdul Aziz, G.C., II.
 Muhammad Shafi, G.C., II.
 Sri Krishna Deva Bhargava,
 D.A.-V.C., II.
 S. E. Thakur Das, F.C.C., II.
 Nand Kishore, S.S.C., II.
 Mukand Lal Dhawan, G.C., II.
 Sri Ram Sahgal, G.C., II.
 Ram Nath Chopra, Lahore, II.
 Ram Asra Mall Sehgal, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Nasir Ali, G.C., II.
 Nur Bakhshi, F.C.C., II.
 Indarjit Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Salig Ram Chopra, F.C.C., II.
 Charles Makhan Lal, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Sundar Lal Dhowan, F.C.C., II.
 Husam-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Khuda Bakhsh, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Saran, F.C.C., II.
 M. Qalandar Ali Khan, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Uttam Chand Munjal, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Nihal Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bur Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gurbaksh Singh, D.A.-V.C.,
 II.
 Jalal, F.C.C., II.
 Daya Ram Sahni, D.A.-V.C.,
 II.
 Sri Niwas, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Sud, F.C.C., II.
 Sardha Ram, Lahore, II.

1902

Ram Dass, Muzaffargarh, II.
 P. Bhairava Prasad, S.S.C., II.
 Gopal Das, G.C., II.
 Wazir Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Radha Krishna, F.C.C., II.
 Thakar Das, G.C., II.
 Girdhari Lal Khara, G.C., II.
 Diwan Chand Bazaz, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Md. Said, F.C.C., II.
 Tek Chand, G.C., II.
 Mazhar Alim, S.S.C., II.
 Purshotam Lal Rajpal, Mul-
 tan, II.
 Akbar Ali, Lahore, II.
 Puran Chand Bedi, K.C., II.
 Sardari Lal Varma, Gujran-
 wala, II.
 Bhagat Ram Sharma, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Paras Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Hakumat Rai Duggal, F.C.C.,
 II.
 Chuni Lal Magan Lal Desai,
 Kathiawar, II.
 Dina Nath, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Dalip Chand Khosla, D.A.-
 V.C., II.
 Ulfat Rai, Jullundur, II.
 Piyare Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Chaman Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Parma Nand, F.C.C., II.
 Bhag Singh, K.C., II.
 Sukh Diyal Anand, D.A.-V.C.,
 II.
 Kishori Lal Gupta, Lahore, II.
 Abdul Samad Mazhar, S.S.C.,
 II.
 Kalan Dass Wijn, Multan, II.
 Indar Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Kishore Chand, G.C., II.
 Rana Mohammad Khan, F.C.
 C., II.
 Bal Mokand, F.C.C., II.
 Bishambar Nath, F.C.C., II.
 M. Abdullah Khan, Patiala
 State, II.

1902

Sri Ram, S.S.C., II.
 Raghbir Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Pritam Singh, Lahore, II.
 Indar Singh Dhillon, Amritsar, II.
 Lakshmi Narain Verma, H.C., II.
 Joti Parshad Mohleji, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Latha Ram Talwar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hardayal Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Charan Dass Goswami, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hazara Singh, Lahore, II.
 Rashid Ahmad Qari, Lahore, II.
 Sagar Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hira Lal Agarwal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Abdus Samad Gham, F.C.C., II.
 Mirza Mohammad Azam, G.C., II.
 Maya Dass, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Sohail Lal Kochhar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ram Priyara Mal, D.A.-V.C., II. [II.
 Ganda Singh Dhilon, Lahore.
 Sital Prasad, Delhi, II.
 Devi Dass Bhambri, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Das Ram, G.C., II.
 Ram Chandra Mathur, S.S.C., II.
 Chiragh-ud-din, Lahore, II.
 Q. M. Abdullah, F.C.C., II.
 Sant Ram, G.C., II.
 Darbar Singh, Lahore, II.
 Raj Krishna, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mirza Aaghar Beg, Lahore, II.
 S. C. Singha, Lahore, II.
 Asa Nand Gandhi, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Khaja Mohamed Abdul Majid, S.S.C., II.

1902

Sarb Sukh, Lahore, II.
 Lajja Ram Mullick, S.S.C., III.
 Hakim Singh, S.S.C., III.
 K. K. Mookerjee, Ambala, III.
 Sant Ram, Jullundur, III.
 Binayak Ram Tiwari, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Lal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Chandra Derawal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Chand, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Daya Ram Chadha, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Moti Lal Bhagat, F.C.C., III.
 Kesho Dass, F.C.C., III.
 Jaffar Husain, F.C.C., III.
 S. Nasar Ullah *alias* Faqir Ullah, F.C.C., III.
 Shah Sawar Khan, G.C., III.
 Jaswant Rai Datta, Lahore, III.
 Ganda Singh, Lahore, III.
 Ganga Bishen, Lahore, III.
 Ram Saran Dass Mehra, Lahore, III.
 Fateh Chand Bhatia, Lahore, III.
 Bhagat Ram, Lahore, III.
 Sundar Das Vacher, Lahore, III.
 Balinokand, Amritsar, III.
 Harnam Singh, Sialkot, III.
 Paras Ram Bhabra, Sialkot, III.
 Amar Nath Rikhi, Gujranwala, III.
 Fazal Elahi, Rawalpindi, III.
 Shankar Das Bhatia, Hazara, III.
 Nand Lal, Peshawar, III.
 Punnu Lal Bhatia, Dera Ismail Khan, III.
 Data Ram, Bahawalpur State, III.
 Harsaran, Meerut, III.
 Clerk Tribhovandas Ranchhodas, Kadi (Gujrat), III.

1903

1903

- Dalip Singh, F.C.C., I.
 Har Dayal, S.S.C., I.
 Ram Rakha, F.C.C., I.
 Niaz Muhammad, F.C.C., I.
 Prabh Singh Chawla, F.C.C., I.
 Lal Singh, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Salig Ram Sahgal, G.C., I.
 Muhammad Saleh, F.C.C., I.
 Shah Mohamed, I.C., I.
 Indar Muni, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Ram Rattan Chibber, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Barkat Ram Khosla, F.C.C., I.
 Ram Lal Kanwar, F.C.C., II.
 Syed Akbar Hussain, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Kishan Khanna, F.C.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Bhandari, G.C., II.
 Saiyid Muhsin Mirza, S.S.C., II.
 Devi Prasad Aggarwal, F.C.C., II.
 Sant Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gokal Chand Suchdeva, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Nanak Singh, K.C., II.
 Khazan Chand Chawla, Gurdaspur, II.
 Sadar-ud-din, Sialkot, II.
 Siraj-ud-din, Ambala, II.
 Gulam Hussain, I.C., II.
 Shankar Lal, Lahore, II.
 Tulsi Das, G.C., II.
 Radha Krishna Puri, G.C., II.
 M. Intizam-ud-din Hasan, Delhi, II.
 Niranjan Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 James Williams, F.C.C., II.
 Hari Krishna Datta, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Devi Ditta Mall Dogra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Jagannath Thapur, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ghan Sham Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Devi Chand Puri, G.C., II.
 Sewa Rama Makhija, G.C., II.
 Zaka-ud-din Khan, F.C.C., II.
 M. Abdul Rahman, Sialkot, II.
 Mohammad Abdulla, M.C., II.
 Jadav Nath Badhwar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Firoz ud-din Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Sohan Lal, Lahore, II.
 Behari Lal Bhakhri, Jammu, II.
 Ralla Ram Tanan, F.C.C., II.
 Fateh Mohammad, Jullundur, II.
 Lal Chand, S.S.C., II.
 Muhammad Hasan, Lahore, II.
 Syed Hasan, Hyderabad (Deccan), II.
 Amar Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Abdul Ghafur, Gujranwala, II.
 Jiwan Mal Chopra, Lahore, II.
 Abdulla, Lahore, II.
 Hari Singh (Gill) (Majithia), Lahore, II.
 Sundar Nath Kaul, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Saiyid Haidar Riza, S.S.C., II.
 Durga Prasad Nair, F.C.C., II.
 Hasan Din, F.C.C., II.
 Nathe Khan, I.C., II.
 Dina Nath Bhabra, Sialkot, II.
 Hira Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Abdussamad, F.C.C., II.
 Ushnak Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Teja Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Jiwan Mal Bhatia, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bhola Nath Talwar, F.C.C., II.
 Sakhir Chand Sikka, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ishri Parshad, M.C., II.
 Noor-i-Ilahi, F.C.C., II.
 Prabhu Datta Sharma, F.C.C., II.
 Nathan Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Abdul Aziz, F.C.C., II.
 Kharaiti Ram Khosla, Lahore, II.

1903

M. Abdul Majid, G.C., II.
 Sardari Lal, G.C., II.
 F. Abdul Hakim, I.C., II.
 Nathu Lal Puri, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ch. Abdul Gafeor Khan,
 F.C.C., II.
 Jivan Lal Pandit, F.C.C., II.
 Mohaminad Amin, F.C.C., II.
 Ahmad Yar, F.C.C., II.
 Baij Nath, Lahore, II.
 Jai Gopaul, Lahore, II.
 Gurbakhsh Singh, G.C., II.
 Gajjan Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Chandra Bhan Shukarpuri,
 G.C., II.
 Ghulam Rasul Khan *alias*
 Gamun Khan, Lahore, II.
 Gopal Das Seth, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Parkash Chandra *alias* Pokhar
 Das, F.C.C., II.
 Devi Dayal, G.C., II.
 P. Maya Das Mohla, Multan,
 II.
 Madan Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Mela Ram Mehta, G.C., II.
 Jesa Ram Kalra, Multan, III.
 Janeshar Das Jan, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Bhagwati Sahai, Ludhiana,
 III.
 Harish Chandra, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Munir-ud-din, Lahore, III.
 Gopal Dass, F.C.C., III.
 Lekh Raj, Montgomery, III.
 Ram Nath Pandit, K.C., III.
 Hira Nand Kumar, D.A.-V.C.,
 III.
 Natha Singh, G.C., III.
 Keshirode Narain Bhunia,
 Lahore, III.
 Bhagwan Das, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ali Mahommed, I.C., III.
 Lakhmi Das Chawla, D.A.-
 V.C., III.
 Chaudhuri Hari Shankar,
 D.A.-V.C., III.

1903

Radha Kishen Bhalla, F.C.C.,
 III.
 Raghubir Sahai, F.C.C., III.
 Ratan Chand, Amritsar, III.
 Mul Chand, Jullundur, III.
 Mehta Arjan Das, Lahore, III.
 Shujaat Hussain, F.C.C., III.
 Har Bhagwan Das, Lahore, III.
 Devi Prasad, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Allah Rakha, I.C., III.
 Dila Ram, Ludhiana, III.
 R. Kishan Chand Bali, D.A.-
 V.C., III.
 Gurdas Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Durga Das Puri, H.C., III.
 Daya Shanker, F.C.C., III.
 Nasir-ud-din, Lahore, III.
 Ishwar Das Thapar, Ludhiana,
 III.
 Alam Ali Khan, Lahore, III.
 Amar Nath Vedarsh, Sialkot,
 III.

1904

Jodh Singh, K.C., I.
 Ghanshyam Dass, F.C.C., I.
 Abdul Rab Ansari, F.C.C., I.
 Barkat Ali, F.C.C., I.
 Muzaffar Husain, F.C.C., I.
 Din Mohammad, F.C.C., I.
 Ishwar Das Sahny, G.C., I.
 Hari Ram, F.C.C., I.
 Mohaminad Shafi, I.C., I.
 Shankar Das Pruthi, F.C.C., I.
 Chander Bhan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Nauhriya Ram, G.C., II.
 Jugal Behari, S.S.C., II.
 Devi Das Kapur, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hukam Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Sohan Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Devi Dayal, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagat Singh Johr, F.C.C., II.
 Aziz-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Bodh Raj Saherwal, F.C.C., II.
 Ghulam Haider, I.C., II.
 Ahmed Hassan, G.C., II.
 Muhammed Said, G.C., II.

1904

1904

- Muhammad Abdul Majid, F.C.C., II.
 Madan Gopal Sardana, G.C., II.
 Nur Nabi, G.C., II.
 Pritam Singh, Lahore, II.
 Harnam Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 G. Maya Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Choudhri Said Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Mohammad Yar, G.C., II.
 Ujagar Singh Mahal, G.C., II.
 Ladli Das, S.S.C., II.
 Har Dayal Gupta, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram Anand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Nazir-ul-Haq, F.C.C., II.
 Guran Ditta Mall, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kanwar Lal Jhanjee, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Lall, Hoshiarpur, II.
 Balwant Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Iqbal Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohd. Ghaus Bakhsh, F.C.C., II.
 Kunj Lal Dilwali, Kolahpur State, II.
 Syed Ghulam Yezdani, F.C.C., II.
 Thaker Singh, M.C., II.
 Gopal Singh, F.C.C., II.
 S. Ghulam Mohey-ud-din, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagwat Sarup Varma, H.C., II.
 Sri Narayan, S.S.C., II.
 Arjuna Natha, G.C., II.
 Budh Ram, Amritsar, II.
 Charles Jacob, Gurdaspur, II.
 Bodh Raj Dhawan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Mohammad Akbar, F.C.C., II.
 Hargovind Prasad Nigam, S.S.C., II.
 Sh. Abdul Aziz, Gurdaspur, II.
 Ram Dayal Agarwal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 M. Murad Bakhsh, I.C., II.
 Pandit Ram Gopal, S.S.C., II.
 Mir Tilawat Ali Khan, Hyderabad (Dn.) State, II.
 Ata Hussain, F.C.C., II.
 Gobind Ram, G.C., II.
 Narsingh Das Chhibbar, Lahore, II.
 Roshan Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kazi Golam Hasan, Lahore, II.
 Hakumat Rai Bhandari, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Muhsin Shah, F.C.C., II.
 Amir Ali, F.C.C., II.
 Darshan Dial, Lahore, II.
 Ishar Das, G.M.C., II.
 Mohd. Karam Ilahi, Sialkot, II.
 Sukh Dev Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Kaushal Kishore Bhargava, H.C., II.
 Parbhu Dial Johar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Muhammad Hussain, G.C., II.
 Pal Singh, Jullundur, II.
 Gokal Chand, G.C., II.
 Wir Bhan Sika, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Budh Singh, Rawalpindi, II.
 Sh. Ata Mohammad, F.C.C., II.
 Kesar Singh, Jullundur, II.
 Krishen Lal Bhatnagar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 M. L. Banerji, G.C., II.
 Gurditta Ram Dhamija, Lahore, II.
 Pitambar Lal Bhargava, F.C.C., II.
 Dhani Ram Thapar, Lahore, II.
 Slake Chand, H.C., II.
 Bishamber Dayal, Delhi, II.

1904

Uttam Chand Khurana, F.C.C., II.
 Babu Lal Sud, F.C.C., II.
 Mahbub Ali, G.C., II.
 Bishan Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Sham Behari Narayan, H.C., II.
 Ram Chandra, H.C., II.
 Ramji Das Dhamejah, G.C., II.
 Rai Hira Lal Varma, Hoshangabad, II.
 Guran Ditta Mul, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagawan Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bachittar Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohamad Said, F.C.C., II.
 Daswandha Singh, K.C., II.
 Hira Lal Tanuja, G.C., II.
 Bhagat Singh, G.C., II.
 Hamid Ullah Khan, M.C., II.
 Ram Kishor Varma, S.S.C., II.
 Girdhari Lal Sondhi, Lahore, II.
 Abdul Haq, Lahore, II.
 Hira Lal Tikko, Lahore, II.
 Mohammad Afzal, Rawalpindi, II.
 Taj-ud-din, K.C., II.
 Brij Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 D. N. Banerjee, F.C.C., II.
 Hira Lal Adholic, Kotah State, II.
 Lachhman Dass Varma, H.C., II.
 Phul Chand Mogha, H.C., III.
 Bishan Dayal, Delhi, III.
 Tulsi Rama, Ludhiana, III.
 Ganesh Datta, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Jovind Lal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hari Ram Kohly, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Amar Nath, F.C.C., III.
 Thakur Dass Likha, F.C.C., III.

1904

Iqbal Narain Pandit, F.C.C., III.
 P. Ghulam Jilani, F.C.C., III.
 Mohammad Hasan *alias* Maula Bakhshi, G.C., III.
 Remal Chand, Lahore, III.
 Narain Lal Sakseria, Rawalpindi, III.
 Ram Nath Pal, Gujranwala, III.
 Badar-ud-din, Sialkot, III.
 Mushtaq Ahmad, Aligarh, III.

1905

Satia Nand, F.C.C., I.
 Jagan Nath Aggarwal, G.C., I.
 Gurcharn Das Mahta, G.C., I.
 Maya Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Narain Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Dharendra Nath Datta, G.C., II.
 Ghulam Rasul, F.C.C., II.
 Dasaundha Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Khuda-dad, G.C., II.
 Dina Nath Bhalla, F.C.C., II.
 Mufti Md. Anwarul-Haq, G.C., II.
 Manohar Lall, F.C.C., II.
 Gulam Yazdani, S.S.C., II.
 *Kailas Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Munshi Ram, G.C., II.
 Mohd. Zia-ud-din, G.C., II.
 A. N. Chatterjee, F.C.C., II.
 Lal Chand Diwan, F.C.C., II.
 Jai Gopal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Lorinda Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Ghulam Haider, F.C.C., II.
 P. M. Lall, F.C.C., II.
 Divakar Dutt Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Faqir Muhammad, F.C.C., II.
 Shuja-ud din, G.C., II.
 *Sundar Singh, K.C., II.
 Mangal Singh, G.C., II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1905

1905

Basanta Kumar Roy, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Malik Hans Raj, D.A.-V.C., II.
 *Bulaqi Ram Chawla, Gujranwala, II.
 Azim Ullah, F.C.C., II.
 Mohammad Hussain, Ferozepore, II.
 Bakhshi Shiv Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Harnam Singh, K.C., II.
 Ajudhia Prasad, H.C., II.
 Murari Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Bhagat Singh, G.C., II.
 Ram Lal, M.C., II.
 Farhat Ullah Beg, S.S.C., II.
 Todar Mall, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Milkhi Ram Sud, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Joti Parshad, S.S.C., II.
 Mela Ram Aggarwal, G.C., II.
 Nok Chand, G.C., II.
 Charanji Lal, Ludhiana, II.
 Badri Prasad Chopra, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Azizurrahman, Lahore, II.
 Lachhmandas Sondhi, Lahore, II.
 S. Ghulam Husain Shah, F.C.C., II.
 Nazir Hussain, F.C.C., II.
 Pandit Gyan Nath, F.C.C., II.
 Harnam Singh, G.M.C., II.
 Ram Gopal, M.C., II.
 *Chhotu Ram, S.S.C., II.
 *Charanjit Rai, Sialkot, II.
 Tara Chand Agrawala, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ahmad Din, Sialkot, II.
 Ishar Das Bedi, G.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Bhalla, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kishori Mohan Maitra, G.C., II.
 Sham Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.

Raghbir Dass, Lahore, II.
 Sant Singh, Rawalpindi, II.
 Durga Das Sondhi, F.C.C., II.
 Ujagar Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Salig Ram Sharina, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kandhar Singh, K.C., II.
 Anand Swarnp, F.C.C., II.
 Arjan Singh, K.C., II.
 Churanji Lal Mehra, K.C., II.
 Fateh Mohammed, Rawalpindi, II.
 Ganeshi Lal Agarwal, Hissar, II.
 Ghulam Sarwar Khan Ganda-poor, F.C.C., II.
 Kanwal Nain, G.C., II.
 Tuls Dass Kochhar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Saadat Ali Zahid, F.C.C., II.
 Shankar Das, G.C., II.
 Arbab Ghulam Zakariya Khan, Lahore, II.
 Brij Kishore, Rawalpindi, II.
 Harnam Singh Chima, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Abdur Rahman, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Datta Varma, G.C., II.
 Ram Krishna Agarwal, Lahore, II.
 Jodh Singh, Karnal, II.
 *Ram Krishna Puri, Kangra, II.
 Radha Rawan Bhargava, F.C.C., II.
 Puran Chandra Roi, G.C., II.
 Mohd. Abd. Ullah, Madras, II.
 *Sunder Lal Shrivastava, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ahmad Shafi, Lahore, II.
 *Muzaffar Khan, Lahore, II.
 Jwala Pershad, H.C., II.
 Kishan Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ganpat Rai, Lahore, II.
 Makhan Lal, Karnal, II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1905.

Beni Prasad Nayar, Lahore, II.
 Jagadish Sahai Dham, G.M.C., II.
 Raj Mall Sharma, Hoshiarpur, II.
 Mulk Raj Tuli, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Trophimus Alfred, F.C.C., II.
 Anant Ram, Kashmir, II.
 Shiv Narain Juneja, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Dewan Chand Khullar, K.C., II.
 Hari Singh, Amritsar, II.
 Saadullah Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Har Narayan Sahgal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Karm Chand, M.C., II.
 Tulsi Ram Bazaj, Ferozepore, II.
 Ali Baksh, Amritsar, II.
 Bhagwan Sahai, S.S.C., II.
 Mehar Chand Bhalla, F.C.C., II.
 Kishan Chand, Lahore, II.
 Umrao Singh Tank, H.C., II.
 Nisar Qutb, F.C.C., II.
 Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, F.C.C., II.
 Bashir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, G.C., II.
 Vazir Chand, G.M.C., II.
 Anand Sarup, H.C., III.
 Chatar Behari Lall, S.S.C., III.
 Deputy Lal Nigam, S.S.C., III.
 Banarsi Das Jain, Karnal, III.
 Ram Nath, Kangra, III.
 Amar Nath, I., D.A.-V.C., III.
 Amar Nath Kayastha, II., D.A.-V.C., III.
 Baij Nath, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Barkat Ram Kohly, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Nau Nihal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Mahbub Chand, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Khushi Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.

1905

Radha Krishna Palli, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Lal Chand Khanna, D.A.-V.C., III.
 M. M. N. Rozdon, F.C.C., III.
 Khurshaid Rai, F.C.C., III.
 Muhammed Arif, F.C.C., III.
 B. N. Mukarji, F.C.C., III.
 Abdul Rashid, F.C.C., III.
 Megh Raj Puri, F.C.C., III.
 Kewal Krishna, G.C., III.
 Feroz-ud-din, G.C., III.
 Ratan Chand, G.C., III.
 Tek Chand Naugia, G.C., III.
 Dina Nath Khosla, G.C., III.
 Jagan Nath Ghulatia, G.C., III.
 Shiv Prasad, G.C., III.
 Abdul Majid, I.C., III.
 Mohammad Sharif, Lahore, III.
 Govardhan Das, Lahore, III.
 Shamer Singh, Lahore, III.
 Beli Ram Saini, Lahore, III.
 Shiv Dev Singh, Lahore, III.
 Nirdhan Chand, Lahore, III.
 Amin Chand, Lahore, III.
 Krishan Chandra, Lahore, III.
 Bhawani Shankar, K.C., III.
 Mohd. Miraj Din, Amritsar, III.
 Govardhan Das, Multan, III.
 Sant Ram, M.C., III.
 Jugal Kishore, M.C., III.
 Jiwa Ram, Patiala, III.

1906

Ram Chandra, G.C., I.
 Wali Mohammad, F.C.C., I.
 Atma Ram, G.C., I.
 Munna Lall, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Harsarn Das Mehta, F.C., I.
 Jagan Nath, D.A.-V.C., I.
 Daya Krishna, S.S.C., I.
 Murli Dhar Gupta, D.A.-V.C., I.

1906

Jagan Nath Juneja, G.C., I.
 Sital Singh, G.C., I.
 Sh. Nur Mohammad, F.C.C., I.
 Thos. G. Prince, Rawalpindi, I.
 Narain Das, G.M.C., I.
 Ganesh Perkash, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Brij Mohan Lal, S.S.C., II.
 Inayat-Ullah Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Devi Das, G.M.C., II.
 Din Mohomed, G.M.C., II.
 Mukand Lal Puri, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Amar Nath Sawara, G.C., II.
 Dil Mohammad, I.C., II.
 Nanak Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Manohar Lal, G.C., II.
 Mulk Raj Puri, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hashmat Rai, G.C., II.
 Vishnu Datta, G.C., II.
 Abdul Rahman, F.C.C., II.
 Labh Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Jyoti Prasad, G.C., II.
 Karam Singh Wadwah, F.C.C., II.
 [II.]
 *Prakash Nath Khosla, G.C.,
 Moti Rama, F.C.C., II.
 Jan Muhammad, F.C.C., II.
 Amir Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Atma Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Thakur Das Bhargava, Lahore, II.
 Gyan Singh, G.M.C., II.
 Navina Chandra Kapur, Lahore, II.
 Duni Chandra Bhatia, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Shiv Darshan Sharma, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Harish Chandra, G.C., II.
 Vishwanatha Saihji, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mohammad Alam, F.C.C., II.
 Raja Singh, F.C.C., II.
 Sadanand, Lahore, II.

1906.

Sadr ud-din, I.C., II.
 Durga Datta, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Dilbagh Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Amba Datta Joshi, G.C., II.
 Ram Singh Peshawaria, K.C., II.
 Chet Ram Parasar, K.C., II.
 Rura Ram, Hoshiarpur, II.
 *Priyalal Trivedi, Lahore, II.
 Manchand Taela, S.S.C., II.
 Nihal Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Mahabir Prasad, S.S.C., II.
 Tulsi Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Girdhari Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Rang Lal, Delhi, II.
 Atma Ram Wij, Lahore, II.
 Ahmad Khan, I.C., II.
 Mohammad Ata Ullah, I., F.C.C., II.
 Ranu Ram, Lahore, II.
 Diwan Chand, Sialkot, II.
 Gokal Chand Sethi, G.M.C., II.
 Abdul Karim, I.C., II.
 Kripa Ram Varma, Lahore, II.
 Mohomed Imad-ud-din, Hyderabad (Deccan), II.
 Diwan Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bishan Sarup, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Labhaya Budhiraja, G.C., II.
 Bashi Ram, G.C., II.
 Bhogindra R. Divatia, Ahmedabad, II.
 Mehta Jagan Nath Vaid, F.C.C., II.
 Allah Dad Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Amar Nath Badhiwar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Fazal-ud-din, I.C., II.
 Aziz Ahmad Khan, Lahore, II.
 Iqbal Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Talia Mohammad Khan, F.C.C., II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1906

Mohd. Sher Nawab Khan, F.C.C., II.
 Mangal Sain, Jhelum, II.
 Mool Raj D.A.-V.C., II.
 Beni Prasada Varma, Bhartpur, II.
 Lakshmi Narain Nigam, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Abdul Ghafur Khan, G.C., II.
 Zuhur Ilahi, Sialkot, II.
 Hemraj, G.C., II.
 Ganda Mal, Gujranwala, II.
 Sheo Naram, H.C., II.
 Ghulam Mustafa, F.C.C., II.
 *Safdar Khan, G.C., II.
 Hasan Din, F.C.C., II.
 Autar Kishan, G.C., II.
 Suraj Bansi, S.S.C., III.
 Indra Naram Gupta, Delhi, III.
 *Choudhuri Miran Bakhsh, Gurdaspur, III.
 Des Raj, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Narain Murgai, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Mazhar Hussain, F.C.C., III.
 Nur Hussain, F.C.C., III.
 Kundan Lal Bhargava, F.C.C., III.
 Qazi Bashir Hosain, F.C.C., III.
 Ghulam Muhammad Syan, F.C.C., III.
 Gobind Saran, F.C.C., III.
 Jamiat Rai F.C.C., III.
 Kapoor Chand, G.C., III.
 Salig Ram, G.C., III.
 Mohammad Abdullah Khan, I.C., III.
 Mohamed Ismail, I.C., III.
 Mohammad Husain, I.C., III.
 Charag Din Ahmad, Lahore, III.
 Giyan Singh, K.C., III.
 Rahim Bakhsh, Gujrat, III.

1906

Allah Din, Rawalpindi, III.
 Jamal-ud-din, Multan, III.
 Ganesh Das, Multan, III.
 Ghulam Ali, M.C., III.
 Bhagwati Pershad, Dholpur, III.
 Santokh Singh, Moradabad, III.

1907

Bawa Nanak Singh, F.C.C., I.
 Jeshta Ram, S.S.C., II.
 Ishwar Das, F.C.C., II.
 K. M. Sircar, Gurdaspur, II.
 Bihari Lal Uppal, F.C.C., II.
 Abdur Rahim, F.C.C., II.
 Devi Dayal Joshi, G.C., II.
 Taj Mohammad, G.C., II.
 Feroz-ud-din, G.C., II.
 Indar Sain, M.C., II.
 Anant Ram Whig, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Isher Das Meangi, K.C., II.
 Alfred David, Jullundur, II.
 Prabhu Dayal Sharma, S.S.C., II.
 Parnieshri Das, F.C.C., II.
 B. Samuel, G.M.C., II.
 Muhammad Yusuf, F.C.C., II.
 Sant Ram Agarwal, F.C.C., II.
 Ahnas Asghar Salic, G.M.C., II.
 Devi Dayal Dhawan, G.C., II.
 Jwala Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Tharu Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Md. Abdur Rahman, S.S.C., II.
 Ishwar Chandar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Fazl Ilahi Siddiqi, F.C.C., II.
 Ramji Das, D.A.-V.C., II.
 S. Mohamed Hussain, Kangra, II.
 Sundar Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Jagat Singh, II, G.C., II.
 Niamat Rai Handah, D.A.-V.C., II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1907

1907

Farman Ali, I.C., II.
 Raj Krishna Gupta, G.C., II.
 Gobind Bihari, S.S.C., II.
 Bansi Lal, F.C.C., II.
 Gobind Das Dhamija, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Hari Prasad, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Kishan Prasad, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Lachhman Das Verma, F.C.C., II.
 Gurdas Ram *alias* Guru Datta, Lahore, II.
 Tara Singh, K.C., II.
 Lakshmi Narayan Sudan, G.M.C., II.
 Gyani Ram, S.S.C., II.
 Data Ram Kapoor, G.C., II.
 Ratan Lal Gupta, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Har Diyal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Muhammad Aiyub, F.C.C., II.
 Narsingh Das, F.C.C., II.
 Lachhman Das Sharma, F.C.C., II.
 Syed Dilawar Hussain, I.C., II.
 Niaz Ali, I.C., II.
 Pandit Braj Krishna Topa, Rawalpindi, II.
 Brij Mohan Lal, G.C., II.
 Jai Ram Dass, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Milkhi Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Gulshan Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Man Singh, K.C., II.
 Mangal Sen, H.C., II.
 Salekhu Ram, M.C., II.
 Ram Chandra, S.S.C., II.
 Bawa Sunder Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Balmukand, S.S.C., II.
 Daya Ram Jain, H.C., II.
 Anand Narayan Raina Razdan, F.C.C., II.
 Panna Lal, H.C., II.
 Shaukat Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Abdul Bari, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Retten, F.C.C., II.

Data Ram, F.C.C., II.
 Nand Lal Chopra, Jullundur, II.
 Guru Prasad Pathak, G.C., II.
 Ajudhia Dass, G.C., II.
 Kundan Lal, G.C., II.
 Rahmat Ali, Jullundur, II.
 Hans Raj Sondhi, G.C., II.
 Mehr Chand Agrwala, Hoshiarpur, II.
 H. S. Roy, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.C., II.
 Thakur Das Kapur, Lahore, II.
 Siri Gopal Kapur, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Gayan Chand Tanan, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Karam Narain Bagai, F.C.C., II.
 Mani Lal Banerji, Lahore, II.
 Maulla Bakhsh, F.C.C., II.
 Mohamad Ramzan, II I.C., II.
 Mul Chand, S.S.C., III.
 Bhagat Ram Murgai, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Yusuf Jamal-ud-din, Jullundur, III.
 Baij Nath, Ludhiana, III.
 Harbhajan Das, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Frederick Jiwan Mal, F.C.C., III.
 Banwari Lal Varma, F.C.C., III.
 Sheikh Abdur Rashid, F.C.C., III.
 Bashir Hossain, I.C., III.
 Sayed Mohd. Ibrahim, I.C., III.
 Kartar Singh, K.C., III.
 Maulla Bakhsh, G.M.C., III.
 Karam Narain, Multan, III.
 Nand Kishore Verma, Patiala, III.

1908.

List of persons who have passed the B.A. Examination, but not yet taken their Degree.

- Seva Ram Suri, F.C.C., I.
- Munshi Ram, S.S.C., I.
- Ram Rakha, D.A.-V.C., I.
- Lall Chand Mallarihansa, D.A.-V.C., I
- Vidya Sagar, G.C., I.
- Brij Narain, F.C.C., II.
- Har Narain, F.C.C., II.
- Milki Ram Chopra, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Narindar Singh, K.C., II.
- Sant Ram, F.C.C., II.
- Nand Lall Manchanda, F.C.C., II.
- Amar Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Ghulam Rasul Chaudhri, G.C., II.
- Jagdish Chandra, S.S.C., II.
- M. Dhyan Singh, G.C., II.
- Kushori Lal Soni, Lahore, II.
- Daya Ram, Jhelum, II.
- Bijan Raj Chatterji, F.C.C., II.
- Bal Krishna, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Gokal Chaud Peshawari, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Jotish Chandra Chatterji, S.S.C., II.
- Muhammad Sana Ullah, F.C.C., II.
- Qimat Rai, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Jagan Nath Syal, G.C., II.
- Mulk Raj Bindra, G.C., II.
- Abad Behari, S.S.C., II.
- Thandi Ram, S.S.C., II.
- Ahmad Said Khan, G.C., II.
- Diwan Chand, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Abdul Rashid, F.C.C., II.
- Rup Narain, G.C., II.
- Jugal Kishore, S.S.C., II.
- Hari Ram Vaid, G.C., II.
- Kishan Lal, M.C., II.
- Rang Behari Lal, S.S.C., II.

1909

- Charndas Kochhar, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Fateh-ud-Deen, F.C.C., II.
- Jagat Singh, G.C., II.
- Ram Kanwar, F.C.C., II.
- Shiva Prasada, S.S.C., II.
- Sh. Abdul Aziz, Attock, II.
- Lachhu Singh, S.S.C., II.
- Sukh Dev Singh, G.C., II.
- Karam Chand Baihal, F.C.C., II.
- M. Ashraf Ali, Lahore, II.
- Dhani Ram Misra, S.S.C., II.
- Abdul Hamid, K.C., II.
- Panehu Dhan Mukerji, H.C., II.
- Kashmiri Mall, G.C., II.
- Dwarka Nath Parjan, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Jamna Das Mehra, G.C., II.
- Harish Chandra Soni, Lahore, II.
- Harnam Das Datta, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Bhagat Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Abdul Karim, F.C.C., II.
- Panna Lall, G.M.C., II.
- Ramji Narain Mehra, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Chetan Ram, D.A.-V.C., II.
- Mohar Singh, K.C., II.
- Nawal Kishore, Mainpuri, II.
- Ishwar Singh, F.C.C., II.
- Ram Kishan, F.C.C., II.
- Sri Krishna, G.C., II.
- Kishan Chand Talwar, G.C., II.
- Murari Lal Jain, D.A.-V.C., II.
- M. Abdul Haye Alvi, F.C.C., II.
- Ganga Ram Yadav, S.S.C., II.
- Lakshmi Narain, Ferozepore, II.
- Umraprasad Swami, G.C., II.
- Mela Ram Anand, Lahore, II.
- Panna Lall Varma, H.C., III.

1908

Mohan Krishna Dhanuka, S.S.C., III.
 Kanwar Singh, S.S.C., III.
 Rahmat Ali, Jullundur, III.
 Mahan Chand, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Radha Kishan Virmani, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Naurata Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Jaishi Ram Mahajan, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Rudra Sena, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Parmeshwari Das, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Sarup, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Ditta Mal Nanda, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Sundra Dass Chopra, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Amin Chand Sobti, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Shiv Shankar, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Sita Ram Chopra, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Dina Nath Pury, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hem Raj, F.C.C., III.
 Aziz-ud-din, F.C.C., III.
 Karam Ezad, F.C.C., III.
 Kirpa Ram Ichhpunani, F.C.C., III.
 Kartar Singh, F.C.C., III.

1908

Prem Nath, F.C.C., III.
 Mohammad Ata Ullah, F.C.C., III.
 Bhoj Raj Sethi, F.C.C., III.
 Dhani Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Jagdish Ram Sharma, F.C.C., III.
 Ganga Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Syam Lal Loomba, F.C.C., III.
 Ghulam Rasool Khan, G.C., III.
 M. Ghulam Mustafa, G.C., III.
 Sadiq Hasan, G.C., III.
 Abdul Rahim, I, G.C., III.
 Durga Dass, G.C., III.
 Sh. Iftikhar Ali, G.C., III.
 Lachhmi Dhar Loomba, G.C., III.
 Alim-ud-din, I.C., III.
 M. Jafar Hosain Naghat, I.C., III.
 Chandu Lal, Lahore, III.
 Kanshi Ram, Lahore, III.
 Kapur Singh, K.C., III.
 Bhagwan Singh, K.C., III.
 Amar Singh, K.C., III.
 Karta Ram, Amritsar, III.
 Gul Nawaz Khan, G.M.C., III.
 Sh. Abdul Latif, G.M.C., III.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1908.

Hashmat Rai, B.A., G.C., Physics, III.
 Munnalal, B.A., G.C., Physics,

1908

Taj Muhammad, B.A., G.C., Chemistry, I.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1902

Sham Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Som Nath, F.C.C., II.

1903

Wazir Dayal, F.C.C., II.

1904

Shiv Narayan, F.C.C., I.

Hukam Chand Nijhawan, F.C.C., I.

1904

Sam Chandu Lall, F.C.C., I.
H. Sri Rama Moudgil, F.C.C., II.

1905

Bihari Lal, F.C.C., II.
Udho Ram, F.C.C., II.
Bihari Lal Bhatia, Lahore, II. [II.
William Casey Connor, F.C.C.,

1906

Shiv Ram Kashyap, Agra, I. [II.
Harbans Rai Suda, D.A.-V.C.,
J. H. Mitter, G.C., II.

1907

Kishor Chand Khanna, F.C.C., II.
Sahib Singh, G.C., II.
Mohindro Lal Syal, Lahore, II.

1908

List of persons who have passed the B.Sc. Examination, but not yet taken their Degree.

Bakshi Mehr Chand, G.C., I.
Banke Lal, G.C., II.
Bashambar Das, G.C., II.
Bishamber Dayal, F.C.C., II.
B. Chandu Lall, F.C.C., II.

BACHELOR OF TEACHING EXAMINATION.

1905

Barkat Ram Khosla, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Chandra Bhan, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Sadat-ud-din, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Ram Rattan Chhibber, B.A., C.T.C., I. [C.T.C., I.
Saiyyid Muhsin Mirza, B.A., Prabhu Datta Sharma, B.A., C.T.C., I. [C.T.C., I.
Rani Lal Kanwar, B.A., Sohan Lal, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Praksh Chandra, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Allah Rakha, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Anand Swarup *alias* Gajjan Ram, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Hira Singh, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Dina Nath Bhabra, B.A., C.T.C., II.

1906

Rang Behary Lal, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Paras Ram, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Bhagat Singh Johr., B.A., C.T.C., II. [C.T.C., II.
Guran Ditta Mall, B.A., Baij Nath, B.A., C.T.C., II.

1906

Ghulam Mohey-ud-din, B.A., C.T.C., II. [II.
Bhagwan Das, B.A., C.T.C., Hukam Chand, B.A., C.T.C., III.

1907

Manohar Lal, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Indar Bhan, B.A., Late of C.T.C., I.
Shankar Das Pruthi, B.A., C.T.C., I. [II.
Balwant Singh, M.A., C.T.C., Tulsī Das Bazaj, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Sohan Lal, B.A., C.T.C., II.
G. W. Thomas, M.A., C.T.C., II. [II.
Sohan Lal, B.A., Late of C.T.C., Mohan Lal Bhalla, B.A., C.T.C., III. [III.
Ram Richhpal, B.A. C.T.C.,

1908

List of persons who have passed the B.T. Examination, but not yet taken their Degree.

1908.

Thomas George Prince, B.A.,
C.T.C., I.
Jai Gopal, B.A., C.T.C., I.
Ram Piyara Mal, B.A.,
C.T.C., I.
Ranu Ram, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Jan Muhammad, B.A., C.T.C.,
II.

1908

Gulam Husain, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Sundar Singh, B.A., C.T.C., II.
N. Utarid, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Suraj Bansi, B.A., C.T.C., II.
Tek Chand Nangia, B.A.,
C.T.C., II.
Anant Ram, B.A., C.T.C., III.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

*List of persons upon whom Oriental Literary Titles have been
conferred under Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

HONOURS IN ARABIC (MAULVI FAZIL).

1882

Muhammad Din, O.C.*
Saiyid Muhammad Jamal, O.C.
Hafiz Muhammad Din, O.C.

1885

Rashid Ahmad, O.C.
Saiyid Hadi Hasan, O.C.
Saiyid Zahur-ud-din, O.C.

1883

Abdul Aziz, O.C.
Imad-ud-din, O.C.
Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa, O.C.
Muhammad Husain, O.C.
Saiyid Haidar Raza, C.C.

1886

Mufti Muhammad Abdulla,
Lahore.
Faqir Abdul Hakim, O.C.
Qazi Abdul Ali Khan, Delhi.
Jamil-ul Rahman Khan, Del-
hi.

1884

Imam-ud-din, O.C.

1887

Muhammad Abdul Salam, O.C.

* O.C. denotes Oriental College, Lahore; C.C. Canning College, Lucknow; M.A.I. Madrisa-i-Alia Islamia, Lucknow; M.A.R. Madrisa-i-Alia, Rampur; M.C.P. Mahindra College, Patiala; M.N.I. Madrisa-i-Nomania Islamia, Lahore; M.D.U. Madrisa-i-Dar-ul Ulum, Hyderabad (Deccan); M.R. Madrisa-i-Rahimia, Lahore; O.C.J. Oriental College, Jaipur; J.N.C. Jai Narain's College, Benares; C.M.S. Ch. Mission School, Lucknow; R.C. Randhir College, Kapurthala; V.S. Victoria School, Ghazipur; S.P. Sanskrit Pathshala, Almora; H.S.R. High School, Rewah; V.P.B. Vedojoivani Pathshala, Bareilly; L.V.C. Lashkar Victoria College, Gwalior; H.S.J. High School, Jammu; M.S. Maharaja's School, Karauli; V.P.J. Vedic Pathshala, Jullundur; S.R.H. Sri Ranbir High School, Jammu; U.P.S.D.S. Updeshak Pathshala Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Peshawar; R.P. Rajkiya Pathshala, Srinagar; D.S. Dharam Sabha, Rurkee; V.S.P. Victoria Sanskrit Pathshala, Agra; H.S.S.P. Hindu Sabha Sanskrit Pathshala, Amritsar; M.C.J. Maharaja's College, Jaipur; C.T.C. Central

1888	1890
Saiyid Aftab Husain, O.C.	Saiyid Ali Asghar, C.C.
Hafiz Saiyid Muhammad, O.C.	Faiz-ul-Islam, O.C.
Hafiz Abdullah, Lahore.	
Hafiz Shahab-ud-din (<i>blind</i>), O.C.	1891
Zain-ul-Abidin, O.C.	Asghar Ali, O.C.
	Inayat-Ullah, O.C.
1889	Abdul Latif Khan, O.C.
Muhammad Shuaib, O.C.	Muhammad Din, O.C.
Muhammad Sachq, O.C.	Hafiz Mohammad Jafar (<i>blind</i>), O.C.
Muhammad Karamat-ullah, Patiala.	Hafiz Ahmad, O.C.
Qazi Ubaid Ullah, O.C.	
Momin Ali, Lahore.	1892
	Muhammad Sharif, O.C.
1890	Qazi Fazl-ud-din, O.C.
Hisam-ud-din, O.C.	Muhammad Ibrahim, O.C.
Muhammad Amir-ud-din, O.C.	

Training College, Lahore; R.H.S. Ranbir High School, Jammu; M.A.S. Madrisa Azam, Sanaur; E.C. Egerton College, Bhawalpur; H.S.N. High School, Nabha; M.A.O.S. M.A.O. School, Amritsar; D.H.S. Darbar High School, Tonk; C.S. Cantonment School, Nabha; M.C.P. Maharaja's College, Patiala, P.C. Patiala College; L.C.G. Lashkar College, Gwalior; S.S. Sanaur School; H.S.T. High School, Tonk; S.C.N. State College, Nabha; M.O.C.J. Maharaja's Oriental College, Jaipur; S.H.S. State High School, Srinagar; S.R.K.H.S. Sri Radha Krishna Sanskrit High School, Peshawar; S.C. Sanskrit College, Jaipur; W.H.S. Warangal High School; H.H.S. Hanam Kanda High School; M.H.A.H.I. Madrasa-i-Hamidia Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; D.S.V.P. Dharam Sabha Vedic Pathshala, Julundur; D.M.H., Dar-ul Uloom Madrasa-i-Hamidia, Lahore; A.S.H.S. A.S. High School, Multan; M.F.A.J.S.P. Madrasa-i-Fakhria Asman Jahi Sarkar Paigah-i-Khus, Hyderabad (Deccan); M.U.M. Medak Upper Middle School; K.U.S. Khalsa Upadeshak School, Gujranwala; R.S.P. Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathshala, Jaipur; S.P.D.S. Sanskrit Pathshala Dharam Sabha, Muzaffarnagar; H.H.S. Hindu High School, Srinagar; S.P.H.S. Sanskrit Pathshala Hindu Sabha, Amritsar; S.B.B.P. Sri Krishna Bhakta Bhatia Pathshala, D.I. Khan; D.A.-V.C. D.A.-V. College, Lahore; R.M.P. Rai Mul Singh Pathshala, Gujranwala; S.N.H.S. Sroishta Niti High School, Rawalpindi; G.K.U. Gharjak Khalsa Upadeshak School; S.R.N.P. Sri Raghu Nath Pathshala, Jammu; S.D.S.P. Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit Pathshala, Lahore; K.H.S. Khalsa High School, Gujranwala.

Where simply the name of the district is given the candidate was a Private Student of that district.

1892

Hafiz Ghulam Muhammad,
O.C.
Shaikh Ghulam Yasin, O.C.

1893

Muhammad Shafiq-ur-Rah-
man, Rampur.
Mazhar Hasan Khan, O.C.
Masud Hasan, O.C.
Muhammad Baqir, O.C.
Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq,
O.C.
Abdul Ghafur, Rampur.
Hafiz Kamal-ud-din (*blind*),
O.C.

1894

Muhammad Zarif, O.C.
Muhammad Zakir, O.C.
Shaikh Mahmud Hasan, M.A.I.
Wasiyat Ali, M.A.R.
Muhammad Ibrahim, O.C.
Shams-ud-din, O.C.
Nur Ahmad, O.C.
Sultan Mahmud, O.C.
Muhammad S a d r- u d- d i n,
M.A.R.
Fatih Mahammad, M.C.

1895

Abdul Hadi, O.C.
Saiyid Abu Muhammad, O.C.
Muhammad Uzair, O.C.
Ghulam Muhammad, M.N.I.
Ahmad Ali, O.C.
Fateh Muhammad Shah, O.C.
Rashid Ahmad, Ajmere.
Mirza Muhammad Zakir, Delhi.

1896

Ahmad Bakhsh, O.C.
Saiyid Ibn-i- Hasan, M.A.I.

1897

Mahmud Ali, O.C.
Muhammad Saad-ud-din Hai-
dar, O.C.

1897

Saiyid Ghulam Nabi, M.D.U.
Muhammad Abdul Karim
Quraishi, O.C.
Muhammad Musannif-ud-din,
O.C.
Shams-ud-din, M.R.
Taj-ud-din, O.C.
Muhammad Abdul Qader,
M.D.U.

1898

Muhammad Ashiq Ilahi, O.C.
Saiyid Abdulla Shah, O.C.
Muhammad Obaidulla Khan,
M.D.U.
Muhammad Abdul Karim,
Lahore.

1899

Abdullah, O.C.
Shaikh Haider, M.D.U.
Mahmud Hasan, M.D.U.
Shaikh Daud, M.D.U.
Muhammad Abdul Karim, O.C.

1900

Nur-ul-Hasan, O.C.
Muhammad Jamal-ud-din,
M.D.U.
Muhammad Said, O.C.
Najm-ud-din, Multan.
Muhammad Yahya, O.C.
Muhammad Abdul Rahman,
O.C.J.
Muhammad Ramzan, O.C.

1901

Sayed Muhammad Harun, C.C.
Qaim-ud-din, O.C.
Sayed Shabbir Hasan, M.A.I.
Sayed Sibt Hasan, C.C.
Muhammad Murtaza, M.D.U.
Inayat Ullah, O.C.
Sayed Muhammad Daud,
M.A.I.
Abdullah, Lahore.
Sayed Muhammad Raza,
M.A.I.

1901

Sayed Mubarak Ali Gilani.
O.C.
Hakim-ud-din, M.D.U.
Mir Musa, M.D.U.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman,
O.C.
Ghulam Mahdi, M.D.U.
Ghulam Rasul, O.C.
Mumtaz Husain, O.C.J.

1902

Ghulam Mahibub Subhani, O.C.
Muhammad Ibrahim, O.C.
Qazi Ghulam Ahmad, O.C.
Sana Ullah, Amritsar.
Muhammad Ibrahim, Karnal.
Sharif-ud-din Ahmad, M.D.U.
Sayed Ashraf Husain, M.A.I.
Gairdi Lal Srimal, O.C.J.
Sayed Murtaza Husain, Jaipur.
Nawab-ud-din, O.C.
Muhammad Abdul Muqtadir
Siddiqi, M.D.U.

1903

Sayed Ali Zainabi, Lahore.
Nabi Bakhsh, O.C.
Nur-ud-din, O.C.
Sayed Ghulam Husain,
M.D.U.
Muhammad Hamid-Ullah
Khan, Yusufzai, O.C.J.
Sultan Mahmud, O.C.
Muhammad Habib ur-Rahman
Beg, Jaipur State.

1904

Haji Ahmad, O.C.
Sayed Shah Muhammad Qadri,
M.D.U.
Abdur Rahim, M.H.A.H.I.
Muhammad Husain, O.C.
Muhammad Ishaq, O.C.
Muhammad Bashir, M.R.

1904

Muhammad Bashir Hasan, Jaipur State.
Muhammad Amin, C.C.
Sayed Ghulam Jilani Qadri,
M.D.U.
Ghulam Qadir, M.H.A.H.I.

1905

Qutb-ud-din, O.C.
Muhammad-ud-din, Lahore.
Hasn-ud-din, O.C.
Abdul Ghafur, M.N.I.
Muhammad Abdul Latif, O.C.
Shaikh Zafar Hasan, M.A.I.
Abdul Fattah Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Gurdaspur.
Muhammad Daud, O.C.
Muhammad Umar Khan, O.C.
Muhammad Muazzam, D.M.
Fazal Ahmad, C.C.
Sayed Muhammad Ali Nami,
Ludhiana.
Mirza Ahmad Husain, C.C.
Fida Husain Khan, M.A.R.
Sayed Muhammad Kazmin,
M.D.B.
Sayed Muhammad, O.C.
Jalil-ud-din, M.A.R.
Muhammad Abdur Rahim,
M.A.R.

1906

Muhammad Alim, O.C.
Sayed Muhammad Hussain
alias Muhammad Nawab,
M.A.I.
Sayed Muhammad Jawad Husain, Moradabad.
Muhammad Akbar Ali, M.D.U.
Hafiz Ullah Khan, M.D.U.
Muhammad Mir Alim, O.C.
Sayed Jafar Husain, M.A.I.
Sayed Nadim Ullah Bakhtiyari, M.D.U.
Muhammad Bashir, O.C.
Wali Muhammad, O.C.

1906

Abdul Basit, M.D.U.
 Sayed Mahmud, M.D.U.
 Muhammad Sharif, D.M.H.
 Shabbir Husain, O.C.
 Muhammad Hayat Saliana,
 Jhang.
 Abdul Qayyum, D.M.H.
 Muhammad Abdullah, M.A.R.
 Afaqat Ullah Khan, O.C.

1907

Marghub Ahmad, O.C.
 Yusuf Ali, Lahore.
 Md. Faizul Hasan, Lahore.
 Muin-ud-Din Haidar, O.C.
 Muhammad Ismail, M.H.A.
 H.I.
 Hamid-ud-din, Rampur State.
 Sayed Sadiq Husain *alias*
 Majjan, Lucknow.
 Sayed Md. Talha, O.C.
 Mirza Md. Nazir, M.H.A.H.I.
 Sultan Ahmad, Lahore.

1907

Muhammad Ali, O.C.
 Muhammad Amin, O.C.
 Abid Husain, Lucknow.
 Mirza Ali Muhammad, Luck-
 now.
 Muhammad Ajib Khan, O.C.
 Md. Akbar Khan, M.H.A.H.I.
 Abdul Majid, O.C.
 Sayed Ali Hasan, Luck-
 now.
 Muhammad Zahid, O.C.
 Ahmad-ud-din, O.C.

1908

Syed Muhammad Sibtain.
 O.C., II
 Ghulam Rasul, O.C., II.
 Siraj ud-din, O.C., III.
 Muhammad Yaqub, O.C.,
 III
 Muhammad Sadr-ud-din,
 Lahore, III.
 Malik Muhammad Abdus
 Sattar Khan, O.C., III.

HONOURS IN SANSKRIT (SHASTRI).

1882

Durga Dat, O.C.
 Shib Charn, O.C.
 Hemraj Gosvami, O.C.
 Gauri Dat, M.C.P.

1883

Sri Krishna, O.C.

1884

Hari Krishan, O.C.
 Yagnya Dat, O.C.
 Ram Sewak, C.C.
 Durgat Dat, P.C.

1885

Balram Upasni, J.N.C.
 Bulaki Ram, O.C.
 Ram Krishan, C.C.

1886

Narain Dat Pande, C.M.S.

1887

Devi Sahai, R.C.
 Dhani Ram, O.C.

1888

Khunni Lal, Bareilly.
 Pt. Bulaqi Ram Sharma, O.C.

1888

Pt. Nathu Ram Sharma, O.C.
 Pt. Kundan Lal Sharma, R.C.
 Pt. Kashi Nath Sharma, Delhi.

1889

Pandit Lakhshman, Jammu.
 Hari Datta Sharma, O.C.

1890

Harnarayana Goswami, Bareilly.
 Upadhyaya Mahadeva Sharma, V.S.
 Goswami Ganga Vishnu Sharma, O.C.
 Sita Rama Sukal, C.C.
 Mathura Datta Pant, S.P.
 Bhakta Rama Sharma, O.C.
 Kadar Datta Pant, S.P.

1891

Sham Das Sharma, O.C.
 Raghu Nath Sharma, O.C.
 Keshya Datta Sharma, C.C.
 Jagan Nath Sharma, H.S.R.
 Laddha Ram Sharma, Lahore.
 Nand Kishore Sharma, V.P.B.

1892

Jagan Nath Sharma, O.C.
 Chandra Dutta Sharma, O.C.
 Gaja Dhar, L.C.G.
 Nikka Ram Sharma, H.S.J.
 Sita Ram Sharma, Lahore.
 Gopi Nath Sharma, Gurdaspur.
 Mani Karna Sharma, H.S.J.
 Nishapati, L.C.G.
 Ishvari Datta Sharma, O.C.

1893

Devi Chandra Sharma,
 D.I. Khan
 Kirpa Ram Sharma, H.S.J.

1893

Jiya Ram Sharma, C.C.
 Urvi Dutta Sharma, O.C.
 Girvar Prasada Mukhopadhyaya, M.S.

1894

Shiva Ram Sharma, L.C.G.
 Ganesh Dutta Sharma, Lahore.
 Bhakta Ram Sharma, O.C.
 Ram Lal Sharma, V.P.J.
 Sudarshana Sharma, L.C.G.
 Pundit Dina, Nath Mishra, S.R.C.
 Pundhri Nath Ghate, Nagpur.
 Ram Narayan Sharma, O.C.
 Lalita Pati Sharma, L.C.G.
 Ram Nath Kashmiri, C.C.
 Milkhi Ram Sharma, O.C.

1895

Radha Krishna Sharma, L.C.G.
 Shravan Ram Sharma, U.P.S.
 Krishna Datta Sharma, Kapurthala.

1896

Vasudeva Sharma, R.P.
 Ram Rang Sharma, O.C.
 Nitya Nand Sharma, R.P.
 Vanshi Dhar Sharma, O.C.
 Shri Nivas Sharma, D.S.
 Pt. Krishna Chandra, Kapurthala.
 Milkhi Ram Sharma (*blind*), O.C.
 Devi Dinu Sharma, L.C.G.

1897

Raghu Nath Prasad Sharma, O.C.
 Upendra Ayya Sharma, L.C.G.
 Murli Dhar Sharma, L.C.G.
 Nath Bhatta Sharma, R.P.

1887

Mohan Lal Sharma (*blind*),
R.C.

1898

Lakshmi Datta Sharma, O.C.
Arudh Bhanu Sharma, O.C.
Hari Krishna Tailang, B.A.,
V.S.P.
Hira Nand Sharma, B.A.,
Lahore.
Raghubir Datta, O.C.
Nand Lal Sharma, R.H.S.
Kaka Ram Sharma, Lahore.
Har Bhatta Sharma, R.P.

1899

Charan Das Sharma, O.C.
Har Datt Misra, Bareilly.
Ashutosh Chattopadhyaya,
Lahore.
Mani Ram Sharma, O.C.
Ram Chandra Sharma Jaitly,
O.C.
Sukha Nand Bhatta Sharma,
R.P.
Ganesh Datta Sharma Gos-
vami, O.C.
Keshav Sharma, L.C.G.

1900

Sri Ram Sharma, R.C.
Pandit Karam Narain Sharma,
D.I. Khan.
Lakshmi Narain, O.C.
Bishwamber Nath, Jammu.
Nath Sharma, R.P.
Ganesh Datt Sharma, O.C.
Chuni Lal Sharma, O.C.
Chinta Mani Sharma, O.C.
Shyam Lal Sharma, O.C.
Raghunath Sharma, O.C.
Ralla Ram Sharma, R.C.
Vishnu Datt Sharma, O.C.
Vishwa Nath Sharma, Jammu.
Tej Ram Sharma, O.C.

1901

Hari Charan Sharma, O.C.
Vasu Dev Sharma, O.C.
Bidhu Shekhar Bhattacharya,
Benares.
Nand Lal Sharma, H.S.S.P.
Raghu Nath Sharma, L.V.C.
Tej Bhanu Sharma, O.C.
Raghubar Dayalu, Multan.
Mela Ram Sharma, R.C.
Ganga Dhar Sharma, Multan.
Bhairav Datt Sharma, O.C.
Ram Lal Sharma, H.S.S.P.
Tula Ram Sharma, Ferozepore.

1902

Pandit Nrisingha Dev Shar-
ma, O.C.
Yashoda Nandan Sharma, O.C.
Pandit Bishwa Nath Sharma,
Amritsar.
Dhani Ram Sharma, H.S.S.P.
Ram Dhari Sharma, Karnal.
Mulk Raj Sharma, O.C.
Ranji Datta Sharma, O.C.
Chet Ram Sharma, Gujran-
wala.
Nand Lal Sharma, R.C.
Ganga Ram Sharma, O.C.
Tota Ram Sharma, O.C.
Hari Datta Sharma, O.C.
Thakur Datta Sharma,
Jullundur.
Dev Raj Sharma, O.C.
Ram Gopal Sharma, L.V.C.
Pandit Radha Prasad Sharma,
V.P.B.
Krishna Chandra Sharma, R.C.
Pandit Parshu Ram Sharma,
Gujrat.
Shiv Das Sharma, O.C.
Pandit Damodar Guru, O.C.

1903

Vishvambhar Sharma, S.H.S.
Pandit Ram Pratap Sharma,
O.C.

1903

Narottam Chandra Sharma,
S.R.K.S.H.S. [war.
Ram Chandra Datta, Peshwa-
Pandit Braj Lal Sharma, R.C.
Narsingha Rao, Saharanpur.
Madan Lal Sharma, S.C.
Datt Ram Sharma, O.C.
Ramprapanna Sharma, R.H.S.
Kashi Ram Sharma, O.C.
Ganpat Vishvarup, L.V.C.
Lakshmi Datt Sharma, O.C.
Braja Lal Sharma, O.C.
Seva Prasad Sharma, Muzaf-
fargarh.
Mantu Goswami, L.V.C.

1904

Sant Gokhal Chandra, S.R.K.
S.H.
Guru Datt Sharma, R.C.
Ganga Prasad Sharma, O.C.
Pushkar Datt Sharma, O.C.
Ram Chandra Sharma, O.C.
Chiranj Lal Sharma, O.C.
Pandit Sohan Lal Joshi, O.C.
Vidya Nand, V.P.
Kashi Nath Sharma, D.S.V.P.
P. Ganga Vishnu, O.C.

1905

Giri Dhar Sharma, M.C.J.
P. Kanhaya Lal Sharma, O.C.
Chandra Datt Sharma, M.C.J.
Gauri Shankar Sharma, O.C.
Pandit Prabhu Dayalu Shar-
ma, H.S.S.P.
Tripathi Lakshman Sharma,
Benares.
Tulsi Das Sharma, O.C.
Asha Nand Sharma, A.S.H.M.
P. Nitya Nand Sharma, O.C.
Suriya Narain Sharma, M.C.J.
Ghana Nand Sharma, O.C.
Lalita Prasad Sharma, O.C.
P. Bhola Nath Jyotishi Tikha,
Multan.
Shiv Ram Sharma, R.C.

1906

Shiv Datt, Multan.
Bhatt Shri Mathura Nath
Sharma, R.S.P.
Bhava Datta Sharma Kudal,
Jaipur.
Gauri Shankar Sharma, R.C.
Tika Ram, Kashmir State.
P. Kotu Lal Sharma, O.C.
Vir Bhanu, O.C.
Dhaneshwar Datt Mohyal, O.C.
Kunj Lal Sharma, O.C.
Shrikishori Ballabh Sharma,
Gaur, R.S.P.
Raghu Nath Sharma, S.R.H.S.
Ram Chandra Sharma,
S.P.D.S.
Madhu Sudan Kani, H.H.S.
Niraj Nabh, Ferozepore.
Paushkar Mehar Chandra
Sharma, S.P.H.S.
Kundan Lal Sharma, S.P.H.S.
Mahta Bhakt Ram Sharma
(blind), Shehpur.
Shankar Datt Sharma, Multan.
Lalddh Ram Sharma, S.R.H.
Nath Ram Sharma, R.C.
Hovan Das Sharma, S.B.B.P.
Pandit Kripa Ram Panch,
Karan, O.C.
Damodar Sharma, Delhi.
Mast Ram Sharma, S.R.H.
Lakshmi Narayan Sharma,
O.C.
Paushkar P. Braj Lal, S.P.H.S.
Sada Nand Sharma, D.A.-V.C.
Kashi Ram Sharma, O.C.
Jagan Nath Sharma, R.M.P.

1907

Prabu Datta Sharma, M.A.,
R.T., Lahore.
Nath Bhatt Sharma, S.H.S.
Ratnakar, Saharanpur.
Kashi Ram Sharma, D.A.-V.C.
L. Ninolia, Rawalpindi.
Durga Datt Sharma Pathak,
O.C.

1907

Ram Narain Sharma, O.C.
 Sharavan Ram Sharma, S.P.
 H.S. [R.C.
 Pandit Vishnu Datt Vaidic,
 Shalig Ram Sharma Trivedi,
 Lahore.
 Sun Bhatt Sharma, S.H.S.
 Dina Nath Sharma, O.C.
 Ram Swarup Sharma, O.C.
 Nand Lal Sharma, S.R.N.P.
 Ishwar Bhattarak, S.H.S.
 Birdhi Chandra Sharma Joshi,
 Gwalior State.
 Lakshman Datt Sharma Dwi-
 ved, Lahore.
 Krishna Sharma Solapurkar,
 Gwalior.
 Bhagwana Nand Sharma Misra,
 Gwalior.
 Keshav Dev, Lahore.
 P. Ram Nath Sharma, R.C.
 Kanhaya Lal Sharma, S.P.
 H.S.
 Rup Lal Sharma, O.C.
 Shankara Nand Brahmchari,
 Gwalior.

1907

Hans Raj Shiqri, O.C.
 Bhagwat Datt Sharma Dikshit,
 Gwalior.
 Anand Pandit Upadhyaya,
 S.P.H.H.S.
 Swami Parkasha Nand, S.R.H.
 Jagan Nath Sharma, S.D.S.P.
 Pandit Bihari Lal Sharma,
 Peshawar
 Guru Datt Sharma, R.M.P.
 Pandit Behari Lal Sharma,
 D.A.-V.C.
 Behari Lal Sharma, S.P.H.S.
 Hari Chandra Sharma, O.C.
 Pandit Sudarshan Sharma,
 S.H.S.
 Dev Datt Tripathi, Pilibhut.
 Bishwambhar Datt Sharma,
 Muzaffarnagar.

1908

Keshav Pandurang Moghe,
 O.C., I.
 Damodar Sharma, Jhelum, I.
 Rama Dhin Chaube, Lahore,
 I.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN (MUNSHI FAZIL).

1882

Abdul Aziz, O.C.
 Alif Din, O.C.
 Muhammad Husain, Feroze-
 pore.
 Ahmad Din, Sirsa.
 Karta Ram, O.C.
 Imam-ud-din, Lahore.

1883

Muhammad Feroze-ud-din,
 O.C.
 Chhajju Ram, O.C.
 Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa, O.C.
 Muhammad Sarfraz Ali, O.C.
 Fazal Elahi *alias* Farzand Ali,
 O.C.

1883

Qazi Abdur Rahman, Burya.
 Nijabat Ali Khan, O.C.
 Zahur Muhammad, M.C.J.
 Ahmad Din, O.C.
 Ghulam Qadir, O.C.
 Muhammad Abdul Jabbar,
 O.C.
 Nasrulla Khan, C.T.C.
 Abdul Aziz, Gujranwala.

1884

Muhammad Sulsiman, M.C.
 Hashmat-ulla, M.A.S.
 Muhammad Karamat-ulla,
 M.C.

1884

Muhammad Hussain, O.C.
 Ghulam Ahmad, E.C.
 Muhammad Sadiq, M.C.

1885

Saiyid Wahid-ud-din, O.C.
 Charan Singh, P.C.
 Maratab Ali, P.C.

1886

Asghar Ali, O.C.
 Nek Alam, C.T.C.
 Saiyid Farazand Ali, O.C.
 Muhammad Bakhsh, O.C.
 Fazl-ud-din, O.C.
 Janil-ul-Rahman, Delhi
 Mirza Khuda Bakhsh, O.C.
 Abdul Hakim, O.C.
 Karta Ram, M.C.

1887

Abid Ali, O.C.
 Muhammad Akram, O.C.
 Ahmad Din, O.C.
 Tongal Khan, S.S.
 Saiyid Ali-i-Rasul, Gurdaspur.
 Mathra Das, Lahore.

1888

Mufti Muhammad Abdulla,
 Lahore.
 Saiyid Ali Asghar, C.C.
 Hamid Bakhsh, M.C.J.
 Shakir Husain, M.C.J.
 Wazir Muhammad, M.C.J.
 Hafiz Ghulam Hussain, M.C.J.
 Muhammad Amin, M.C.J.
 Ghulam Rasool, O.C.

1889

Saiyid Allah Dad Shah,
 D.I. Khan.
 Hafiz Shahab-ud-din (*blind*),
 O.C.
 Allah Bakhsh, D.I. Khan.
 Ghulam Muhammad, P.C.
 Sheo Bakhsh, M.C.J.

1889

Abdul Latif, O.C.
 Ali Muhammad, P.C.
 Muhammad Akram, O.C.
 Ganesh Lal, M.C.J.
 Muhammad Zia-ud-din, O.C.
 Sharif Ullah, M.C.J.
 Abdur Rahman Khan, Jaipur.
 Qutb-ud-din, O.C.
 Fatih Muhammad, H.S.N.
 Munshi Ram, H.S.N.

1890

Karni Ilahi, O.C.
 Hafiz Abdullah, D.I. Khan.
 Mohan Lal, M.C.J.
 Faqir Abdul Hakim, Sialkot.
 Muhammad Sadiq, Lahore.
 Qudrat-ullah, M.C.J.
 Kalyan Bakhsh, M.C.J.
 Muhammad Ali, O.C.
 Nizam-ud-din, O.C.
 Feroze Khan, O.C.
 Imdad Husain, P.C.
 Muhammad Rafiq, M.A.O.S.

1891

Abdul Haq, O.C.
 Shaikh Ghulam Yasin, Lahore.
 Muhammad Shuaib, Lahore.
 Saiyid Altaf Husain, C.C.
 Saiyid Muhammad, H.S.T.
 Saiyid Ahmad Husain, C.C.
 Qazi Fazl-ud-din, Lahore.
 Siyam Lal, M.C.J.
 Ganga Bakhsh, M.C.J.
 Qanar-ud-din, M.C.J.
 Saiyid Akbar Ali Khan, M.C.J.
 Darbari Lal, M.C.J.

1892

Muhammad Shafiq-ur-Rah-
 man Lahore.
 Khair-ud-din, O.C.
 Muhammad Sharif, O.C.
 Shaikh Shukrulla, C.C.
 Muhammad Hisam-ud-din,
 Kapurthala.

1892

Muhammad Amir-ud-din,
Lahore.
Muhammad Akram, O.C.
Shaikh Nur Bakhsh, M.C.J.
Kanhaya Lal, M.C.J.

1893

Rashid Ahmad, Lahore.
Muhammad Hasan, M.C.
Inayat Ulla, O.C.
Fazl-ud-din, Lahore.
Muhammad Hayat, O.C.
Muhammad Abdullah, Ludhi-
ana.

Hira Lal, M.C.J.
Besanti Lal, M.C.J.
Ahmad Husain, M.C.J.
Muhammad Abdul Qadeer,
M.D.U.

1894

Duni Chand, O.C.
Ram Dasa Sabbarwal, Lahore.
Muhammad Mohsin, Lahore.
Mahmud Ali, O.C.
Ghulam Muhammad, O.C.
Shaikh Daud, M.D.U.
Muhammad Husain, M.O.C.J.
Saiyid Murtaza, M.O.C.J.
Radha Balabha, Jeypore.
Abdur Rahman, M.O.C.J.
Saidan Shah, O.C.
Ali Husain, Jeypore.
Ram Pratab, Bhargava, M.O.
C.J.
Gopi Nath, M.O.C.J.
Wilayat Hussain Khan, Far-
rukhabad.
Latif Dad, D.H.S.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman,
D.H.S.

1895

Muhammad Nawab Khan,
Maler Kotla.
Bije Lal, M.C.J.
Khwaja Ghulam-ul-Husain,
Karnal.

1895

Ghulam Mohy-ud-din, O.C.
Abdullah, O.C.
Muhammad-ud-din, Peshawar.
Saiyid Usman, M.C.J.
Muhammad Baqa, M.C.J.
Azmat-ulla Khan, Karnal.
Aulad-i-Ali, M.C.J.
Ladhu Ram, M.C.J.
Sadiq Ali, M.C.J.
Brij Mohan Lal, M.C.J.
Abdul Aziz, Bahawalpur.
Miran Bakhsh, Jullundur.

1896

Alim-ud-din, O.C.
Ghulam Rasul, Lahore.
Saiyid Rasul Shah, O.C.
Md. Fatih-ud-din, M.D.U.
Md. Abdul Latif, O.C.
Abdul Hadi, Lahore.
Prabhu Dayal, M.C.J.
Malik Jan Muhammad,
Lahore.
Ganeshi Lal, Jeypore.
Muhammad Baqir, Hissar.
Ummed Ali, M.C.J.
Md. Abdul Karim, O.C.
Allah Diya, M.C.

1897

Muhammad Abdul Rahman,
O.C.J.
Sharif Hussain, O.C.
Muhammad Zarif, Ambala.
Muhammad Siddiq, S.C.N.
Nawab Din, O.C.
Masud - ul - Hasan Khan,
Ambala.
Ahmad Bakhsh, O.C.
Muhammad Hasan, D.H.S.
Muhammad Ali, O.C.J.

1898

Muhammad Abdul Karim,
O.C.
Muhammad Ibrahim, Karnal.
Muhammad Asadulla, M.D.U.

1898

Ahmad-ud-din, O.C.
 Ali Naqi, M.C.
 Saiyid Murtaza Husain, M.A.I.
 Saiyid Anlad-i-Husain, M.A.I.
 Mirza Muhammad Hadi, M.A.I.
 Saiyid Afzal Husain, M.A.I.
 Muhammad Abdul Hamid,
 O.C.J.
 Karim Bakhsh, O.C.J.

1899

Mirza Abdur Rahman Beg,
 M.D.U.
 Rashid Ahmad, Lahore.
 Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman
 Beg, O.C.J.
 Sri Lal, O.C.J.
 Saiyid Muhammad Yahya,
 D.H.S.
 Muhammad Uzair, Lahore.
 Mumtaz Husain, O.C.J.
 Mirza Abul Hasan, C.C.
 Muhammad Musannif ud-din,
 O.C.
 Muhammad Umar Khan,
 D.H.S.
 Muhammad Abdur Rahman,
 O.C.
 Umaid Ali, O.C.J.
 Shams-ud-din, Shahpur.
 Hira Lal, O.C.J.
 Radha Kishan, O.C.J.
 Hafiz Saiyid Ahmad Shah,
 Lahore.

1900

Ahmad Husain, M.D.U.
 Shaikh Abid Ali, O.C.J.
 Ahmad Ali, Gurdaspur.
 Ghulam Haider, Stalkot.
 Sayed Mahsud-ud-din Ahmad,
 Lahore.
 Sayed Sarfraz Husain, Patiala.
 Sayed Abdul Ghani, O.C.J.
 Sayed Abul Hussain, C.C.
 Fazal Ahmad, O.C.
 Muhammad Husain, O.C.J.
 Hakim Karam Hathi, Gujrat.

1900

Qazi Ahmad Husain, O.C.J.
 Bunyad Ali, O.C.J.
 Ibrahim Ali Khan, M.C.
 Shaikh Abdur Rahim, D.H.S.

1901

Muhammad Jamal-ud-din,
 M.D.U.
 Hatiz Muhammad Mahmud
 Khan Shirani, O.C.
 Sayed Ali, M.A.I.
 Hamidullah Khan, O.C.J.
 Haji Rahim Bakhsh, O.C.
 Mohyud-din Mahmud, M.D.U.
 Muhammad Hasan, O.C.
 Alah Din, Lahore.
 Thakur Das, Rawalpindi.
 Sayed Sultan Raza, O.C.J.
 Muhammad Abdul Qadir, O.C.
 Ram Kishore, O.C.J.
 Muhammad Bashir Hassan,
 Jeypore.
 Zahid Bakhsh, O.C.J.
 Abdul Karim, Lahore.
 Hafiz Abdul Latif, Lahore.
 Najam-ud-Din, Lahore.
 Muhammad Fazil, Gujrat.

1902

Muhammad Abbas, B.A.,
 Lahore.
 Sayed Ghulam Husain, M.D.U.
 Muhammad Anwar-ul-Haq,
 Lahore.
 Gaiinde Lal Srimal, O.C.J.
 Akbar Ali, O.C.
 Mir Musa, M.D.U.
 Narain Pershad Mathur, O.C.J.
 Ghulam Haider, O.C.
 Suraj Narain, O.C.J.
 Sayyed Abdur Razzaq Qadri,
 M.D.U.
 Sayed Muhammad Askari
 Hasan, M.A.I.
 Suraj Bakhsh Agarwal, O.C.J.
 Karam Ali, M.D.U.

1902

Ibrahim Khan, O.C.J.
Ilm ud-din, Lahore.

1903

Muhammad Yasin, Tonk.
Ghulam Ahmad, Lahore.
Mufti Muhammad Din, O.C.
Muhammad Nabi Khan,
M.A.R.
Muhammad Habib Ullah
Muhajir, W.H.S.
Etamad Husain, C.C.J.
Muhammad Abdul Bari,
M.D.U.
Lalta Parshad, O.C.J.
Imam Din, Lahore.
Muhammad Ibrahim, Rawal-
pindi.
Mirza Muhammad Ahmad,
M.A.R.
Muhammad Shams-ud-din,
M.D.U.
Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh, O.C.
Said Ahmad Abdul Rahman,
Lahore.
Muhammad Akbar Ali, M.D.U.
Sayad Muhammad Alim, M.R.
Talib Muhammad, O.C.J.
Sayad Muhammad Ali Nami,
Meerut.
Muhammad Shafiq, O.C.
Chatar Bhuj, O.C.J.
Mir Hafiz Ali, M.D.U.
Muhammad Amir, Lahore.
Kesho Parshad, M.D.U.
Muhammad Abdul Majid,
M.D.U.
Mirza Muhammad Khalil-ur
Rahman Beg, Jaipur.
Muhammad Zahir - ud - din,
M.D.U.
Sayad Qadir Ali, O.C.J.
Abdul Wali, Lahore.

1904

Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sid-
diqi, M.D.U.

1904

Munshi Ahmad, O.C.
Mirza Muhammad Nazir,
Lahore.
Haidar Hasan, Rohtak.
Mir Imdad Ali, M.D.U.
Muhammad Firoz-ud-din, O.C.
Sheo Prashad Mathur, O.C.J.
Muhammad Said, Kohat.
Muhammad Siddiq Husain
Arab, M.D.U. [U.
Sayad Mahinud Ali Qadri, M.D.
Muhammad Hussain, Multan.
Sayad Mehdi Husain Rizwi,
O.C.J.
Muhammad Abdul Latif,
Lahore.
Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan.
H.H.S.
Muzaffar Khan, Lahore.
Sayad Gul Muhammad Shah,
M.D.U.
Madan Lal Sharina, O.C.J.
Walayat Ahmad, M.C.
Habib Ullah, O.C.
Shaikh Nadir Husain, M.A.I.
Abul Khair Muhammad Khair-
ullah, H.H.S.

1905

Sayed Sibt-i-Hasan, C.C.
Abdur Rahim, Lahore.
Pir Muhammad, O.C.
Abu Tayyab Muhammad
Yahya, M.D.U.
Ilm-ud-din, O.C.
Muhammad Akbar, Lahore.
Muhammad Sharif, Lahore.
Muhammad Khan, D.H.S.
Nabi Bakhsh, O.C.
Ghulam Rasool, O.C.
Karim Bakhsh, Amritsar.
Sayad Murtaza Husain, O.C.J.
Muhammad Abdullah, M.F.
A.J.
Muhammad Maulana, M.U.M.
Sayad Muhammad Israrur-
Rahman Chishti, M.D.U.
Ibrahim Khan, O.C.J.

1905

Shah Muhammad Wali Ullah
Qadri, M.U.M.
Sayed Khalil Ullah Husaini
Qadri, M.U.M.
Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Amritsar.
Sayed Nazir Agha, M.A.I.
Muhammad Talib Husain
Khan, M.A.R.
Abul Muhammad Sayed Zahur
Ahmad, O.C.
Abul Azmat Ghulam Muham-
mad, Lahore.
Bijai Narain, O.C.J.
Muhammad Siddiq, O.C.J.
Muhammad Ahmad Ullah,
M.D.U.
Muhammad Ishaq, Kohat.
Ali Muhammad, M.D.U.
Sayed Zulfiqar Husain, Delhi.

1906

Sheikh Muhammad Sirajul-
Haq Chishti, M.D.U.
Sayed Muhammad Jawad
Husain, C.C.
Marghub Ahmad, O.C.
Rahmat Ali Khan, O.C.
Haji Ahmad, Lahore.
Sayed Ahmad Husain Amjad,
M.D.U.
Muhammad Azam, Shahjahan-
pur. [M.D.U.
Muhammad Zain-ul-Abidin,
Muhammad Abdur Rahman,
Hyderabad.
Wali Muhammad Khan, O.C.
Abul Mukarim Ahmad Abdul
Aziz, M.D.U.
Sayed Husain, M.D.U.
Sayed Muhammad Sharf-ud-
din, D.H.S.
Nek Alam, Jhelum.
Phula Singh, Ambala.
Muhammad Abdul Haq, C.C.
Sayed Muhammad Khalil
Ullah Khan Hamdani, O.C.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman,
M.A.R.

1906

Ghulam Mohy-ud-din, Kohat.
Muhammad Abbas, M.D.U.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman,
M.D.U.
Muin-ud-din, M.D.U.
Muhammad Muzaffar Ali,
M.A.R.
Quth-ud-din, M.R.
Sayed Qasim, Hyderabad.
Muhammad Amir - ud - din
Ahmad Khan, M.A.R.
Abu Nasar Muhammad Ahmad
Ullah Mohajir, M.D.U.
Muhammad Husain, O.C.
Sayed Abdullah Shah, O.C.
Sayed Zafar Hasan Habib-o-
Ibrat, W.H.S.
Jagan Nath Parshad, M.D.U.
Sayed Husain, M.D.U.
Sahibzada Sayed Naubahar
Husain, Gurdaspur.
Sayed Shabbir Husain, O.C.J.
Sayed Abdur Razzaq, M.D.U.
Muhammad Ismail, Lahore.
Muhammad Mujahid-ud-din
Ahmad Nasim Usmani, O.C.J.

1907

Zubaid Ahmad, Jaipur.
Md. Sadr-ud-din, M.H.A.H.I.
Sayed Jafar Husain, Lucknow
Md. Mir Alam, Lahore.
Muhammad Alim, O.C.
Ilahi Bakhsh, O.C.
Sikandar Ali, O.C.
Hamid Ali, Rampur.
Sayed Md. Husain *alias*
Muhammad Nawab, Luck-
now.
Siraj-ud-din, O.C.
Sayed Manzoor Ali, Rampur.
Md. Ahmad Ullah, Hyderabad
(Deccan).
Fateh Muhammad, Dera Ismail
Khan.
Masha Allah, Ambala.
Ghulam Hussain, Jaipur.

1907

Sahib Dad Khan, Meerut.
 Pir Zahurul Hasan Quraishi,
 Lahore.
 Muhammad Anwarul Huda,
 Jaipur.
 Ali Shah Khan, Rampur.

1908

Sayed Muhammad Talha,
 Lahore, II.
 Ghulam Mohy-ud-din, Lahore,
 III.
 Abdur Rahman, O.C. III.

1908

Ahmad-ud-din, Lahore, III.
 Ladha Singh, Gujranwala,
 III.
 Hasan-ud-din, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Ali, Kangra, III.
 Muhammad Jau, O.C., III.
 Mahanmad Gauhar Ali,
 Lahore, III.
 Mahmud ul Hasan Khan,
 Lahore III.
 Sayed Ahmad, Lahore, III.
 Muhammad Sardar Alam, O.C.,
 III.

HONOURS IN PANJABI (GYANI).

1882

Dit Singh, O.C.
 1882 to 1907—*Nil*.

1908

Sathnam Singh, Gujranwala
 Jiwan Singh, O.C.

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN PANJABI (VIDVAN).

1882

Thakur Das, O.C.

1883

Shankar Das, O.C.
 Sant Ram, O.C.

1884 and 1885—*Nil*.

1886

Bhagwan Singh, P.C.

1887

Hira Singh, O.C.
 Gulab Singh, O.C.
 Takht Singh, O.C.
 Kapur Singh, R.C.

1888—*Nil*.

1889

Mihar Singh, O.C.
 Jwahir Singh, O.C.
 Sohan Singh, O.C.

1890

Sohan Singh (*blind*), O.C.
 Gurmukh Singh, O.C.

1891

Sant Singh, O.C.
 Dhanna Singh *alias* Sundar
 Singh Chandel, O.C.
 Bhag Singh, R.C.
 Chhajju Ram, M.C.

1892

Narayana Singh, O.C.
 Mihaan Singh, O.C.
 Radha Singh, Patiala.
 Hari Singh, O.C.

1893

Mahesh Das (*blind*), O.C.

1894

Rikhi Ram (*blind*), M.C.
 Dasaundha Singh, O.C.
 Asa Singh, O.C.

1896—*Nil*.

1897

Bur Singh, Lahore.
Gobindi, Amritsar.
Hira Singh, O.C.
Narayan Puri Sadhu, R.C.

1898

Darbara Singh, Amritsar.
Bishan Singh, C.S.
Bhai Gureharan Singh, O.C.

1899

Labh Singh, O.C.
Gahil Singh, Amritsar.
Surat Singh, M.C.

1900

Gujjar Singh, O.C.
Gurdit Singh, O.C.

1901

Buta Singh, Ferozepore
Narain Singh, M.C.

1902

Mathra Singh, Gujranwala.
Visal Singh, O.C.
Teja Singh, O.C.
Tara Singh, Rawalpindi.
Vah Guru Singh Sondhi,
Rawalpindi.

1903

Seva Ram Thapar, B.A.,
Rawalpindi.
Bhai Harnam Singh, Rawal-
pindi
Ude Chandra Singh, Lahore.
Lal Singh, Rawalpindi.

1904

Karm Singh Sethi, Rawalpindi.
Dhera Singh, Rawalpindi.
Teerath Singh, Gujranwala.
Bachan Singh, Rawalpindi.
Kartar Singh, Rawalpindi.
Jagat Singh, Rawalpindi.

1904

Tulsa Singh, Rawalpindi.
Devi Sahai, Rawalpindi.
Baba Atma Singh, Rawalpindi.

1905

Bishan Singh, Rawalpindi.
Diyal Singh, K.U.S.
Budh Singh, K.U.S.
Kirpal Singh, K.U.S.
Bawa Sapuran Singh Bedi,
Gujrat.

1906

Prakaran Singh, O.C.
Santokh Singh, Amritsar.
Chanshiam Das, M.A., O.C.
Sundar Singh, S.N.H.S.
Mehar Singh, Rawalpindi.
Indar Singh, G.K.U.
Sardha Singh, Rawalpindi.
Narain Dass, Rawalpindi.
Narain Singh, Rawalpindi
Hira Singh, S.N.H.S.
Bhai Ganda Singh, Rawal-
pindi.
Satnam Singh, G.K.U.
Indar Singh, Gujranwala.
Gurdit Singh, Rawalpindi.
Wazir Singh, G.K.U.
Jiwan Singh, O.C.
Amr Bakhsh, Rawalpindi.
Gopal Singh, Rawalpindi.
Bhai Kirpa Singh, O.C.
Uttem Singh, G.K.U.
Ganda Singh, Amritsar.
Balwant Singh, R.C.
Bhai Sandagar Singh, Rawal-
pindi.
Labh Singh, O.C.
Balwant Singh, S.N.H.S.
Ishar Singh, G.K.U.
Ram Singh, G.K.U.
Sant Singh, Rawalpindi.
Sahai Singh, Montgomery.
Bhai Kahn Singh, Rawalpindi.
Hari Singh, Rawalpindi.
Jaggan Nath, Rawalpindi.
Sant Ram, Rawalpindi.
Manna Singh, Rawalpindi.

1907

Bishambar Singh, K.H.S.
 Kartar Singh, G.K.U.
 Amar Singh, Sialkot.
 Mehar Singh, Rawalpindi.
 Pt. Bhagat Ram, O.C.
 Shamsher Singh, Ambala.
 Tulsi Ram, Gujranwala.
 Labh Singh, K.H.S.
 Balwant Singh, M.C.
 Teja Singh, Rawalpindi.

1907

Nidhan Singh, K.H.S.
 Sundar Singh, Rawalpindi.
 Gurbakhsh Singh, G.K.U.
 Gopal Singh, Gujranwala.
 Nand Singh, G.K.U.
 Basant Singh, M.C.

1907

Bhai Indar Singh, O.C.
 Aya Singh, G.K.U.
 Sant Ram Parsad, M.C.
 Bishan Singh, Amritsar.
 Lal Das Sharma, Gujranwala.
 Karam Singh Rekhi, Rawalpindi.
 Harnam Singh, Gujranwala.
 Makhan Singh, Rawalpindi.

1908

Darbara Singh, O.C.
 Nanak Singh, R.C.
 Vishnn Datt, Vaidak, R.C.
 Bhag Singh, Rawalpindi.
 Naram Singh, Rawalpindi.
 Chanda Singh, Patiala State.
 Atma Ram Sharma, R.C.

FACULTY OF LAW.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under
 Section 14. Act XIX, 1882.*

BACHELORS OF LAW.

1892

Dhanpat Rai, B.A., Late of
 L.S., II.

1893

Jhanda Singh, B.A., L.S., I.
 Diwan Chand, B.A., L.S., II.
 Mangal Sain Sethi, B.A., L.S.,
 II. [II].
 Prabh Dayal, B.A., Late of L.S.,

1894

Jawahir Lal Bhargava, B.A.,
 L.S., II.
 Mehta Bahadur Chand, M.A.,
 L.S., II.
 Prithwai Singh, B.A., L.S., II.
 Sita Ram Talwar, B.A., L.S.,
 II.
 Mohan Lal Seth, B.A., L.S., II.

1895

Kirpa Ram Dosage, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.

1896

Diwan Chand Obhrai, B.A.,
 L.S., I.
 Devi Dayal Khanna, B.A.,
 Late of L.S., I.
 Tek Chand, B.A., L.S., I.
 Udho Das Mehta, B.A., L.S., I.
 Govind Das, M.A., L.S., I.
 Mian Beli Ram, B.A., Late of
 L.S., I.
 Mool Chand, M.A., L.S., II.
 Moti Sagar, B.A., L.S., II.
 Mohan Lal Khosla, B.A., L.S.,
 II.
 Rup Chand Dhingra, B.A., Late
 of L.S., II.
 Baij Nath Agarwala, B.A., L.S.,
 II. [II].
 Karm Chand, B.A., L.S.,
 Hafizullah, B.A., Late of L.S.,
 II.
 Bhagat Ram Agarwala, B.A.,
 Late of L.S., II.

1896

Mehta Gyan Chand, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Durga Das, B.A., L.S., II.
 Kharek Singh Dhillon, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Hakim Rai, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Anup Chand, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Ganeshi Lal, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Pandit Kirpa Ram Devasar, B.A., L.S., II.
 Muhammad Ryas, B.A., L.S., II.
 Hait Ram, B.A., Late of L.S., II.

1897

Labhu Ram Agarwal, M.A., L.S., I.
 Bhawan Das Piplani, B.A., L.S., II.
 Ganga Ram, B.A., L.S., II.
 Saad-ud-din, B.A., L.S., II.
 Beli Ram Dhawan, M.A., L.S., II.
 Jagan Nath, B.A., L.S., II.
 Sukhaya Ram Dhawan, B.A., L.S., II.
 Kh. Kamal-ud-din, B.A., L.S., II.
 Anant Ram Oswal, B.A., L.S., II.
 Trilochan Singh, M.A., L.S., II.
 Ch. Nabi Bakhsh, B.A., L.S., II.
 Shiv Das Kapur, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Radha Kishan, B.A., L.S., II.
 Sant Singh, B.A., L.S., II.
 Bhagat Ram Dogra, B.A., L.S., II.

1897

Natha Singh, B.A., L.S., II.
 Gopal Chand Mathur, B.A., L.S., II.
 Maula Bakhsh, B.A., L.S., II.

1898

Har Gopal, M.A., L.S., I.
 Faqir Chand, M.A., L.S., II.
 Muhammad Ali, M.A., L.S., II.
 Niaz Qutb, M.A., L.S., I.
 Ibadullah, B.A., L.S., II.
 Kesho Ram, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Amar Das Suri, B.A., L.S., II.
 Kh. Zia-ud-din, B.A., L.S., II.
 Lakshman Das, M.A., L.S., II.
 Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Gujar Mal, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Balnukand, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Chaudhri Shahab-ud-din, B.A., L.S., II.
 Khilanda Ram, B.A., L.S., II.
 Chandar Bhan, M.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Moti Ram, B.A., L.S., II.
 Kishen Lal Bahel, B.A., L.S., II.

1899

Naram Singh Gurukhalsa, M.A., L.S., I.
 Jaswant Rai Taneja, M.A., L.S., I.
 Baldeo Prasad, B.A., Late of L.S., II.
 Ilahi Bakhsh, B.A., L.S., II.
 Barkat Ram Khosla, B.A., L.S., II.
 Dukh Bhanjan Lal, B.A., L.S., II.

L.S. denotes Law School, Lahore, and L.C., Law College, Lahore.
 Where the name of the district is given, it shows that the candidate was a Private Student of that District.

1899

Ram Chand Manchanda, B.A.,
Late of L.S., II.
Dina Nath, M.A., L.S., II.
Mansa Ram Bhargava, M.A.,
L.S., II. {II.
Mohammad Umar, B.A., L.S.,
Bhagirath Lal Bhatnagar, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Lachhmi Narain Ahluwalia,
M.A., L.S., II.
Hazura Singh, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Mohan Lal Kapur, B.A., Late
of L.S., II.
Prabh Dayal Bhabra, B.A.,
Late of L.S., II.
Parshotam Lal, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Gyan Chand Johr, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Dina Nath II., B.A., L.S., II.
Lachmi Narain Mehra, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Shashi Bhushan, B.A., L.S., II.
R. Jai Narain, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Moti Lal, M.A., L.S., II.
Shiv Ram Bhasin, B.A., L.S.,
II.

1900

Amar Nath, B.A., Late of L.S.,
II.
Niranjan Singh Mehta, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Manmatha Nath Mukerjee,
M.A., L.S., II.
M. C. Mukerji, B.A., L.S., II.
Mehta Girdhari Lal, B.A., Late
of L.S., II.
Muhammad Sana-ullah, B.A.,
Late of L.S., II.
Lakshman Singh, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Faqir Chand Vij, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Ram Lal Manocha, B.A., L.S.,
II.

1900

Daulat Ram Suchdeva, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Khushwaqt Rao, B.A., L.S., II.
Diwan Chand Ahuja, B.A.,
Late of L.S., II.
Kharaiti Ram, B.A., L.S., II.
Chuni Lal, B.A., Late of L.S.,
II.
Narsingh Das Anand, B.A.,
Late of L.S., II.
M. L. Rallia Ram, L.S., II.
Hari Chand Ichhponiani, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Barkat Ali Khan, M.A., L.S.,
II.
Bal Mukand Trikha, B.A., Late
of L.S., II.
Pandit Rajendra Prasad, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Beni Parshad, B.A., Late of
L.S., II.
Ganda Mal, B.A., L.S., II.
Badri Pershad, B.A., L.S., II.
Sheikh Maula Baksh, B.A.,
L.S., II.
Bans Gopal, B.A., Late of L.S.,
II.

1901

Brij Basti Lal, B.A., L.C., II.
Mohd. Taj-ud-din Qoraishy,
B.A., L.C., II.
Mathura Das, M.A., L.C., II.
Wazir Chand Wadhawan, B.A.,
L.C., I.
Khushi Ram, B.A., L.C., II.
Hari Chand, M.A., L.C., II.
Shiv Narain, B.A., L.C., II.
Sewa Ram Thapar, B.A., L.C.,
II.
Nanwan Mal, B.A., Late of
L.C., II.
Ram Narain Gupta, B.A., Late
of L.C., II.
Uttam Chand Nanda, B.A.,
Late of L.C., II.
Amar Nath, B.A., Late of L.C.,
II.

1901

- Pt. Ram Kanwar, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Pt. Jawala Pershad, M.A., L.C., II.
 Rampershad, B.A., L.C., II.
 Aziz Ullah, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Shaikh Mohammad, B.A., L.C., II.
 Tara Singh, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Asa Singh, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Boota Singh Dutt, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Nanak Chand Gujral, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Nawal Kishore, B.A., Late of L.C., II.

1902

- Sundar Singh Lamba, B.A., L.C., I.
 Sham Lal Kaistha, M.A., L.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Basal, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Hukam Singh, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Ishwar Das Marwaha, B.A., L.C., II.
 Dharm Chand, B.A., L.C., II.
 Sardha Ram Kapur, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Agarwal, B.A., L.C., II.
 Banke Rai, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Basant Singh, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Hafiz Abdul Aziz, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Sundar Lal, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Bawa Sarmukh Singh, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Gurditta Mal Obhrae, B.A., Late of L.C., II.

1902

- Pirzada Mohammad Hassan, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Ram Lal Bhatia, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Nau Nehal Kishan, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Rajendra Misra, B.A., Late of L.C., II.

1903

- Narain Das Dargan, B.A., L.C., II.
 Pandit Kishori Lal, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Bhatia, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Bhagwan Das, M.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Wazir Chand Chopra, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Moti Ram, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Naunit Ram, B.A., L.C., II.
 Jagminder Das, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Ram Rattan Khanna, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Vaishno Ditta, M.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Ata Muhammad, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Gobind Ram Saigal, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Shanker Lal, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Bishamber Nath, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Bhagwan Das Gadhiok, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Balwant Rai, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Chopra, B.A., L.C., II.
 Rama Nand, B.A., Late of L.C., II.
 Munnu Lal, B.A., Late of L.C., II.

1903

Sujan Singh, B.A., L.C., II.
 Chetan Anand, M.A., L.C., II.
 Hira Nand Khanna, B.A., Late
 of L.C., II.

1904

Chuni Lal, M.A., L.C., I.
 Sundar Singh Bhatia, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.
 Bishen Lal, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 Pt. Bindra Ban, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 *Gurdit Singh Bhalla, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.
 M. Obedulla, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 Sita Ram, B.A., L.C., II.
 Ghulam Muhammad, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.
 Harnam Singh, B.A., L.C., II.
 Ali Ahmad, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.

1905

Durga Prasad Nair, B.A., L.C.,
 II. [II].
 *Tek Chand, M.A., Late of L.C.,
 *Gola Ram, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 Ganda Singh, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 Bullo Mal, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 *Lakshmi Narain Verma, B.A.,
 L.C., II.
 Ghulam Rasul, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 Jai Kishan Das, B.A., L.C., II.
 *Jetha Nand, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 Hakim Singh, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 *Wazir Chand, B.A., L.C., II.
 Praduman Das, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.

1905

Malk Mohammad Hussain
 Kakazai, B.A., L.C., II.
 *Kashi Ram Khorana, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.

1906

Sheikh Niaz Muhammad, M.A.,
 L.C., I.
 Amar Narain, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 Gokal Chand, B.A., L.C., II.
 Dhanpat Rai Agarwal, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.
 Gulbahar Singh, M.A., L.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Bhandari, M.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.
 Mohan Lal, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 Bhagat Ram Chopra, M.A.,
 L.C., II.
 Kesho Das Patni, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 Sohan Lal Kochhar, B.A., Late
 of L.C., II.
 Radha Krishna Puri, M.A.,
 L.C., II.
 Thakar Das, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 II.
 Hari Krishna Dutta, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., II.
 Saraswati Ram, B.A., Late of
 L.C., II.
 Devi Dayal, B.A., L.C., II.

1907

*List of persons who have passed
 the LL.B. Examination but
 not yet taken their Degree.*

Fateh Chand Nirola, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Hassan-ud-Din, B.A., L.C., II.
 Harbans Lal, B.A., Lahore, II.
 Nasir Ali Sheikh, M.A., Lahore
 II.
 Madan Chand, B.A., L.C., II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1907

Sada Nand, B.A., Lahore, II.
 Amar Nath, B.A., Lahore, II.
 Diwan Chand Bazaz, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Aziz-ud-din, M.A., L.C., II.
 Ushnak Rai, B.A., Lahore,
 II.
 Sarbajit, B.A., L.C., II.
 Fazal Ilahi, B.A., Lahore, II.
 S. Niaz Ali, B.A., L.C., II.
 Ram Ditta Mal, B.A., Lahore,
 II.
 Bhagwan Sahai, B.A., L.C., II.
 Niranjan Prashad, M.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Durga Sahai Kapur, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Mehar Chand Bhalla, B.A.,
 L.C., II.

1907

Jagan Nath Ghulatia, B.A.,
 L.C., II.
 Daryabal Thakar, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Mela Ram, B.A., L.C., II.
 Kashi Ram Uppal, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Hira Lal, B.A., L.C., II.
 Shankar Das Sondhi, B.A.,
 L.C., II.
 Hardyal Singh B.A., Lahore,
 II.
 Hira Nand Kumar, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Kashi Nath, B.A., Lahore, II.
 Behari Lal Bhakhri, B.A.,
 Lahore, II.
 Devi Das Kapur, B.A., L.C.,
 II.

BACHELOR OF LAW (UNDER THE NEW RULES).

1908

Sardari Lal Wadhawan, B.A.,
 L.C., I.

1908

Chela Ram, B.A., L.C., II.
 Hari Ram, B.A., L.C., II.

*List of persons upon whom Diplomas have been conferred under
 Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

1882

Chhajju Ram, L.S.V.
 *Mohan Lal, B.A., Multan, E.
 Ramsukh Das, Ferozepore, E.
 Gurditta Mal, Shahpur, E.
 Mansa Ram, L.S., E.
 Muhammad Din, Jhelum, E.
 Rajan Lal, Rohtak, V.
 Ram Rattan, L.S., E.
 Diwan Daulat Rai, L.S., E.
 Muhammad Zahur-ud-din,
 L.S., E.
 Madan Gopal, D. G. Khan, E.
 Ganga Ram, Lahore, E.

1882

Mirza Qamr-ud-din, Lahore, E.
 Brij Lal, L.S., E.
 Prabhu Dayal, L.S., E.
 Dhanpat Rai, L.S., V.
 Ram Chand, L.S., E.
 Karm Chand, Amritsar, V.
 Duni Chand, Ludhiana, V.
 Sardari Lal, L.S., E.
 Chart Singh, L.S., E.
 Pt. Hirde Narayan, Lahore
 E.
 Narayan Das, Rohtak, E.
 Bhagwan Das, L.S., E.

* Passed with credit.

V. indicates Vernacular ; E. English students.

1882

Kahn Chand, L.S., E.
 Ram Kishan, L.S., E.
 Hari Chand, Lahore, V.

1883

Harbhagwan, L.S., E.
 Ram Das, Bhera, V.
 Gul Muhammad Khan, Jullundur, E.
 Mir Ahmad, L.S., V.
 Gajan Singh, L.S., V.

1884

Bansi Ram, L.S., V.
 Brij Lal Puri, L.S., E.
 Sangam Lal, Late of L.S., E.
 Ralia Ram Bali, Gurdaspur, V.
 Kashmiri Mal, Late of L.S., E.
 Chetan Anand, Late of L.S., E.
 Pestonji Dadabhai, Late of L.S., E.
 Devi Das, L.S., V.
 Atar Singh, L.S., V.
 Ram Nath, L.S., V.

1885

*H. B. Herbert, L.S., E.
 Lajpat Rai, Late of L.S., E.
 Fatih Chand, L.S., V.
 Alf Din, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Niranjana Das, L.S., E.
 Abdul Majid, L.S., V.
 Sukh Dayal, Late of L.S., E.
 Barkat Ram, L.S., V.
 Duni Chand, Late of L.S., V.
 Kripa Ram, Late of L.S., V.
 Ghulam Niaz Khan, Jullundur, V.
 Kundan Lal, L.S., E.
 Ram Dev, Late of L.S., E.
 Zahur Shah, Late of L.S., E.
 Mufti Ghulam Safdar, Late of L.S., V.
 Ganga Ram, Late of L.S., V.

1885

Saiyid Muhammad Shah, Late of L.S., V.
 E. N. Lewin, Late of L.S., V.
 Bishan Singh, L.S., V.
 Permeshwari Das, L.S., E.
 Sham Das, Late of L.S., E.
 Uttam Singh, L.S., V.
 Sardari Mal, Late of L.S., E.
 Amar Chand, L.S., E.
 Bishambhar Das, L.S., E.
 Ram Chand, Late of L.S., V.
 Bawa Sundar Singh Bedi, Late of L.S., E.

1886

Chura Mani, Late of L.S., E.
 1887 (February, 1888).
 *Lakhpatt Rai *alias* Lakhu Ram, Late of L.S., E.
 Harji Ram, Late of L.S., E.
 Chatar Bhuj, Late of L.S., E.
 Munshi Ram, Late of L.S., E.
 Madho Ram, Late of L.S., V.
 Parduman Singh, Late of L.S., E.
 Dwarka Das, M.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Beli Ram, Late of L.S., V.
 A. Brandon, Late of L.S., E.
 Mul Chand, Late of L.S., V.
 Miran Bakhsh, Late of L.S., V.

1888

*Karim Bakhsh, Lahore, V.
 Harnam Das Datta, Lahore, V.
 Chanda Singh (*blind*), Lahore, E.
 Ghulam Nabi, Amritsar, V.

1889

*Prabhu Dyal, B.A., L.S., E.
 Abdul Qadir, L.S., V.

1890

*Nasrullah Khan, B.O.L., Lahore, V.

* Passed with credit.

1890

Dhanpat Rai, B.A., L.S., E.
 Abdul Haq, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Gurmukh Singh, B.A., Lahore,
 E.
 Abid Ali, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Gulab Chand, B.A., L.S., E.
 Kanshi Ram, B.A., L.S., E.

1891

Ahmad Din, B.A., L.S., E.
 Bhivani Shankar, B.O.L., L.S.,
 V.
 Madho Ram, B.A., Ambala, E.
 Beni Prashad, B.A., L.S., E.

1892

*Mukand Lal, B.A., L.S., E.
 Moti Ram, B.O.L., Lahore, V.
 Fazl Din, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Gopal Das, B.A., Lahore, E.
 Lachhman Narain Bali, *alias*
 Luchhman Das Bali, B.O.L.,
 Lahore, V.
 Shib Charn Das, B.A., L.S., E.
 Puran Chand, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Basant Lal, B.A., Ferozepore,
 E.

1893

Bhana Ram, B.A., Ferozepore,
 E.
 Brij Lal, B.A., Lahore, E.
 Duni Chand, B.A., L.S., E.
 Moti Ram, B.A., L.S., E.
 Yaqub Khan, B.A., L.S., E.

1894

Radha Ram, B.O.L., Late of
 L.S., V.
 Abdul Haq, M.O.L., L.S., V.

1895

Amin Chand, B.A., Late of
 L.S., E.

1895

Beli Ram Dhawan, B.A., L.S.,
 E.
 Shukhran Das, B.O.L., L.S., V.

1896

*Mathra Das Kapur, B.A.,
 Late of L.S., E.
 Arjan Singh, B.O.L., Late of
 L.S., V.
 Charan Das, Late of L.S., V.
 Manphul Singh, B.A., Late of
 L.S., E.
 Gobind Lal Batra, B.A., L.S.,
 E.
 Apt Singh, B.A., L.S., E.
 Ram Bhaj Datt, B.A., L.S., E.
 Shub Charan Das, B.A., L.S., E.
 Sarmukh Singh Dhillon, B.A.,
 L.S., E.
 Rup Chand Jerath, B.A., L.S.,
 E.
 Sukhaya Ram Dhawan, B.A.,
 L.S., E.
 Badri Das, B.A., L.S., E.
 Har Charn Das, B.A., L.S., E.

1897

Bachan Singh Greville, B.A.,
 L.S., E.
 Muhammad Bakhsh, B.O.L.,
 L.S., V.
 Imam-ud din Ahmad, Muzaf-
 fargarh, V.
 Ch. Md. Amir-ud-din, M.O.L.,
 L.S., V.
 Nand Lal Puri, B.A., L.S.,
 E.
 Sham Das Kohli, B.A., L.S., E.
 Sh. Ghulam Yasin, L.S., V.
 Faqir Chand Paul, B.A., L.S.,
 E.

1898

*Shamair Chand, B.A., Late of
 L.S., E. [L.S., E.
 Jetha Mal, B.A., Late of

1898

Megh Raj Khosla, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Kundan Lal, B.A., L.S., E.
 Shiva Dass Budhiraja, M.A., L.S., E.
 Beant Singh, B.A., L.S., E.
 Jaimini Das, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Dwaraka Prasad Gupta, B.A., L.S., E.
 Ganga Ram Suri, B.A., L.S., E.
 Ghulam Shah, L.S., V.
 Sant Lal Agarwal, B.A., L.S., E.
 Bhagu Ram Kapur, B.A., L.S., E.
 Nathu Ram, B.A., L.S., E.
 Abdul Ghani, B.A., L.S., E.
 Dhuni Chand Dhanda, B.A., L.S., E.
 Sant Singh, D.G. Khan, V.
 Amin Chand, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Tirath Ram, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Saiyid Imdad Ali, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Guru Das Ram, B.A., L.S., E.
 Shiv Ram Das, B.A., L.S., E.
 Ayodhia Prasad, B.A., L.S., E.
 Mirza Ijaz Husain, B.A., L.S., E.
 *Sarab Dayal Khanna, B.A., L.S., E.

1899

*Iswar Das, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Jai Singh Sethi, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Mula Mal, L.S., E.
 Pt. Brahmanand, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Ram Saran Das, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Chaman Lal, Late of L.S., E.

1899

Piyare Lal, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Sohan Lal, D.G. Khan, E.
 Kulwant Sain, B.A., L.S., E.
 Tej Singh, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Chimanlal Khurana, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Shiv Narain Kapur, B.A., L.S., E.
 Shadi Ram, M.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Girdhari Lal, B.A., L.S., E.
 Ghulam Bhik Saiyid, L.S., E.
 Mul Raj Nayar, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Gurdas Singh Bhasin, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Bawa Kahan Singh, L.S., E.
 Muhammad Ashraf, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Dhani Ram, B.A., L.S., E.
 Muhammad Ayub, M.O.L., Late of L.S., V.
 Mul Raj Bhatia, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Karm Chand Kalra, B.A., L.S., E.
 Agarwala Madan Gopal, K., M.A., L.S., E.
 Rup Chand, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Mansa Ram, B.A., L.S., E.
 Bhagat Ram Soni, B.A., L.S., E.
 Dhanattar Singh, Late of L.S., E.
 Mool Chand Kapur, B.A., L.S., E.
 Syed Mahmud Shah, L.S., V.
 Bhai Gayan Chand, B.A., Late of L.S., E.

1900

Chaudhri Mohammad Amin, B.A., Late of L.S., E.

1900

Bhawan Ram, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Dwarka Nath, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Jai Lal, L.S., E.
 Sheikh Gulab Din, Lahore, V.
 Wazir Singh, Delhi, E.
 Kamal-ud-din, B.A., L.S., E.
 Jagan Nath Kela, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Labhu Ram Agarwal, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Lachman Das Nandrajog, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Jamna Das Jamini, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Krishna Lal, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Laddha Ram, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Daulat Ram Sharma, B.A., L.S., E.
 Mutsaddi Lal, L.S., E.
 Hemraj Wadhwa, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Shv Naram Murgai, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Duni Chand Nagpal, Lahore, E.
 Deva Singh, B.O.L., L.S., V.
 Shiva Dew Saran, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 San Das Bhagat, Lahore, E.
 Ram Lal Mago, B.A., L.S., E.
 Ram Lal Dandona, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Taj-ud-din Ahmad, B.A., Late of L.S., V.
 Mela Ram Kapure, B.A., L.S., E.
 Fateh Chand Talwar, B.A., Late of L.S., E.
 Indar Sain, L.S., E.
 Nihal Chand Anand, B.A., L.S., E.
 Kidar Nath Kapur, B.A., L.S., E.

1900

Kundan Lal Sharma, B.A., Late of L.S., E.

1901

Bhagat Ram Opal, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Hoshank Rai Kapoor, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Ghulam Mohyid Din, B.A., L.C., E.
 Kishan Chand, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Darya Bal, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Naram Singh, L.C., E.
 Mirza Nasir Ali, B.A., L.C., E.
 Muhammad Shafi, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Haumant Das, B.A., L.C., E.
 Kirpa Ram Bhatia, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Gopal Das, Late of L.C., E.
 Nanak Chand, Lahore, E.
 Raghu Nath Sahai, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Sita Ram Mann, B.A., L.C., E.
 Ishar Das, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Uma Dutt Sharma, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Tilak Ram, B.A., Lahore, E.
 Imam ud-din, B.O.L., L.C., V.
 Meer Mohd. Khan, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mehar Chand, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Haweli Ram Madhok, L.C., E.
 Rahim Bakhsh, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Parmanand, B.A., Late L.C., E.
 Abdul Wahid, B.A., L.C., E.
 Bhawani Prasad, B.A., Late of L.C., E.
 Ganda Mal, Lahore, E.

1901

Mian Narain Singh, L.C., E.
 B. Nazar Mohammad, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., E.
 Bawa Charn Singh, B.A., L.C.,
 E.
 Sohan Lall, B.A., Late of
 L.C., E.
 Bhagat Singh, B.A., L.C., E.
 Amir Chand Batra, B.A., Late
 of L.C., E.
 Narain Das Dhamijah, L.C., E.
 Thakur Das Tandan, L.C., E.
 Bijai Singh, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mohan Singh, B.A., Lahore, E.
 Jawala Pershad, L.C., E.
 Sahib Ditta Mal Bhatia, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., E.

1902

Ram Aara Mall Sehgal, L.C., E.
 Rup Chand, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mohammad Bakhsh, B.A., Late
 of L.C., E.
 Devi Ditta Mal Nijhawan, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., E.
 Manohar Lall, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mohan Lal Bhatia, B.A., L.C.,
 E.
 Moti Ram, L.C., E.
 Mufti Ghulam Akbar, Late of
 L.C., V.
 Ganga Ram Kapur, B.A., Late
 of L.C., V.
 Kishori Lal Gupta, L.C., E.
 Ichhar Chand, Late of L.C., E.
 Manak Chand, B.A., Late of
 L.C., E.
 Daulat Ram, B.A., L.C., E.
 Nathu Ram, Late of L.C., V.
 Bheri Ram Kapur, B.A., Late
 of L.C., E.
 Kalyan Rai, Lahore, E.
 Shaikh Ata Ullah, L.C., V.
 Amar Singh Bharadwaja,
 B.A., Lahore, E.

1902

Ganda Singh, L.C., E.
 Karam Chand Agarwal, B.A.
 L.C., E.
 Balmokand Bhatia, L.C., E.
 Tara Chand Kapur, B.A., Late
 of L.C., E.

1903

Sri Krishna Deva Bhargava,
 B.A., L.C., E.
 Lok Nath Dua, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mohan Lal Sud, B.A., L.C., E.
 Ganga Bishen, B.A., Late of
 L.C., E.
 Karim Bakhsh Arshad, B.A.,
 L.C., E.
 Prabh Dyal, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 E.
 Wazir Chand Sahgal, B.A.,
 L.C., E.
 Mehta Ratan Chand, L.C., E.
 Jauhri Mal, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 E.

1904

Ralla Ram Tanan, B.A., L.C.,
 E.
 Dina Nath, B.A., L.C., E.
 Daulat Ram Agarwal, B.A.,
 L.C., E.
 Md. Qalandar Ali Khan, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., E.
 Shah Mohamed, B.A., L.C., E.
 Arjan Das, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 E.
 Debi Sahai, B.A., Late of L.C.,
 E.
 Kesar Singh, L.C., E.
 Mohd. Karam Ilahi, L.C., E.
 Jai Ram Das Chopra, Late of
 L.C., E.
 Hakim Singh, B.A., L.C., E.

1905

*Bhagat Ram Annand, B.A.,
 L.C., E.

* Passed with credit.

1905.

*Gurditta Ram, B.A., L.C., E.
 Anup Chand, B.A., L.C., E.
 Hardayal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Sham Lal, L.C., E.
 Mokand Lal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Gowardhan Das, L.C., E.
 Pars Ram, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mohammad Husain, L.C., E.
 Lekh Raj, B.A., L.C., E.
 Muhammad Musannif-ud-din,
 L.C., V.
 Kharaiti Ram Khosla, B.A.,
 L.C., E.
 Jai Gopal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Roshan Lal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Pir Muhammad, B.O.L., L.C.,
 V.
 Bhagwan Das, B.A., L.C., E.
 Gurdas Ram, B.A., L.C., E.
 Pir Muhammad Nek Alam,
 L.C., V.
 Sohan Lal Kapur, B.A., L.C.,
 E.
 Mohd. Miraj Din, L.C., E.
 Lakshbir alias Radha Kishan,
 L.C., V.
 Ganeshi Lal Agarwal, L.C., E.
 Ram Krishna, L.C., E.

1906

*Bulaqi Ram Chawla, B.A.,
 L.C., E.
 Ghulam Jilani, B.O.L., Late of
 L.C., V.
 Charagh Din, L.C., E.
 Lal Chand Dewan, B.A., L.C., E.
 Hakim Karam Hahi, L.C., V.
 Ahmad Bakhsh, B.O.L., L.C.,
 V.
 Labhu Ram, L.C., V.
 Beshambar Nath, B.A., L.C., E.
 Mirza Asghar Beg, B.A., Late
 of L.C., E.
 Jaswant Rai Datta, B.A., Late
 of L.C., E.

1906

Syiad Khadim Ali Shah, B.A.,
 Late of L.C., E.
 Sa'ad-ud-din Haidar, L.C., V.
 Rahmat Ullah, L.C., V.
 Kirpa Ram Sud, B.A., Late of
 L.C., E.
 Mufti Muhammad Din, Lahore,
 V.
 Hukumat Rai, B.A., L.C., E.
 Kripa Ram Varma, L.C., E.
 Ganda Mal, L.C., E.
 Ata Muhammad, L.C., V.
 Harbhagwan Das, B.A., L.C., E.
 Lachhman Das, B.A., L.C., E.
 Makhan Lal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Sayyid Muhammad Amin An-
 drabi, L.C., V.
 Ram Dyal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Baij Nath, B.A., L.C., E.

1907.

*Abdul Aziz Minhas, L.C., E.
 *Parman Singh, L.C., E.
 *Bakhshi Harbans Lal Chhi-
 bar, L.C., E.
 Bhagwan Singh, L.C., E.
 Mukand Lal, L.C., E.
 Ganda Mal, L.C., E.
 Bhagat Ram Kohli, L.C., E.
 Jodh Singh, L.C., E.
 Mangal Sain, B.A., L.C., E.
 Girdhari Lal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Lok Nath, L.C., E.
 C. L. Kochhar, L.C., E.
 Chaudhri Charanjit, L.C., E.
 Karim Bakhsh, L.C., E.
 Chaudhri Mohammad Asghar,
 L.C., E.
 Din Dayal Sharma, L.C., E.
 Balak Ram Anand, B.A.,
 Lahore, E.
 Ram Lal Sahgal, L.C., E.
 Ram Labhaya Mall, L.C., E.
 Ramlal, L.C., E.
 Gopal Chand, B.A., Lahore, E.

* Passed with credit.

1907

Amar Nath Aggarwal, L.C., E.
 Amir Chand, L.C., E.
 Badri Prasad Chopra, B.A.,
 L.C., E.
 Sundar Das Chopra, L.C., E.
 Anant Ram, L.C., E.
 Lal Singh, I, L.C., E.
 Nanak Chand, L.C., E.
 Muhammad Abdul Karim,
 L.C., V.
 Nathu Ram Aggarwal, L.C., V.
 Ram Piara, Sawhni, L.C., E.
 Amar Singh, L.C., E.
 Gian Chand, L.C., E.
 Bhola Nath Talwar, L.C., E.
 Ghulam Mohy-ud-din Khan,
 L.C., E.
 Fateh Din, Lahore, V.
 Ram Chandra Agarwal,
 L.C., E.
 Amar Nath Soni, L.C., E.
 Attar Singh, L.C., E.
 Bodh Raj Vohra, L.C., E.
 Salamat Rai, L.C., E.
 Ahmad-ud-Din, L.C., V.
 Bakhshi Parma Nand, L.C., E.
 Ram Das Seth, L.C., E.
 Ali Muhammad Khan, B.O.L.,
 L.C., V.
 Manohar Lal Sadana, L.C., E.
 Labhu Ram Batalvi, L.C., E.
 Nand Lal, L.C., E.
 Barkat Ram Kohly, B.A.,
 Lahore, E.
 Sh. Ghulam Mohanunad,
 L.C., E.
 Shaikh Abdul Hamid, L.C., V.
 Nau Nihal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Ch. Tharoo Ram Khurana,
 L.C., E.
 Jagat Singh, L.C., E.
 Mul Singh, L.C., E.
 Imam-ud-din, L.C., V.

1907

Partap Singh, L.C., E.
 Fazl Karim, Lahore, E.
 Sant Singh, L.C., E.
 Durga Pershad, L.C., E.
 Kahan Singh Dhowan, L.C., E.
 Mehr Chand, L.C., E.
 Labhu Ram Talwani, L.C.,
 E.
 Narain Das Batra, L.C., E.
 Mool Chand Chopra, L.C., E.
 Sundar Singh Sachar, L.C., E.
 Radha Rawan Bhargava, B.A.,
 Lahore, E.
 Prabhu Dayal, L.C., E.
 Sodhi Charan Das, L.C., E.
 Shaikh Fateh Husain, L.C., V.
 Tirath Ram Bagai, L.C., E.
 Daya Ram, L.C., E.
 Hukam Chand, L.C., E.
 Hasam-ud-Din, Lahore, V.
 Hafiz Abdul Latif, L.C., V.
 Ch. Ishwar Singh Chohan,
 L.C., V.
 Mathra Das Peshawari, L.C.,
 E.
 Sant Ram Ratra, B.A.,
 Lahore, E.
 Wasu Ram, L.C., E.
 Banwari Lal, L.C., E.
 Sarab Dayal Kapur, L.C., E.
 Malik Jinda Ram, L.C., E.
 Punnu Lall Bhatia, B.A.,
 Lahore, E.
 Labhu Ram Jagota, L.C., E.
 Darshan Dyal, B.A., L.C., E.
 Malik Aya Ram Kapur,
 L.C., E.
 Ram Saran Dass, L.C., E.
 Diwan Chand, B.A., Lahore,
 E.
 Hari Singh Popli, L.C., E.
 Pandit Bikramajit, L.C., E.
 Kishan Gopal, Lahore, V.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under
Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

BACHELORS IN MEDICINE.

1891	1901
Girdhari Lal, II.	Ebenezer Millicans, II.
E. H. Thomas, II.	R. K. Banerji, II.
Daljang Sing Khanka, II.	Murari Lal, II.
	Barkat Ali, II.
1892—Nil.	Chandra Shekhar, II.
1893	A. B. Basu, II.
Abdul Hakim Khan, II.	Ishwari Prasad Sharman, II.
	1902-1903—Nil.
1894	1904
Gobinda Chandra Banerji, II.	Nand Kishore, II.
1895	N. K. Dhar, II.
Muhammad Azeem, II.	1905
1896	Ram Sarup Srivastava, II.
U. N. Banerji, II.	*Manik Chand Rao, II.
1897	*Rajaram Jagannath Khot, II.
Baij Nath, II.	1906
1898	Bhupal Singh, II.
Jai Chandra Jami, B.A., II.	1907
Amrik Singh, II.	N. B. Khare, B.A., II.
Baij Nath Vyas, II.	S. K. Chaudhuri, II.
1899	1908
Mela Ram, B.A., II.	<i>List of persons who have passed the M.B. Examination but not yet taken their Degree.</i>
Nepal Chandra Moitra, II.	
1900	
S. C. Chackravarti, II.	Satyapal, B.A., II.

* Not been admitted to the Degree.

1882	1887
Guranditta Mal	Mahima Chandra Mukerjee, II.
Sayama Kishore	Pandit Gauri Shankar Sharma,
Tarak Nath Ghose	II.
Lachhman Das	Abnashi Ram, II.
1883	Charles Martin, II.
Hori Lal	Harnam Das Madar, II.
Shankar Lal	Prasunno Kumar Banerji, II.
Chandra Kant	Pandit Mohan Lal, II.
Ram Charn	Ganpat Kai, II.
1884	Lalta Prasad, II. [II.
Baldeo Singh	Shaikh Ghulam Mahammad,
Dalip Singh	Rajendra Nath Chowdhry, II.
Lallu Ram Bajpae	Ajudhia Pati, II.
Sripati Sahai	Ram Narain, II.
1885	1888
Hari Chand	Ranjit Singh, II.
Pandit Salig Ram	John D. Rebeiro, II.
Bawa Jiwan Singh	Riyaz-ud-din Ahmad, II.
Gobind Narain Das	Mehta Devi Dyal, II.
Kripa Shankar	Maya Das, II.
Jogindra Nath Biswas	Inayat-ullah, II.
S. Karar Haidar	Manmatha Nath Banerji, II.
Kidar Nath Bhandari	Amjad Ali, II.
Hardial Singh	1889
Ghulam Mustafa	Wazir Singh Sarin, II.
Harbhagwan Das	Har Prasada, II.
1886	A. Salt, II.
Muhammed Abdul Rahim	Bal Kishan Kaul, II.
Sodhi Karm Singh	Arthur Williams, II.
Hari Gopal Chatterji	Purna Chandra Mukerji, II.
Ram Narayan	Sh. Elahi Bakhsh, II.
Har Narayan	Harriet Connor, II.
Pandit Shiv Raj Misra	Bal Gopal Singh, II.
Hem Chandra Ghose	Ganga Bishan, II.
1887	1890
Bhola Nath, II.	Amelia Connor, II.
Pandit Hari Dat Patna. II.	S. Muhammad Husain, II.
	B. C. Ghosh, II.
	Udai Bhan, II

1891

Ramji Lal Jat, II.
Vaidaya Nath, II.

1892

Pandit Balmukand, II.
Ganda Mal, II.
Feroz Din Mahroof, II.
Diwan Ali, II.
Lakhmi Narain Chaudhri, II.
Mrigendra Lal Mittra, II.
Behari Lal, II.
Hem Chandra Bhattacharya,
II.

1893

R. Durga Das Saigal, II.
Narayan Singh, II.
Umrao Raja Lal, II.
Sri Ram, II.
Lachhman Das, II.
Parshotam Das, II.
Dalip Singh Teja, II.
Khalifa Rashid-ud-din, II.
Shankar Das, II.
Bhagwan Das, II.
Ghulam Mustafa, II.
Dalip Singh, II.
Devindra Singh Otto, II.
Ram Lal, II.

1894

Bal Mukand Marya, II.
Allah Jawaya, II.
P. N. Bonarji, II.
E. Phillips, II.
Sarayu Kumar Mukerji, II.
Nazir Hussain, II.

1895

Chandra Mohan De, II.
Bepin Behari Banerjee, II.
Hira Lal, II.
Ghulam Ali, II.
Pandit Mul Raj, II.
I. T. Mittra, II.
Mohini Mohan Chatterjee, II.
Deoki Nand, II.
Rama Nath Deb, II.

1895

Pandit Bhola Nath, II.
Farzand Ali, II.
Agnes Benjamin, II.
Shashi Bhushan Banerjee, II.
Rashid Hasan, II.
Abdul Rahman, II.
Gauri Lal, II.
Bishamber Sahai, II.
Chanan Singh, II.
Kirpa Singh, II.
Mathra Das, II.
Thakar Das, II.
Mathra Singh, II.
Bauwari Lal, II.

1896

Pandit Udho Ram, II.
Raghubir Sahai, II.
Behari Lal Kalra, II.
Grace E. Marston, II.
Maria Drummond, II.
Jogindra Prasad Syanal, II.
Diwan Chand Soni, II.
Barada Prasad Datt, II.
Dial Das Saigal, II.

1897

Nand Lal Udawat, II.
Unar Bakhsh, II.
Mona M. Sircar, II.
Zila E. Da Costa, II.
Hari Ram Varma, II.
Mirza Yaqub Beg, II.
Sri Ram, II.
S. M. Abdul Rahman, II.
Moti Ram, II.

1898

Gurdial Singh, II.
Balbhadra Singh, II.
Gopal Das Marwaha, II.
Ram Chand, II.
Surendra Nath Banerjee, II.
M. Asghar Ali, II.
Vinayak Sadashib Tengshi, II.
Kansuji Lal, II.
Har Prasad, II.

1898

Kidar Nath, II.
Shankar Das Khanna, II.
Chaman Lal, II.
Duni Chand, II.

1899

Shambhu Nath Misra, II.
M. Hidayat Ullah, II.
Ramji Dass, II.
Dewan Singh Dugal, II.
Bássdeo Sahai, II.
Benode Behari Bose, II.
Sayad Muhammad Hussain, II.
Kirpa Ram Kora, II.
Beshárat Ahmad, II.
Jai Gopal Sethi, II.
Onkar Singh Powar, II.
Mohammad Din, II.
Mohamed Sharif, II.
Ganpat Rái, II.
Gopal Dás Varma, II.
Bhairon Dyál, II.
Uttam Chand, II.
Ganda Singh Sodhi, II.
Mathra Dás Katra, II.

1900

Harnám Singh, II.
Raghuber Dayál Saigal, II.
Pratáp Chandra Ray, II.
B. K. Mukerji, II.
Harnám Dutta, II.
Mul Chand Tandan, II.
Jugal Kishore, II.
Syed Hassan, II.
Mirza Umráo Beg, II.
Monmotha Nath Mukerjee, II.
Káshi Náth, II.
Raghunáth Sáhái Shánkara, II.
Dais Ráj Ranjit Singh, II.
Firoze-ud-din, II.
Kházan Singh, II.
Gulzári Lal Chaturvedi, II.
Girija Shankar Shukla, II.
Roop Narayán Haksar, II.
M. Abdul Aziz, II.
Jai Dayal Singh, II.

1900

Ram Nath Ohdedár, II.
K. Bonnar, II.
S. C. Mitter, II.
Jagat Nárain Bhatnágár, II.
Shiv Dáss, II.

1901

Nur Mohamed, II.
Niranjan Nath Rena Gurta,
II.
Kishori Lal, II.
A. C. Ghosh, II.
Shyam Behari Lal, II.
Saroop Narain, II.
Jamna Das, II.
Ilahi Bakhsh, II.
Brij Behari Lal Mathur, II.
Gokul Prasad Tiwari, II.
Surendranath Majumdar, II.
Kharg Bahadur Singh Karkí,
II.
Charu Chander Mitter, II.
Sodhi Budhu Ram, II.
Girish Chandra Chatterjee, II.
Abdul Wahab, II.

1902

Kali Charan Dube, II.
Bhagwan Das, II.
Dhanpat Rai, II.
Sagar Prasad Neogi, II.
P. B. Mukerjee, II.
Kashee Nath, II.
Meraj-ud-din, II.
P. N. Banerji, II.

1903

Pearay Lal Gupta, II.
Trimbak Balvant Bhanagay,
II.
Maharaj Krishan Kapur, II.
Khush Hal Khan, II.
Abdul Ghani, II.
Basanta Kumar Mitra, II.
Raja Ram Gobhila, II.
Kishan Singh II.
Bala Datt Pande, II.

1903

Lakshman Persada Varma, II.
 Salig Ram, II.
 A. Alfred, II.
 K. S. Basu, II.
 Ganga Narayan, II.
 N. Williams, II.
 Harak Chand Dhariwal, II.
 S. M. Isaac, II.
 Ganga Ram Jaitli, II.
 Aprakas Chandra Sen, II.
 Abdul Qadir, II.

1904

Sham Manoharlal, II.
 S. Chandulal, II.
 Abinas Chandra Gupta, II.
 Karm Chand Talwar, II.
 Jagan Nath, II.
 Sheo Baran Singh, II.
 Ram Chandra, II.
 Triyugi Narayan Dikshit, II.
 S. P. Shroff, II.
 Mahfiz Ullah, II.
 Hera Lal, II.
 Mukund Lal, II.
 Norendra Nath Chatterjee, II.
 Kshitindra Nath Ghosh, II.
 Satish Chandra Roy, II.
 Lakshmi Narayan, II.
 Rajindra Chandra Datta, II.
 Dina Nath, II.
 Shams-ud-din Sadiq, II.
 Ganga Bishen, II.

1905

Muhammad Ismail, II.
 Amba Prasad Saxena, II.
 Sidh Gopal Gurha, II.
 Diwan Chand Chowla, II.
 Guran Ditta Kapoor, II.
 Ram Lal Talwar, II.
 Hira Singh, II.
 Vinayak Mahadeo Phatak, II.
 Ram Govind Prasad, II.
 J. G. Mukerji, II.
 Badri Datt Pande, II.

1905

Shiv Saran Das Varma, II.
 Sukh Dyal, II.

1906

Raj Kishore Kacker, II.
 Nihal Chand Sikri, II.
 Paras Ram, II.
 Ram Dayal, II.
 Bawa Mul Raj Bedi, II.
 Madan Lal Puri, II.
 A. K. Mukerjee, II.
 Nand Lal, II.
 Karta Ram Thapar, II.
 Hari Shanker, II.
 Kewal Kishen Mehta, II.
 Pitamber Pant, II.
 Devi Ditta Mall, II.
 Munir-ud-din, II.
 P. G. Gunpulay, II.
 Ganga Parsad Rawat, II.
 S. Sen, II.
 Manmathanath Mukhopadhyay, II.

1907

Sohan Singh, II.
 G. R. Goverdhan, II.
 Mohammad Nam, II.
 S. D. Chetram, II.
 Pyare Lal Tandan, II.
 Manohar Lal, II.
 Bawa Harnam Singh Bhatia, II.
 P. G. Nakhre, II.
 H. P. Bajpai, II.
 H. D. Mitra, II.
 Jawhar Lal Maniktala, II.

1908

Ram Narayan Sharma, II.
 Thakur, K. S., II.
 Hari Chand, II.
 Pramatha Nath Mukerjee, II.
 Madho Saran Nigam, II.
 Lalta Prasad, II.
 Prahlad Narsin Mathur, II.
 Ramnath, II.

1908	1908
Jasoda Nand Srivastav, II.	Prashadi Lal Jha, II.
Savadar Singh, II.	Suraj Narayan, II.
Balkrishna Verma, II.	Balwant Rai, II.
Delphine Gertrude D'Abreu, II.	B. N. Mukerji, II.
Ram Narain Sindhi, II.	Diwan Chand, II.
Hari Charan Banerjee, II.	Lal Chand Kapur, II.
	Ram Charn Lal, II.

List of Scholarship Holders, 1908.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITY AND PRINCE
ALBERT VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS
AWARDED TO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES
AT THE MATRICULATION, INTERME-
DIATE AND BACHELOR EXAMINA-
TIONS IN ARTS, ORIENTAL
AND SCIENCE FACULTIES,
HELD IN 1908.

ORIENTAL FACULTY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following under-graduate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem :—

Second Division.

Khair Din Oriental College, Lahore.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following under-graduate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 14 per mensem :—

First Division.

Jan Muhammad Oriental College, Lahore.

B.O.L. EXAMINATION.

The following graduate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem :—

Second Division.

Qasim Ali Oriental College, Lahore.

ARTS FACULTY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following 22 under-graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Jai Kishan Sharma	..	Doaba High School, Jullundur City.
Sewa Ram	..	Dyal Singh High School, Lahore.
Attar Chand	..	Government High School, Multan City.
Parma Nand Jain	.	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Daulat Ram	..	D.A.-V. High School, Lahore.
Ram Lal Br.	.	Government High School, Jhang.
Sumer Chand	.	Mission High School, Ambala City.
Tey Ram	..	Govt. High School, Hissar.
Duni Chand	..	Harbhagwan Memorial High School, Ferozpur City.
Abdul Ruzzaq	.	Mission High School, Ambala City.
Beant Singh	..	Khalsa Collegiate High School, Amritsar.
John Price	..	Mission High School, Ambala City.
Bal Mukand Kalra	..	D.A.-V. High School, Lahore.
Som Nath	..	Govt. O'Brien High School, Mianwali.
Nathu Ram	..	Government High School, Ludhiana.
Pandit Tulsi Dass	..	Dalwal Mission High School.
Avtar Singh	..	Khalsa Collegiate High School, Amritsar.
Raja Ram	..	Harbhagwan Memorial High School, Ferozpur City.
Benarsi Das	..	Mission High School, Ambala City.
Ishar Singh	..	A. M. High School, Sialkot City.
Nana Rama	..	Church Mission High School, Bannu.
Ajudhia Nath	..	A. S. High School, Jullundur City.

The following two under-graduates have been awarded a Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Tirath Ram	..	..	D.A.-V. High School, Lahore.
Wir Chand	..	..	Govt. High School, Ludhiana.

The following under-graduate has been awarded a Nabha-Jhind Scholarship of Rs. 14 per mensem :—

Wazir Singh	Govt. High School, Hissar.
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The following under-graduate has been awarded Gubbin's Scholarship of Rs. 19 per mensem :—

Chhaju Ram Gupta	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following seven under-graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Bakhshi Singh Siddhu	..	..	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
Minhajud-din	..	..	Govt. College, Lahore.
Muhammad Husain Qazi	..	..	Ditto.
Gopal Das	..	..	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
Milkhi Ram	..	..	Forman Christian College, Lahore.
Sant Lal	..	..	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
Girdhari Lal, I	..	..	Ditto.

The following two under-graduates have been awarded a Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Thakur Das Vaid	..	..	Forman Christian College, Lahore.
Gobind Ram Khanma	..	..	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

The following under-graduate has been awarded Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem :—

First Division.

Ganpat Ray Sharma	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

The following graduate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem :—

First Division.

Vidya Sagar Government College, Lahore.

The following 8 graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Munshi Ram St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Second Division.

Mukhi Ram Chopra	..	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
Abdul Rashid	..	Forman Christian College, Lahore.
Abdul Karim	..	Ditto
Sant Ram	..	Ditto
Daya Ram	..	Private Student, Jhelum Dist.
Narinder Singh	..	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
Muhammad Sana Ullah	..	Forman Christian College, Lahore.

The following two graduates have been awarded a Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Lal Chand Mallarihansa .. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

Second Division.

Har Narain Forman Christian College, Lahore.

The following graduate has been awarded an Aitchison-Ram Rattan Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem :—

First Division.

Ram Rakha D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

The following graduate has been awarded Fuller Exhibition of Rs. 30-10 0 per mensem :—

First Division.

Seva Ram Suri Forman Christian College, Lahore.

SCIENCE FACULTY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following two under-graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem, each :—

First Division.

Siri Kishan	..	..	Government High School, Amritsar.
Nanak Chand Mohan	..	..	Ditto

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following under-graduate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem :—

First Division.

Anakh Singh	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
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B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

The following graduate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem :—

First Division.

Bakhshi Mehr Chand	Government College, Lahore.
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LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE EARNED
DISTINCTION BY GAINING MEDALS,
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.
1907.

I.—MEDALLISTS—

1. Alwar Gold Medal .. Devi Dayal Joshi, Government College, Lahore, for obtaining most marks in English and Sanskrit taken together in the B.A. Examination.
2. McLeod Gold Medal and Purse .. Devi Dayal Joshi, Government College, Lahore, for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination.

3. Arnold Gold Medal .. Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in the M.A. Examination.
4. MacLagan Gold Medal .. Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., Government College, Lahore, for standing first in Science in the M.A. Examination.
5. F. S. Janal-ud-din's Medal. Mohammad Yusuf, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the B.A., Examination.
6. Patiala-Sime Gold Medal Ishwar Das, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in English in the B.A. Examination.
7. Khalifa Muhammad Hassan Jubilee Medal. Rahmat Ullah, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the B.O.L. Examination provided he has a practical knowledge of English.
8. Khalifa Muhammad Hassan-Aitchison Medal. Mohammad Yusuf, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the B.A. Examination.
9. Arnold Silver Medal .. Bawa Nanak Singh, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in the B.A. Examination.
10. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nanak Bakhsh Medal. Labh Singh, B.A., Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Philosophy in the M.A. Examination.
11. Inayat Ali-Watson Silver Medal. Bawa Nanak Singh, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Political Economy in the B.A. Examination.
12. Jaishi Ram Gold Medal .. Bulaqi Ram Chawla, B.A., Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the Licentiate-in-Law Examination.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13. Jaishi Ram Silver Medal | Mangal Sain, B.A., Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the First Certificate-in-Law-Examination |
| 14. Shrimati Dhan Devi and Shrimati Jai Kaur Medal. | Tara Chand Roy, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for standing first in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination. |
| 15. R. B. Lala Sagar Chand Medal. | Jeshta Ram, St. Stephen's College, Delhi, for obtaining highest total number of marks in both the courses of Mathematics in the B.A. Examination. |
| 16. Sahibzada Muhammad Obaid Ullah Khan's Medal. | Marghub Ahmad, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the Maulvi Fazil Examination. |
| 17. Anjuman-i-Panjab-Arnold Islamia Silver Medal | Ajudhia Dass, for standing first in Persian in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Government College, Lahore. |
| 18. Sir Harnam Singh-Rivaz Medal. | Ishwar Dass, for standing first in English in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Forman Christian College, Lahore |
| 19. Hon'ble Sir Ranbir Singh Gold Medal. | Sheikh Niaz Muhammad, M.A., Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the LL.B Examination. |
| 20. Dr. Rahim Khan Gold Medal. | N. B. Khare, B.A., Medical College, Lahore, for standing first in the M. B Examination. |
| 21. Dr. Bishan Das Medal .. | S. K. Chaudhuri, B.A., Medical College, Lahore, for standing second in the M.B. Examination. |
| 22. Rivaz-Mela Ram Medal .. | Mauchar Lal, B.A., Central Training College, Lahore, for standing first in the B.T. Examination. |

II.—SCHOLARSHIPS—

1. Fuller Exhibition of Rs. 30-10-0 per mensem. Bawa Nanak Singh, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for standing first in the B.A. Examination.
2. Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem. Devi Dayal Joshi, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination.
3. Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem. Tara Chand Roy, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination.
4. Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem. Jwala Das, D.A.V. College, Lahore.
5. Ditto Feroz-ud-din, Government College, Lahore.
6. Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem. Hem Raj, D.A.V. College, Lahore.
7. Ditto Pindi Dass Talwar, Forman Christian College, Lahore.
8. Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem. Ishar Singh, Government High School, Ludhiana.
9. Ditto Muhammad Nazir Ahmad, Islamia High School, Lahore.
10. Alfred-Nabha-Jhind Scholarship of Rs. 14 per mensem. Charanjiv Lal, Government High School, Ludhiana, for standing first in the Matriculation (A.F.) Examination.
11. Amritsar McLeod Memorial Scholarship. Muhammad Taqi, Government High School, Amritsar, for standing first from among the students of the Amritsar District in the Matriculation Examination.
12. Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem. Marghub Ahmad, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the Maulvi Fazil Examination.

III.—SPECIAL PRIZES—

1. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purse of Rs. 100. Atma Ram, B.A., Government College, Lahore, for standing first in English in the M.A. Examination.
2. Panjab Science Institute Science Prize. Taj Muhammad, Government College, Lahore, for obtaining highest marks in Physics from among the candidates taking Physics or Chemistry in the B.A. Examination.
3. R. B. Beli Ram-Ram Chand Victoria Memorial Prize. Breswara Bhattacharya, D.A.-V. High School, Rawalpindi, for standing first in Sanskrit in the Matriculation Examination.
4. Rai Kanhaya Lal-Pollard Prize. Kirpa Ram, Government School of Engineering, Lahore, for standing first in the First Examination in Civil Engineering.
5. Inayat Ali Griffin Prize. Chela Ram, B.A., Lahore, for standing first in the First Examination in Law in the subject of Muhammadan Law.
6. Mul Chand Purse of Rs. 100. Prabhu Datta Sharma, M.A., B.T., for standing first in the Shastri Examination.

VII.

ANNUAL REPORT.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAN- JAB UNIVERSITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations held during the year in the several Faculties, with the number of those who appeared, and of those who passed, in this and last year, are as follows :—

	1906.		1907.	
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>
ORIENTAL FACULTY—				
Matriculation .	8	6	8	8
Intermediate .	2	1	5	..
B.O.L. .	1	..	4	3
M.O.L. .	1	1	..	..
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—				
<i>Sanskrit—</i>				
Prajna ..	114	62	94	58
Visharada ..	38	17	50	22
Shastri ..	47	29	66	37
<i>Arabic—</i>				
Maulvi ..	80	32	37	5
Do. Alim ..	22	15	17	11
Do. Fazil ..	28	18	34	20
<i>Persian—</i>				
Munshi ..	175	121	69	34
Do. Alim .	46	20	32	10
Do. Fazil ..	65	37	53	19

	1906.		1907.	
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.
<i>Gurmukhi</i> —				
Proficiency ..	26	21	20	5
High Proficiency ..	37	34	32	24
Gyani ..	..	..	2	..
<i>Urdu</i> —				
Proficiency ..	..	..	2	2
High Proficiency ..	4	4	5	3
<i>Pashto</i> —				
Proficiency ..	..	..	..	..
High Proficiency ..	2	2	3	2
Special Test in Eng- lish ..	40	23	53	40
ARTS FACULTY—				
Matriculation ..	3,462	1,439	3,550	1,682
Intermediate ..	645	311	674	311
B.A. ..	330	120	323	98
M.A. ..	48	15	50	18
B.T ..	13	8	12	10
SCIENCE FACULTY—				
Matriculation ..	44	32	57	34
Intermediate ..	32	15	37	14
B.Sc. ..	6	3	12	3
LAW FACULTY—	1905.		1906.	
Preliminary (English)	57	38	4	3
Ditto (Verna- cular) ..	6	1	1	1
First Certificate (Eng- lish) ..	27	15	27	15
Ditto (Vernacular)	2	2	6	2
Licentiate in Law (English) ..	21	19	20	17
Ditto (Vernacular)	5	4	11	8
Intermediate ..	17	14	26	23
Bachelor of Laws ..	48	14	47	15
Special Test ..	1	1	4	4
First Examination in Law ..	..	..	61	32
MEDICAL FACULTY—	1906.		1907.	
Preliminary Scienti- fic Examination for L.M.S. ..	80	35	55	36
Ditto ditto M.B.	8	6	9	6

	1906.		1907.	
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.
First Examination for L.M.S. ..	72	25	71	29
Ditto M.B. ..	3	1	8	6
Second Examination for L.M.S. .	27	18	20	11
Ditto M.B. ..	1	1	3	2
Special Preliminary Scientific .	..	.	27	18
ENGINEERING FACULTY—				
First Examination	89	64	99	77
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—				
Vernacular Middle School ..	1,687	1,157	1,694	1,185
Clerical and Commer- cial ..	78	28	55	30

The total number of candidates who appeared at this year's examination was 7,522 against 7,545 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of candidates in the Oriental, Arts and Science Faculties who came up from each Institution, the number passed, and the percentage of the successful candidates for the years 1906 and 1907:—

MATRICULATION, ORIENTAL FACULTY.

INSTITUTION.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Oriental College, Lahore	4	4	100	5	5	100

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MATRICULATION, ARTS FACULTY.

SCHOOLS.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Abbottabad Albert Victor A.-S. High School	10	6	60	13	6	46.1
Abbottabad V.M.M.B. High School	10	2	20	11	2	18.1
Ambala Cantt. Hindu-Mdn.	16	8	50	18	5	27.7
" City A.-S.	34	12	35.2	29	8	27.5
" Mission	41	20	48.7	43	20	46.5
Amritsar Alexandra	3	3	100	2	2	100
" Church Mission	22	14	63.6	17	16	94.1
" Government	43	16	37.2	42	26	61.9
" Hindu Sabha	32	18	56.2	31	9	29.03
" Khalsa Collegiate	38	31	81.5	54	37	68.5
" M.A.O.	29	16	55.1	34	24	70.5
" P. B. N. Public	18	8	44.4	29	9	31.03
Bahawalpur Sadiq-Egerton Collegiate High School	13	5	38.4	29	19	65.5
Bajwara S.B. Amin Chand High School	24	7	29.1	18	5	27.7
Bannu Church Mission	18	7	38.8	25	13	52
" V.J.M.B.	17	5	29.4	18	9	50
Batala A.L.O.E.	27	16	59.2	18	16	88.8
" Baring	5	3	60	4	3	75
Bhatinda Rajindra	8	5	62.5	11	5	45.4
Bhera Anglo-Sanskrit	21	14	66.6	29	7	24.1
" Government	23	16	69.5	33	19	57.5
Chamba State	6	1	16.6	3	3	100
Dalwal Mission	11	3	27.2	24	14	58.3
Delhi Anglo-Sanskrit V.J	44	14	31.8	35	11	31.4
" A.V. Victoria Edward	16	1	6.2	3	..	..
" Govt. Anglo-Arabic	28	8	28.5	20	6	30
" Government	26	1	34.6	43	17	39.5

MATRICULATION, ARTS FACULTY—*continued.*

SCHOOLS.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Delhi Shahzadah High School	5 1	20		6 3	50	
„ St. Stephen's Mission ..	54 31	57·4		60 31	51·6	
Dera Ghazi Khan Government High School ..	33 7	21·2		46 18	39·1	
Dera Ismail Khan Ch. Mission High School ..	35 12	34·2		51 20	39·2	
Dera Ismail Khan Keen M.B. High School ..	....	..		4 ..	..
Dera Ismail Khan Vic. Bhadrn High School ..	51 28	54·9		30 14	46·6	
Eminabad A.-S. High School	8 7	87·5		14 5	35·7	
Ferozpur City Government ..	15 7	46·6		18 8	44·4	
„ Har Bhagwan Memorial High School ..	24 15	62·5		30 14	46·6	
Gujranwala Government Brandreth High School	22 10	45·4		31 13	41·9	
„ Khalsa ..	25 11	44		23 16	69·5	
„ U. P. Mission ..	40 29	72·5		55 30	54·5	
Gujrat Government ..	25 11	44		26 11	42·3	
„ Scotch Mission ..	30 16	53·3		53 29	54·7	
Gurdaspur Government ..	27 14	51·8		23 21	91·3	
Hissar ..	19 9	47·3		17 8	47·05	
Hoshiarpur A.-S. ..	51 24	47·05		39 13	33·3	
„ Government ..	23 15	65·2		34 18	52·9	
„ Sanatan Dharam ..	27 8	29·8		29 22	75·8	
Jagadhri M.B. ..	13 11	84·6		10 8	80	
Jammu Sri Ranbir ..	25 17	68		30 14	46·6	
Jhang Government ..	44 30	68·1		37 21	56·7	
Jhelum Government ..	14 9	64·2		25 8	32	
Jullundur Cantt. Victor ..	14 3	21·4		8 5	62·5	

MATRICULATION, ARTS FACULTY—*continued.*

SCHOOLS				1906		1907	
				Number of candidates	Pass percentage	Number of candidates	Pass percentage
Jullundur City A S	..	..		37 20	54 05	37 24	64 8
.. Doaba	..	..		28 20	71 4	40 18	45
.. Government	..	..		37 25	67 5	54 35	64 8
.. Mission	..	..		38 10	26 3	35 13	37 1
.. Sanatan Dharm Sabha							
High School				22 5	22 7	11 4	36 3
Kapurthala Ranadhir Collegiate							
High School				27 15	55 5	40 10	25
Kapurthala Sabha	High School			12 2	16 6		
Karnal Government	..	..		19 12	63 1	18 6	33 3
Kasur M B	..	..		17 12	70 5	20 14	70
Kohat M B	..	..		19 4	21 05	15 7	46 6
Lahore Aitchison Chiefs' College						2	
.. Central Model	High School			53 29	54 7	62 34	54 8
.. D A V	..	..		114 72	63 1	131 76	58 02
.. Islamia	..	..		64 23	35 9	91 33	36 2
.. Lady Dufferin Christian Girls'							
High School				4 3	75	5 5	100
Lahore Mission High School				22 12	54 5	27 16	59 2
.. Oriental College				1		3	
.. Sanatan Dharm High School				28 13	46 4	24 12	50
.. Union Academy				25 16	64	26 14	53 8
Ludhiana Christian Boys' High School				7 2	28 5	8 3	37 5
.. Government	..	..		33 20	60 6	57 35	61 4
.. Islamia	..	..				12 2	16 6
.. J P Arya	..	..		..		16 5	31 2
.. Mission	..	..		43 12	27 9	22 12	54 5
Lyallpur Government	..	..				17 5	29 4
Malerkotla D J	..	..		5 2	40	6 1	16 6
Mianwali Govt. O'Brien	..	..		19 8	42 1	19 17	89 4

MATRICULATION, ARTS FACULTY—*continued.*

SCHOOLS	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Moga Barton D. B. High School ..	12	8	66·6	6	1	16·6
„ Dev Samaj ..	25	9	36	15	7	46·6
Montgomery Government ..	16	7	43·7	35	12	34·2
Multan City A. S. ..	19	10	52·6	26	7	26·9
„ „ Church Mission ..	66	22	33·3	75	40	53·3
„ „ Government ..	16	4	25	23	10	43·4
Muzaffargarh Government ..	5	5	100	5	4	80
Nabha State ..	6	1	16·6	7	3	42·8
Nahan D.B. ..	11	7	63·6	22	17	77·2
Palampur Government ..	26	8	30·7	29	18	62·06
Pasrur Montgomery D B ..	..	..	..	9	2	22·2
Patiala City ..	47	23	48·9	44	17	38·6
„ Model ..	13	5	38·4	12	5	41·6
Payal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peshawar Anjuman Hima-	..	..	..	..	..	..
yat Islam ..	11	1	9·09	12	5	41·6
„ Edwardes' Ch. Mis. ..	26	18	69·2	24	12	50
„ M.B. ..	7	5	71·4	16	9	56·2
„ National ..	21	16	76·1	22	15	68·1
Phagwara ..	17	8	47·05	12	3	25
Pind Dadan Khan M.B. ..	14	6	42·8	17	8	47·05
Punch Victoria Jubilee ..	..	..	..	3	1	33·3
Qadian Talim-ul-Islam ..	4	3	60	7	5	71·4
Quetta Sandeman ..	12	8	66·6	15	11	73·3
Rawalpindi D A.V. ..	18	9	50	29	17	58·6
„ Denny's ..	13	6	46·1	11	4	36·3
„ Govt Sreshta Niti ..	12	4	33·3	24	13	54·1
„ Mamuji Islamia ..	10	2	20	20	11	55
„ U. P. Am. Mis. ..	45	15	33·3	28	14	50
Rewari Government ..	22	13	59·09	24	15	62·5

MATRICULATION, ARTS FACULTY—concluded.

SCHOOLS.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Rohtak Government High School	33	19	57.5	27	20	74.07
Sangrur Raj „ „	5	1	20	9	8	88.8
Sialkot City American Mission „ „	32	16	50	39	8	20.5
„ Christian Training „ „	7	2	28.5	9	7	77.7
„ Government „ „	32	14	43.7	41	32	78.04
„ Scotch Mission „ „	28	16	57.1	24	20	83.3
Simla Government „ „	8	6	75	8	4	50
Srinagar Church Mission „ „	7	2	28.5	7	3	42.8
„ Hindu Collegiate „ „	15	4	26.6	19	8	42.1
„ State „ „	11	7	63.6	12	8	66.6
Wazirabad Scotch Mission „ „	9	5	55.5	16	8	50
„ V.D.J. „ „	35	15	42.8	33	24	72.7

MATRICULATION, SCIENCE FACULTY.

SCHOOLS.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candi- dates	Number passed	Pass percentage.
Amritsar Government High School ..	7	3	42.85	14	10	71.4
Amritsar Khalsa Collegiate High School .	10	8	80	9	7	77.7
Lahore Central Model High School .	20	16	80	18	11	61.1
Lahore Mission High School	2	2	100	7	2	28.5
Rawalpindi D. A-V High School ..				3	1	33.3
Rawalpindi Government S N. High School .				2	1	50
Rawalpindi U P Am. Mis- sion High School	3	3	100	3	2	66.6

Of private candidates 3 appeared in the Oriental Faculty and 3 passed; 565 appeared in the Arts Faculty and 165 passed; 2 appeared in the Science Faculty, and none passed.

INTERMEDIATE, ORIENTAL FACULTY

COLLEGE.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candi- dates	Number passed	Pass percentage.	Number of candi- dates	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Lahore Oriental College	2	1	50	5	..	..

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTERMEDIATE, ARTS FACULTY.

COLLEGES.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percent- age.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percent- age.
Amritsar Khalsa College	35	22	62·8	31	12	38·7
Bahawalpur Sadiq Egerton ..	4	2	50	9	4	44·4
Delhi Hindu ..	25	13	52	18	9	50
„ St. Stephen's ..	36	21	58·3	39	20	51·2
Kapurthala Ranadhir ..	10	3	30	7	2	28·5
Lahore D.A.-V. ..	122	72	59·0	162	91	56·1
„ Forman Christian ..	113	66	58·4	118	62	52·5
„ Government ..	49	22	44·8	65	33	50·7
„ Islamia ..	35	12	34·2	47	18	38·2
Patiala Mohindra ..	12	5	41·6	17	8	47·05
Peshawar Ed. Ch. Mis. ..	13	6	46·1	10	3	30
Rawalpindi Gordon Mis. ..	16	9	56·2	10	8	80
Sialkot Scotch Mission ..	13	7	53·8	11	4	36·3
Simla Auckland House ..	..	..	..	3	2	66·6
„ Bishop Cotton School ..	..	..	..	1	1	100
„ St. Bede's College ..	..	..	..	6	4	66·6
Srinagar S.P. Hindu College ..	..	..	..	6	1	16·6

INTERMEDIATE, SCIENCE FACULTY.

COLLEGES.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Amritsar Khalsa College ..	..	..	..	6	1	16·6
Lahore Forman Chris. College	17	8	47·05	18	6	33·3
„ Government ..	6	4	66·6	9	4	44·4
Rawalpindi Gordon Mis. ..	2	..	..	3	2	66·6

No private candidate appeared in the Intermediate (O.F). Examination; 114 appeared in the Arts Faculty and 29 passed; and 1 private candidate appeared in the Science Faculty and passed.

B.O.L. EXAMINATION.

COLLEGE.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Lahore Oriental College	2	1	50			

B.A. EXAMINATION.

COLLEGES.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Amritsar Khalsa College ..	8	3	37.5	11	5	45.4
Delhi Hindu	6	1	16.6	7	3	42.8
„ St. Stephen's	13	5	38.4	20	8	40
Lahore D.A.-V.	42	21	50	45	17	37.7
„ Forman Christian	63	29	46.03	72	26	36.1
„ Government	31	20	64.5	43	12	27.9
„ Islamia	11	8	72.7	13	6	46.1
Patiala Mohindra	3	1	33.3	5	2	40
Rawalpindi Gordon Mission College	9	5	55.5	6	4	66.6

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

COLLEGES.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Amritsar Khalsa College ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lahore D.A.-V. College ..	1	1	100	1	..	..
.. Forman Christian College ..	..	..	..	4	1	25
.. Government College	3	1	33·3	4	1	25

Of private candidates 2 appeared in the Examination for B.O.L. and passed; 102 appeared in the B.A. Examination and 15 passed; 2 appeared in the B.Sc. Examination and 1 passed.

B.T. EXAMINATION.

COLLEGE.	1906.			1907.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Lahore Central Training College ..	13	8	61·5	12	10	83·3

M.O.L. EXAMINATION.

COLLEGE.	1906.			1907		
	Number of candi- dates	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of candi- dates	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Lahore Oriental College	1	1	100	..	..	..

M.A. EXAMINATION.

COLLEGES		1906.			1907.		
		Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Delhi St. Stephen's	College	3	..	..	1	..	..
Lahore D.A.-V.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	Forman Christian	17	4	23.5	13	6	42.1
..	Government	14	6	42.8	26	11	42.3
..	Oriental	2	2	100	..	..	..

Of private candidates 9 appeared in the M.A. Examination and 1 passed.

The successful candidates in the undermentioned examinations in Oriental Learning, Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and in the Clerical and Commercial Examinations were placed as follows :—

EXAMINATION.	In the 1st Division.	In the 2nd Division.	In the 3rd Division.
Matriculation—Oriental ..	.	6	2
Arts ..	226	933	523
Science ..	8	18	8
Intermediate Oriental ..	..	..	..
Arts ..	21	159	131
Science ..	2	12	1
Bachelor of Oriental Learning ..	.	3	..
Arts ..	1	83	14
Science ..	.	3	..
Teaching ..	3	5	2
Master of Oriental Learning ..	.	..	..
Arts ..	..	4	14
Clerical and Commercial ..	1	17	12

EXAMINATION.	With credit.	Not designated.
Preliminary in Law ..	.	4
First Certificate in Law ..	2	15
Licentiate in Law ..	1	24
Intermediate in Law ..	..	23
First Examination in Law ..	..	32

EXAMINATION.	In the 1st Division.	In the 2nd Division.
Bachelor of Laws ..	1	14

EXAMINATION.	In the 1st Division.	In the 2nd Division.
Preliminary Scientific Examination for L.M.S.	..	36
Do. do. do. M.B.	..	6
First Examination for L.M.S.	29
Do. do. M.B.	6
Second do L.M.S.	11
Do. do. M.B.	2

EXAMINATION.	Upper Division.	Lower Division.
First Examination in Civil Engineering ..	22	55

The following candidates stood first in their respective examinations :—

ORIENTAL FACULTY—

Matriculation — Abdul Latif, Private Student, Sialkot District.

Intermediate.—No candidate passed.

B.O.L.—Rahmat Ullah, Oriental College, Lahore.

M.O.L.—No candidate appeared.

Prajna.—Keshav Ram Sharina, Oriental College, Lahore.

Visharada.—Meher Chand Sharma, Oriental College, Lahore.

Shastri.—Prabhu Datt Sharma, M.A., B.T., Private Student, Lahore District

Maulvi.—Sayad Fawad Hussain, Private Student, Lucknow District.

Maulvi Alim.—Shaikh Md. Jawad, Private Student, Lucknow District.

Maulvi Fazil.—Marghub Ahmad, Oriental College, Lahore.

Munshi.—Nadir Hussain, Private Student, Gujrat District.

Munshi Alim.—Ladha Singh, Private Student, Gujranwala District.

Munshi Fazil.—Zubaid Ahmad, Private Student, Jaipur State.

Proficiency in Urdu.—Muhammad Shah, Private Student, Lahore District.

- High Proficiency in Urdu.*—Hakim Ibrahim Ali Khan, Private Student, Patiala State.
Proficiency in Gurmukhi.—Sant Das (Blind), Mohindra College, Patiala.
High Proficiency in Gurmukhi.—Bishambar Singh, Khalsa High School, Gujranwala.
High Proficiency in Pashto.—Amir Bakhsh, Private Student, Rawalpindi District.
Special Test in English.—Ram Narayan Sharma, Oriental College, Lahore.

ARTS FACULTY—

- ✓ *Matriculation.*—Charanji Lal, Government High School, Ludhiana.
Intermediate.—Khuda Bakhsh, Forman Christian College, Lahore.
Bachelor of Arts.—Bawa Nanak Singh, Forman Christian College, Lahore.
Master of Arts.—Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., Government College, Lahore.
Bachelor of Teaching.—Manohar Lal, B.A., Central Training College, Lahore.

SCIENCE FACULTY—

- Matriculation.*—Mula Singh, Central Model High School, Lahore.
Intermediate.—Udham Singh, Government College, Lahore.
Bachelor of Science.—Kishore Chand Khanna, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

LAW FACULTY—

- Preliminary (English).*—Amar Nath Badhwar, Private Student.
Do. (Vernacular).—Ram Nath, Law College, Lahore.
First Certificate (English).—Mangal Sain, B.A., Law College, Lahore.
Do. (Vernacular).—Hakim Muhammad Firoz-ud-Din, Law College, Lahore.
Licentiate (English).—Bulaqi Ram Chawla, B.A., Law College, Lahore.
Do. (Vernacular).—Ghulam Jilani, B.O.L., Late of Law College, Lahore.
Intermediate.—Sarbsukh, M.A., Law College, Lahore.
Bachelor of Laws.—Sheikh Niaz Muhammad, M.A., Law College, Lahore.
Special Test.—Pt. Joti Parshad Mohleji, B.A., LL.B.

First Examination in Law.—Sardari Law Wadhawan, B.A.,
Law College, Lahore.

MEDICAL FACULTY—

Preliminary Scientific for L.M.S.—K. D. Banerji, Medical
College, Lahore.

Preliminary Scientific for M.B.—Mohd. Abdus Samad,
Medical College, Lahore.

First L.M.S.—Manmatha Nath Mitra, Medical College,
Lahore.

First M.B.—Radri Nath Varma, B.A., B.Sc., Medical College,
Lahore.

Second L.M.S.—Sohan Singh, Medical College, Lahore.

.. *M.B.*—N. B. Khare. B.A. do. do.

ENGINEERING FACULTY—

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—Kirpa Ram,
Government School of Engineering, Lahore.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS—

Vernacular Middle School.—Ghamandi Lal, Najafgarh D. B.
School.

Clerical and Commercial.—Ganpat Rai, Central Model High
School, Lahore.

Oriental College.

The total expenditure in connection with the Oriental College and School during the year ending 31st March, 1907, aggregated to Rs. 31,958-9-7. Of this sum Rs. 23,067-2-4 were spent from the Oriental College Budget on account of salaries of staff, etc. (including Rs. 5,880 from the grants sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the tuition of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages); Rs. 7,766-10-10 from the University Budget on account of Endowed Readerships, Translatorships, and Scholarships; and Rs. 724-12-5 from Provincial Funds on account of Government Scholarships. Rs. 26,884-5-3 represented expenditure upon the College, and Rs. 4,674-4-4 represented expenditure upon the School. The net savings from the Oriental College Budget amounted to Rs. 1,054-13-8.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1907, was 90 in the College and 51 in the School Department.

Of the students on the rolls, 36 were scholarship-holders, and 36 were in receipt of stipends, as against 38 and 40, respectively, in the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-seven students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College. Seven teachers (among them the Principal) were either wholly or for part of their time engaged in the tuition of these classes.

Forty-nine students of the College passed in 1907 the various University Examinations—one student the B.O.L. Examination, and 5 students the Matriculation Examination, on the Oriental side; 37 students the Honours, High Proficiency, and Proficiency Examinations in the various Oriental Languages; and 6 students the Special Test in English.

The following is a statement in detail:—

	<i>Candidates. Passed.</i>	
M.A. .. ..	..	..
M.O.L. .. ..	..	..
B.O.L.	2	1
Intermediate (Oriental) ..	5	..
Matriculation (Do.) ..	5	5
Sanskrit—Honours ..	11	7
High Proficiency ..	8	4
Proficiency ..	0	6
Arabic—Honours ..	10	9
High Proficiency ..	1	1
Proficiency ..	3	..
Persian—Honours ..	6	4
High Proficiency ..	3	1
Proficiency ..	3	2
Gurmukhi—Proficiency ..	2	1
High Proficiency ..	2	2
Special Test in English ..	9	6
Total —	79	49

Of the candidates sent up from the College, 62 per cent. passed. In three Examinations, *viz.*, Matriculation, Maulvi Alim and Vidwan, all the candidates passed. In four, *viz.*, B.O.L., Visharda, Prajna, and Maulvi Fazil, students of the Oriental College headed the list.

Eight Government and University Scholarships and one Medal were awarded to students of the Oriental College for success in the above examinations.

It may be noted with satisfaction that 72 per cent. of the Government College students, who appeared in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations of 1907, passed in the Oriental Classical Languages in which they had received instruction from the Oriental College Staff.

During the year under report the tuition of the Arts and Oriental Titles Classes, in both College and School, continued to be carried on in strict conformity with the principles laid down by the Sub-Committee, which considered in 1888 the re-organization of the College Classes. The progress made in the instruction in English, which is maintained for the Oriental Titles Classes in accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee was tested by Special Examination in the English Language held by the University under the Revised Regulations. Out of nine students who appeared in this Examination, six qualified for Diplomas conferring Oriental Titles.

The system of House Examinations, maintained in previous years, is still continued, and the Rules by which the award and tenure of stipends is made dependent on the results shown by students in these House Examinations have been strictly observed.

With reference to the scholarly activity shown by teachers of the College, the following publications, either published or prepared by members of the College Staff during the year 1906-07, may be mentioned :—

(1) By Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Siva Datta :—

Notes on Patanjali's Mahabhashya (under preparation).

(2) By Lala Tej Ram, M.A. :—

1. Translation of Demonstrative Geometry, by G. N. Chatterji.
2. Translation of Arithmetic, by Dr. Sime, C.I.E.

(3) By Sheikh Niaz Muhammad, M.A. :—

1. Translation of M. Dougall's "Landmarks of European History."

(4) By Pandit Ganesh Datta Shastri—

1. Translation of Karkawali in Hindi, and Commentary in Sanskrit.

(5) By Pandit Ganga Vishnu Shastri :—

1. Visharad Priya : a Commentary of Shri Harish Charita (under preparation).

(6) By Maulvi Muhammad Din :—

1. A Commentary of Tohfa-tul-Ahror, by Maulvi Jami.

The total number of works added to the Library during the year under report was 225 volumes. Among these 23 were presented to the College. The Library continued to receive, through the liberality of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, the latest issues of the texts published in the *Bibliotheca Indica*. The Library benefited besides by valuable presents received from the Government of India, the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, and the Sanskrit College, Calcutta. The American Oriental Society continued to favour the Library with a copy of their Journal. The *Indian Antiquary* and the *Epigraphic Indica* were also regularly received. Three hundred and sixty volumes were lent during the year under report to teachers and pupils for home use, in addition to those works which are kept available for constant reference in the several classes and in the Library room.

The two Boarding Houses, Hindu and Muhammadan in the Hazuri Bagh Quadrangle, afforded accommoda-

tion during the year to a considerable number of students, which, on the 31st March, 1907, amounted to 61.

The Law College.

The Staff of the Law College for the year 1907 was as follows :—

1. C. Golak Nath, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Bar.-at-Law, Principal.*
 2. Shadi Lal, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., *Asst. Law Lecturer.*
 3. S. Gurcharan Singh, B.A., LL.B., *Bar.-at-Law, Law Reader.*
 4. Lala Dhanpat Rai, B.A., LL.B., *Pleader*
 5. Lala Sangam Lal, *Pleader*
 6. Lala Sardari Lal, *Pleader*
- } *Law Readers.*

The number of students attending the different classes during the years 1906 and 1907 was as follows :—

	1906.	1907.
Preliminary, English Class ..	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Do. Vernacular Class ..	1	<i>nil</i>
First Certificate, English ..	25	10
Do. Vernacular ..	6	3
Licentiate, English Class ..	14	103
Do. Vernacular Class ..	2	6
Intermediate Class ..	23	2
Old LL.B. Class ..	16	21
New LL.B. Class ..	<i>nil</i>	28
First Examination in Law Class ..	81	77
Do. Vernacular Class ..	8	33
Total ..	176	282

In the regular course 38 lectures are delivered in the College during every complete week of the College Course. During the year 1907 the number of weekly lectures delivered to each class has been as follows :—

English Classes.

First Certificate and First Examination in Law combined ..	6
Licentiate and Intermediate ..	5
Old LL.B. Class ..	6
First Examination in Law alone ..	2
New LL.B. Class ..	6

Vernacular Classes.

First Certificate and First Examination in Law	
Class combined	4
First Certificate and First Examination in Law alone	4
Licentiate Class alone	4
First Certificate alone	1
	<hr/> 13
Total	<hr/> 38

The expenditure on the Law College during the year ending 31st March, 1907, amounted to Rs. 11,345-0-1 as against Rs. 11,984-3-0 in the previous year.

The INCOME of the College consists of admission and tuition fees. The receipts under these heads during the year ending 31st March, 1907, amounted to Rs. 18,502 as against Rs. 8,485 in the previous year.

These figures do not include income and expenditure under the head of Law Examinations, which stand thus:—

INCOME.

From Examination Fees,
Rs. 8,560.

EXPENDITURE.

*Remuneration to Examiners
and cost of conducting Ex-*
aminations, Rs. 3,478-15-0.

The results obtained by Law College students in the Examinations held in December, 1906, were as follows:—

	<i>No. of Candidates.</i>	<i>No. Passed.</i>
Preliminary Examination, English	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Do. Vernacular	1	1
First Certificate Examination, English	22	9
Do. Vernacular	6	2
Licentiate Examination, English	24	16
Do. Vernacular	9	8
Intermediate Examination	28	23
L.L.B. Examination	50	15
First Examination in Law	66	32
Total	<hr/> 206	<hr/> 106

**Yunani and Vaidic Classes accommodated at the
Islamia College and D.A.-V. College,
Lahore, respectively.**

*Copy of report made by Hakim Ghulam Mustafa, M.O.L.,
H.P.A., Lecturer on the Yunani System, for the
year 1906-07.*

In March, 1907, 16 students appeared in the Examination, of whom 10 students gained more than half the total marks. In July, 1907, 21 students appeared in the Examination, of whom 14 students gained more than half the total marks. Till the end of September, 1907, 112 lectures were delivered on Pneumonia, Paralysis, Hypochondria, Rheumatism, Gout, and Colic. Lectures were delivered on the structure and functions of the bones, veins, arteries, nerves, as well as on the properties and actions of the *Unani* drugs, both simple and compound, and their uses. The average attendance was 16.

*Report on the working of the Ayurvedic Class of the
Lahore D.A.-V. College, for the year ending
30th September, 1907.*

1. Lecturer—Kaviraj Haramohan Majumdar,
Kaviatiratha, Kabbhushan.

2. Number of students on the roll from October 6th
to 30th September, 1907—

Second year	..	..	3
First	„	..	8

3. Number of lectures delivered to the classes
during the same period, 194 to each class.

4. 72 per cent. of the lectures were attended on the
average.

5. The following books were taught in the first year :—

In some books selections were made—

- (a) 1. Sarngadhar.
- 2. Madhab Nidan.
- 3. Bhab Prakasha (Nighantu).
- 4. Bhaghvat (Sharirsthan).
- 5. Rashendar Sar Sangraha.

(b) The following books were taught in the second year—

- (1) Astanga Hriday (Sutra Sthan).
- (2) Madhab Nidan (Pancha Nidan).

6. There was an Examination of the present second year boys, when they were in the first year, in the books taught in the first year conducted by three eminent Ayurvedic physicians from Calcutta :—

- (1) Kaviraj Bejoy Ratna Sen.
- (2) Kaviraj Kailash Chandra Sen.
- (3) Kaviraj Jyotirmoy Gupta.

Nine boys appeared, of which four were successful.

- (1) Ram Dhan Sharma.
- (2) Gajadhar Sharma.
- (3) Behari Lal Verma.
- (4) Sant Ram Sharma.

The successful candidates were promoted to the second year, and the boy who stood first (No. 1) was given a Medal by Kaviraj Bejoy Ratna Sen, one of the Examiners. We regret to say that No. 4 met with an accident and died. Some of the unsuccessful candidates left the College altogether; the rest are still studying in the first-year class.

The students receive practical training in pharmacy, learning how to prepare medicines with their own hands, for which satisfactory arrangements have been made. It is further intended to open a Dispensary in the city to give the students further opportunities of practical training.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 4,879-13-1, awarded by the University, were held by students of the following institutions from the 1st April, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907 :—

The Oriental College, Lahore.
The Government College, Lahore.
The Forman Christian College, Lahore.
The Government School of Engineering, Panjab, Lahore.
The D.A.V. College, Lahore.
The Islamia College, Lahore.
The Scotch Mission College, Sialkot.
The St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
The Khalsa College, Amritsar.
The Central Training College, Lahore.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

During the year under report there have been five meetings of the Senate, 15 meetings of the Syndicate, and 25 Faculty meetings.

In November, 1906, a Syndicate was elected for the first time under the Revised Regulations, and the new Boards of Studies were appointed at the same time.

The Revised Regulations for a Degree in Medicine were sanctioned by the Local Government on the 9th August, 1907. By these regulations the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery has been abolished, and the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery instituted. Candidates will no longer be required to graduate in Arts or Science before reading for a medical degree, but to pass the Intermediate Science Faculty Examination, together with an additional test in Chemistry.

For the double degree there will be a four years' course in the Medical College with three examinations.

A new Degree—Master of Surgery—has been instituted.

The only other changes of regulations proposed or sanctioned during the year have been slight amend-

ments to facilitate the transition from the old to the new system of examinations, or to remove ambiguities of wording.

The following institutions have been affiliated by the University:—

In the Science Faculty—The Government School of Engineering, Lahore (for the courses in Civil Engineering).

The Oriental College, Lahore—(Titles Classes).

In the Oriental Faculty—The Oriental Section of the Randhir College, Kapurthala.

Extensions of affiliation have been granted to the following:—

St. Stephen's College—(M.O.L., Arabic; M.A., Philosophy and Mathematics; Intermediate, Latin).

Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi—Intermediate and B.A., Arabic).

Sadiq Egerton College, Bahawalpur—(Intermediate Sanskrit).

The Sri Pratap Hindu Collegiate School, Srinagar, Kashmir, has been recognised by the Syndicate.

The Oriental Titles Examinations are no longer held beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Panjab University.

The Department of Public Instruction has taken over the conduct of the Vernacular Middle School Examination.

During the year under report a third instalment of the grant-in-aid from the Government of India has been received. Rs. 20,000 has been credited to the Building Fund, Rs. 10,000 to the Hall and Library Fund, and Rs. 10,000 to the current account for administration, inspection, and travelling expenses.

Recommendations have been framed by the Syndicate and approved by Government for the distribution of Rs. 40,000, being two instalments of the Government of India's grant-in-aid of Collegiate education.

At the 26th Convocation of the University, held on December 21st, 1906, the Degree of Doctor of Literature

was conferred, *honoris causâ*, on the Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the Panjab University.

In May, 1907, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I., resigned his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the Chancellor nominated the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji, R.B., M.A., B.L., C.I.E., as his successor.

During the year under report the University lost one Ordinary Fellow by the death of His Highness the late Nawab of Bahawalpur.

The following gentlemen have been elected as additional members of Faculties :—

ARTS FACULTY Bhai Gopal Singh Chawla,
M.A.

Babu S. N. Das Gupta, M.A.

Lala Devi Dayal, B.A.

G. A. Wathen, Esq., M.A.

M. Muhammed Ali Jafari,
M.A.

Rev. C. F. Andrews, M.A.

F. J. Western, Esq., M.A.

E. Tydeman, Esq.

ORIENTAL FACULTY .. Bhai Mohan Singh.
Lala Raghbar Dial,
Shastri, M.A.

Pandit Hira Nand, Shas-
tri, M.A.

Pandit Ganesh Dutt,
Shastri.

Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah
Rizwani, S.U.

SCIENCE FACULTY .. Captain Stephenson and
Mr. Mouat Jones.

Mr. Charles Golaknath, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a whole-time Principal of the Law College for five years.

The State Scholarship was awarded in June to Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A.

A gold medal has been founded during the year, by R. B. Mela Ram's sons, to be known as the "Rivaz-Mela Ram" Medal, and awarded to the best pass in the B.T. Examination.

Dr. Bishen Das has endowed a silver medal to be awarded to the second best in the Final M.B. Examination

The following Readers have been appointed :—

Lalas Dhanpat Rai, Sangam Lal, and Sardari Lal, as Law Readers.

Lal Gobind Ram Datt, as Kapurthala Natural Science Reader.

Syed Ghulam Husain Shah, B.A., as McLeod Arabic Reader.

Lala Daya Krishna, B.A., as Patiala Translator.

FINANCIAL.

The ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Current, Special Endowed Trusts and Unendowed Special Subscriptions and Donations Accounts of the University for the year ending the 31st March, 1907, were as follows :—

DESCRIPTION.	Current Account.		Special Endowed Trusts Account.		Unendowed Special Subscriptions and Donations Accounts.		TOTAL	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
RECEIPTS.								
Balance on 1st April, 1906	93,779	1 8	3,994	14 0	243	10 8	97,917	10 2
Subscriptions	2,600	0 0			400	0 0	3,000	0 0
Donations			1,937	13 0	..		1,937	13 0
Fees	1,21,775	0 0					1,21,775	0 0
Interest	9,470	12 0	11,007	0 0	55	8 0	20,533	4 0
Government Grant	39,880	0 0					39,880	0 0
Sales of Books, Calendar, &c.	1,656	4 6	17	8 0			1,673	12 6
Miscellaneous	973	4 4			30	10 0	1,003	14 4
Transfer in Accounts			482	13 3			482	13 0
Contribution towards pay of Vedic Lecturer	240	0 0					240	0 0
TOTAL	2,70,374	6 4	17,370	10 0	699	2 8	2,88,444	3 0
EXPENDITURE.								
Oriental College Allotment, &c.	22,880	0 0					22,880	0 0
Instruction	18,945	15 4	4,171	7 8	406	9 10	23,561	0 10
Encouragement to Literators	250	0 0					250	0 0
Endowed Readerships and Translators			4,940	7 3	..		4,940	7 3
University Libraries	299	2 0					299	2 0
Examinations	71,018	12 6					71,018	12 6
Prizes and Medals	200	0 0	1,076	8 0	200	0 0	1,476	8 0
University Establishment and Miscellaneous Expenditure	33,502	0 10					33,502	0 10
Purchase of G. P. Notes	504	11 3	3,408	6 0			4,003	1 6
Building and Furniture	4,576	5 1					4,576	5 1
Tournament Ground	5,619	8 6					5,619	8 6
T A of Fellows and Inspection of Colleges	3,315	10 6					3,315	10 6
Balance on 31st March, 1907	1,09,152	4 4	3,773	12 10	432	8 10	1,13,358	10 0
TOTAL	2,70,374	6 4	17,370	10 0	699	2 8	2,88,444	3 0

Rupees 30,000, received from Government for building and other purposes, and Rs. 20,000 for Improvement of Collegiate Education, are not included in the figures.

The total amount of the Government Securities held by the University on the 31st March, 1907, was of the nominal value of Rs. 6,10,200, of which Rs. 3,16,900 belong to the Special Trusts, Rs. 81,700 to the Building Fund Account, and Rs. 4,500 to the Pension Contribution Fund, Rs. 15,900 to the Provident Fund Account, Rs. 1,600 to Unendowed Account. The balance,

Rs. 1,89,600, forms the General Endowment Fund of the University.

The following table shows the Abstract Account of the Original Donations received for the various Trusts, their gross value in Government Paper, and the Cash Balance at credit or debit of each Trust on the 31st March, 1907 :—

Number.	NAME OF TRUST.	Amount of original donation			Amount of Government paper purchased.			Balance at credit or debit of each trust.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	(ENDOWED.)									
1	Alfred Patiala Translatorship ..	20,000	0	0	21,100	0	0	121	15	1
2	Alexandra Readership ..	11,717	0	0	11,950	0	0	.	.	.
3	McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Readership ..	30,978	0	0	31,600	0	0	35	8	3
4	McLeod Kapurthala N.S. Readership ..	25,000	0	0	25,200	0	0	5	2	7
5	Mayo-Patiala Engineering Readership ..	15,000	0	0	14,500	0	0	471	12	0
6	McLeod Panjab Arabic Readership ..	24,920	0	0	25,100	0	0	-78	2	9
7	Alfred-Nabha-Jhund Scholarship ..	10,000	0	0	11,200	0	0	233	3	1
8	Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship ..	10,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	108	14	0
9	Amritsar McL. Memorial Scholarship ..	3,000	0	0	5,600	0	0	53	14	5
10	Fuller Exhibition ..	10,326	4	2	10,850	0	0	111	3	6
11	Jhind Panjab Scholarship ..	5,000	0	0	6,200	0	0	361	11	5
12	Patiala Gurmukhi Scholarship ..	15,000	0	0	14,900	0	0	254	8	2
13	Brandreth Leitner Prize ..	500	0	0	500	0	0	53	2	4
14	Jaishi Ram Medals ..	2,037	0	0	2,000	0	0	52	8	4
15	MacLagan Gold Medal ..	2,050	0	0	2,000	0	0	87	3	0

Number	NAME OF TRUST.	Amount of original donation			Amount of Government paper purchased			Balance at credit or debit of each trust.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
16	Inayat Ali Watson Medal	1,000	0	0	950	0	0	77	12	4
17	Inayat Ali-Griffin Prize	1,000	0	0	1,750	0	0	189	13	9
18	Alwar Gold Medal	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	52	12	3
19	Rai Kanhaya Lal Pollard Prize	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	116	3	9
20	Khalifa Aitchison Gold Medal	3,000	0	0	3,100	0	0	150	7	0
21	Khalifa Aitchison Jubilee Gold Medal	2,970	0	0	4,200	0	0	98	13	4
22	Aitchison Ram Ratan Sanskrit Scholarships	25,000	0	0	29,200	0	0	242	13	3
23	Wakefield Memorial Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,100	0	0	31	2	5
24	Cooper Medal	500	0	0	500	0	0	44	5	9
25	Patnala-Sime Gold Medal	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	43	15	0
26	F. S. Jamal ud din Prize	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	2	14	7
27	Patnala Albert Victor Scholarships	50,400	0	0	59,200	0	0	443	5	1
28	Lala Bhagwan Das' Gift				1,200	0	0	108	12	7
29	Shrimati Dhan Devi and Shrimati Jai Kaur Medal	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	44	4	4
30	R. S. Munshi Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purse	2,945	11	7	2,900	0	0	10	15	10
31	K. B. Shi Nanak Bakhsh Medal	1,400	0	0	1,000	0	0	42	10	4
32	Sahibzada Muhammad Obedullah Khan, C.S.I., Medal	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	64	2	3

538 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE UNIV.

Number.	NAME OF TRUST.	Amount of original donation.		Amount of Government paper purchased.		Balance at credit or debit of each trust.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
33	Malik Das Ram Silver Medal ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	26	4 0
34	R. B. Lala Beh Ram Ram Chand Victoria Memorial Prize ..	400	0 0	400	0 0	21	0 0
35	R. B. Lala Sagar Chand Silver Medal ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	23	12 11
36	Anjuman-i-Islamia Arnold Medal ..	400	0 0	400	0 0	6	11 0
37	Kanwar Sir Harnam Singh-Rivaz Medal	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	-14	12 1
38	Dr. Rahim Khan, Memorial Fund ..	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	13	3 1
39	Dr. Bishen Dass Medal ..	400	0 0	400	0 0	19	6 8
40	R. B. Mela Ram Rivaz Medal ..	2,900	0 0	2,900	0 0	50	8 0
(UNENDOWED.)							
1	Nabha Gurinukhi Scholarships ..	200	0 0	1,600	0 0	382	8 10
2	R. B. Babu P. C Chatterjee's Sanskrit Prize ..	..	....	..	....	50	0 0
TOTAL ..		..	....	3,18,500	0 0	4,206	5 8

VIII.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1907.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVOCATION.

The Senate of the Panjab University assembled in Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees at the University Hall, Lahore, on Saturday, the 21st December, 1907.

The following Fellows of the University, habited in the prescribed Academical costume (those who were graduates of this or other Universities wearing the hoods of their Degrees), met in the side rooms at 11-40 A.M. :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji, M.A., B.L., R.B.,
C.I.E., *Vice-Chancellor*.

The Right Rev. G. A. Lefroy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore.

Rai Sahib Diwan Sahib Daya Kishan Kaul, B.A.

Maulvi Muhammad Din, B.A.

Diwan Hari Chand.

Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, M.A., PH.D.

Diwan Narindar Nath, M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Shah Din, B.A., K.B., *Bar-at-Law*.

Haji Maulvi Mufti Muhammad Abdulla, S.C.

Maulvi Abdul Hakim, S.C.

J. C. Godley, Esquire, B.A.

Maulvi Umr-ud-din, M.A.

The Hon'ble Haji Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Qazilbash, C.I.E.

Rai Sahib Kunj Behari Thapar.

Pandit Siva Datt, M.M.

S. K. Rudra, Esquire, M.A.

Rev. H. D. Griswold, M.A., PH.D.

M. Muhammad Shafi, *Bar-at-Law*.

Lala Sunder Das Suri, M.A.

C. C. Caleb, Esquire, M.B., M.S.

Lala Hans Raj, B.A.

S. Robson, Esquire, M.A.
 A. Turner, Esquire, *Bar.-at-Law*.
 Maulvi Muhammad Husain.
 Shadi Lal, Esquire, M.A., B.C.L., *Bar.-at-Law*.
 Rai Sahib Lala Guran Ditta Mal, L.M.S.
 A. C. Woolner, Esquire, M.A., *Registrar*.
 Lala Ishar Das, M.A.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. S. Reid, M.A., *Bar.-at-Law*.
 M. G. V. Cole, Esquire, M.A.
 F. A. Leslie-Jones, Esquire, M.A.
 Rev. D. J. Fleming, M.A., M.Sc.
 Maulvi Hakim Ali, B.A.
 P. N. Dutt, Esquire, B.A., *Assistant Registrar*.
 G. S. Brett, Esquire.
 Rai Bahadur Lala Beli Ram, L.M.S.
 H. T. Knowlton, Esquire.
 Bhai Jawahar Singh.
 Saiyad Muntaz Ali.
 Allah Bakhsh, Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E.
 Sodhu Hukam Singh, R.B., D.B.
 Faqir Sayid Qamr-ud-din, K.B.
 Rai Sanjhi Mal, B.A.
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Husain Khan.
 Maulvi Inam Ali, B.A., K.B.
 Shaikh Amir Ali, B.A.
 J. G. Gilbertson, Esquire, M.A.
 Sardar Bahadur Sardar Arjan Singh, Chahal.
 Rai Bahadur Bhawani Das, M.A.
 Shaikh Abdul Qadir, B.A., *Bar.-at-Law*.

Accompanied by the Principals of recognised Colleges, who were present as guests of the University, the Fellows moved in procession at 11-50 A.M. to the platform.

His Honour the Chancellor arrived at 12 noon, and was received at the main entrance to the Hall by the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and the Syndics, and conducted to the dais.

At the request of the Vice-Chancellor, His Honour the Chancellor declared the Convocation open.

After the declaration, the Vice-Chancellor read the Resolution of the Senate passed unanimously at the meeting held on the 12th December, 1907 :—

" That the Honourable Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., C.S.I.,
 K.C.I.E., I.C.S., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University

of the Panjab, is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and that according to the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 the said Degree be conferred upon him *honoris causa*."

The Chancellor then conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., K.C.I.E., in the following words:—

"In accordance with the Resolution of the Senate just read, and by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this University, I admit Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., K.C.I.E., to the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and in token thereof I command this Diploma to be given to him, and I authorise him to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this Degree."

The Chancellor, then, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, conferred upon the following candidates the Degrees for which they were severally recommended by the Senate:—

IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, 1908.

(List given on page 425.)

IN THE ARTS FACULTY.

MASTER OF ARTS, 1907.

(List given on page 432.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1907.

(List given on page 459.)

BACHELOR OF TEACHING, 1907.

(List given on page 463.)

IN THE SCIENCE FACULTY.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, 1907.

(List given on page 463.)

IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE, 1907.

(List given on page 493.)

IN THE LAW FACULTY.

BACHELOR OF LAW, 1907.

(List given on page 485.)

The Degrees having been conferred, the Chancellor directed the Registrar to proclaim them. This was

accordingly done in the authorised manner and form, and the roll on which the Degrees were recorded having been presented by the Registrar, was signed by the Chancellor.

When all had been presented, His Honour the Chancellor delivered the following address :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN,—Before I invite the Vice-Chancellor to deliver his formal address to Convocation, I should like to say a few informal words to you myself. And first, I wish to tell you all what real pleasure it gives me to renew my connection with the Panjab University. In 1884 and 1885, as Officiating Director, Public Instruction, I took an active part in its proceedings; and those of you who can carry your memories back so far will remember that the times were strenuous. I am glad to know that I am entering upon my new term of office under more peaceful auspices.

Since then, the University has steadily developed and has done good and useful work for 20 years, which culminated in the passing of the Universities Act of 1904. There were no crying evils, no urgent need for reform in our University. But it is well that, after a substantial term of years, an institution should overhaul its machinery and take stock of its position; and I believe that most of you will agree that the changes which have followed upon the passing of that Act have resulted in increased efficiency. To my mind, the most important of them is the provisions for the affiliation and inspection of colleges which have brought the University into closer and more sympathetic touch with its constituent institutions, and have enabled it to exercise a direct influence over them. I am glad to learn that the periodical inspections for which the Act provides have been conducted by the University, and received by the colleges, in a wholly admirable spirit, and that the latter have regarded the Inspecting Officers in the light, not of hostile critics, but of friendly advisers, and have invited and welcomed their suggestions. So long as that spirit is maintained, nothing but good can result.

And now, I should like to say a few words to you young men, and specially to those of you who have finished your college course and are going out into the world.

Some years ago, a young man who desired employment under Government came to me and said: "Sir, I have completed my education. I have passed the Middle School Examination." You laugh at that; and of course it was a very absurd thing to say. But what I want to impress upon you is that, in a sense, it would have been only slightly less absurd if he had said: "I have passed the B.A. Examination," or even if he had said: "I have passed the M.A. Examination." I want to make you realise, if I can, that your real education, the education of life, is only now

about to begin. No doubt you will say : " But what have we been doing these last 10 or 12 years at school and at college ? Was not that education ? " Of course. Of course it was ; it was education which will be of greatest value to you hereafter ; it was education upon the nature of which and upon the degree in which you have profited by it, your success in life will very largely depend ; and you are much to be congratulated upon having received it. But what I want you to understand is, that after all, this education which you have just completed is only the preliminary training which has fitted you for what I have called your real education, the education of life and of the work-a-day world. Hitherto you have dealt with books, you will now have to deal with things—with the hard facts and stern realities of life. Hitherto you have been sheltered within the four walls of a college, and your footsteps have been guided by wise and careful hands ; you are now about to step forth into the world and fight your way as best you can, by your own unaided efforts. Hitherto you have competed with boys, in future you will compete with men.

You will find that before many years have passed, you will have forgotten much of the book knowledge of which you are so full to-day. But that does not mean that all the hard work which you have done in these past few years has been labour wasted ; for the mere book-knowledge that you have acquired, and much of which you will forget, is the very least important part of what you have gained, though, since it is the only part that can readily be tested by examination, you not unnaturally attach an exaggerated importance to it. What you have gained that will be of most real value to you, and will most help you in your way through life—what you have gained, and I hope will never lose—is something far higher than mere book-knowledge. It is self-discipline, the habit of industry, and the power of learning. The muscles of your mind—if I may be allowed the metaphor—the muscles of your mind and the fibres of your character have been trained and strengthened by the mental and moral discipline which you have undergone, just as the muscles and fibres of the body are trained and strengthened by physical exercise. You have *learned how to learn*, and that is the most valuable of all lessons. And now that you are about to enter the real school—the school of the world—and to begin your real education—the education of life—try, not only to learn as much as you can and as quickly as you can, but also to go on learning as long as you can, to cease learning only when you cease living, for he who learns longest learns most, and the man whose mind dries up or crystallises so that he can no longer take in new ideas—so that he can no longer learn from experience—has ceased to grow, and might as well be dead. In very very truth he is dead, intellectually.

And now one moment longer, while I draw a very short moral from what I have just said. I want this idea which I have been

trying to impress upon you, I want the feeling that you are only just about to begin your real education in life, and that you are still very ignorant of much that it is most important for you to know, to make you—well ! I was going to say humble ; but perhaps that is not exactly the right word. I suppose that every clever youngster has a pride in his brains and in his education, which is natural enough, and not altogether unwholesome. But in India particularly I think, where a good education is not so general as it is in England, a young man who has done well at college is apt to look down upon those who not so clever as he is, and who have not enjoyed the same advantages that he has ; I hope you will *never* do that.

What matters most in life is, not book-learning, but knowledge of the world and of men ; not cleverness, but character and judgment. You will find that men who have not half the brains that you have, and who have not learnt one-tenth part of what you have been taught, will go right when you, for all your cleverness, go wrong, simply because they have studied in that great school of the world and of life in which you are only beginners. One of the commonest mistakes that young folks make is, to think that when they have proved a thing by logic, there is nothing more to be said on the subject. The man of the world, the man of experience, will brush aside your logic and tell you that you are wrong. Very likely he will not be able to explain why ; but he will be right all the same, for he knows, and you do not ; he has learned from experience, and you have not.

Your brains are the weapons with which you will hew your way through the world, and much depends upon their quality ; but if they are good ones, it was not you who made them. The education which you have received will be a precious possession to you for all your life long ; but if it has been a good one, you owe it, not to yourselves, but to your parents and your teachers. Never let your brains and your education, however good they may be, tempt you to look down upon those who have less than you, and above all, never undervalue experience, for in it is the root of wisdom.

Then the Vice-Chancellor, being called upon, delivered the following address :—

MR. CHANCELLOR, FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In reviewing the operations of the University during the past academical year, I shall first take up the question of the passes at the various examinations as compared with those of the previous year.

In the Examination of the Arts Faculty there was a slight increase in the number of candidates and in the passes of the Matriculation Examination—3,550 having appeared in it in 1907, of whom 1,682 passed, against 3,462 candidates and 1,439 passes in 1906.

In the Intermediate Examination the candidates were 674 in 1907 and 645 in 1906, but the same number, 311, passed in both years.

In the B.A. Examination the figures are 323 candidates and 98 passes, against 330 candidates and 120 passes in the previous year; in the B.T. Examination 12 and 10, respectively, against 13 and 8; and in the M.A. Examination 50 and 18, against 48 and 15.

The candidates at the Examinations of the Oriental Faculty were as usual few, but there was a slight increase in 1907, the figures being 8 candidates and 8 passes in the Matriculation Examination in 1907, against 8 candidates and 6 passes in 1906. In the Intermediate Examination there were 5 candidates and no passes in 1907, against 2 candidates and 1 pass in 1906. In the B.O.L. Examination 4 appeared in 1907, of whom 3 passed, while only one appeared in the year before, who failed. No one appeared at the M.O.L. Examination in 1907, but there was one candidate in 1906 who passed.

The Examinations in Oriental Languages showed a general falling off, which was rather considerable in the first examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian.

The Examinations of the other Faculties call for no special comment. I am glad to find that the increase of candidates at the Examinations of the Science Faculty, though still small, show a satisfactory progressive increase from year to year.

The percentage of passes in the various subjects of the different examinations call for no remark, but in the Bachelor of Arts Examination it fell from 67.08 in 1906 to 49.3 in 1907 in Persian, and from 63.4 to 45.5 in English. These failures naturally excited attention, and at the instance of His Honour the Chancellor the Syndicate went very fully into the cause. Upon a comparison of the results of the preceding five years, carefully prepared by the Registrar, it was found that this was nothing but a fluctuation that recurs periodically, and that no special measures were required in the interests of the candidates who failed. In this view the Chancellor concurred.

The action taken by this University to carry out the provisions of the New University Act was reviewed by the Chancellor in his speech at the last Convocation, and I need not go over the same ground again. I shall only mention that in the year under notice we completed our body of regulations under the Act by revising the Regulations for the Examinations of the Medical Faculty. The only points that require mention in these are (1) that the teaching of purely scientific subjects required for the study of Medicine has been separated from professional instruction and excluded from the Medical College to which only candidates who have passed examinations in such subjects will be admitted in future; (2) there are to be three professional examinations in place of two; (3) the course of study in the Medical College has

been shortened to four years from five ; (4) a new degree, *viz.*, Master of Surgery, has been instituted, which I hope will prove an attraction for students to take up the Medical line ; (5) the necessity of candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine graduating first in Arts or Science has been dispensed with.

With regard to affiliation of Colleges there has been a second inspection on behalf of the University by the Members of the Committee constituted for that purpose, and in accordance with their recommendations the affiliation of certain Colleges in a few additional subjects has been sanctioned by the Syndicate. As required by the Universities Act, our rules for affiliation prescribe a high standard of efficiency for Colleges in regard to buildings, boarding accommodation, College staff, and educational equipments. I should be sorry if these rules pressed hard on indigenous educational efforts which we should do our best to encourage. But some of the requirements insisted on are indispensable in the interests of good education. I am disposed to place a very high value on boarding accommodation. Indian opinion, in some quarters, is inclined to prefer home living to residence in a boarding house. Even if this view is well founded it is obvious that the bulk of College students cannot live at home. Undoubtedly, therefore, these ought to live among their fellows amid good and sanitary surroundings and under proper supervision. Every effort should therefore be made for providing suitable boarding-houses for Colleges, and I hope also for schools of the higher grade. I am glad to find that College authorities generally are alive to this want, and earnest efforts are being made to supply it. If there is failure it is mainly due to lack of funds.

The Oriental side of the University is *one of its specialities*, and great exertions are naturally made for keeping it up in proper condition. It is, however, not very popular, and though it takes up a large portion of the income of the University, the results up to the present have not been commensurate with the expenditure.

A Committee has lately been constituted to consider the question whether a reorganization of the Oriental Department is necessary, and to suggest proposals for the same if it is. At the same time the financial affairs of the University, which are not in a satisfactory state, are also being overhauled, and I hope that ere long, we shall have valuable advice in these matters. It may be possible, if there has been any over-elaboration in any branch of the Oriental Department, to reduce it within proper bounds, and to make changes in the system of examinations by which different examinations in allied subjects may, to a certain extent, be combined or made to supplement one another, so that they may be fewer in number and held more economically. If this can be done, corresponding changes may be made in the system of instruction by which some unnecessary expenditure may be

saved. I hope for substantial good to the finances of the University as well as to the Oriental College from the labours of these gentlemen.

My reference to the Oriental College leads me to speak naturally of the Law College, which is the other institution maintained by the University. I am grieved to say that the affairs of this College are in an unsatisfactory condition. It has no building in which to hold its lectures and no boarding-house for its students. Within the last few years the place of lectures has shifted from the Government College to a hired building condemned as unsuitable by the College Inspection Committee, and from that house to the side rooms of the University Hall, and thence to the Forman Christian College, where its works carried on after the work of that College is over. This is contrary to the scheme of studies, as the Law College is intended for post-graduate and full-time work. A boarding house has lately been opened in a hired building, and the University has undergone some expenditure in fitting it up for students, but the accommodation is insufficient, and it is at best a make-shift. In fact, but that the institution is our own which we are bound to keep up, and is the only one for the teaching of Law in the Province, we should be compelled to close it according to our own rules for affiliated Colleges. But that can never be, for the study of Law is indispensable in a Government by Law like the British, and I have every reason to hope that better times are in prospect for the College. Application has been made to the Local Government for the necessary fund to build the College and boarding-house, and I hope that by the kind liberality of its head, who is our head also, we shall soon be in a more satisfactory condition. Can I not reasonably ask for help in this connection from the Members of the Bar who have in the past received in the College the education which has enabled some of them to attain to opulence, and most of them to a competence by the practice of their profession? They have, up to the present, done nothing for their *Alma mater*, the claims of which on their good will are undeniable. I appeal to the members of the legal profession to take up the cause of the Law College and to contribute substantially to this fund. If the Graduates, Licentiates, and Certificate holders come forward with liberal help for the College, our claims on Government for a contribution would be materially strengthened. Let me hope that my words have not fallen on deaf ears and that my appeal has not been made in vain.

The death-roll of our Fellows last year, I am happy to say, is not long. We have, however, lost a most valuable Fellow in the Nawab of Bahawalpur, whose untimely death in the prime of youth is much to be deplored. He was educated in the Lahore Chiefs College and passed the Matriculation Examination of this University, but the necessity of taking up the duties of his high position prevented his pursuing his studies for higher examin-

ations. In Khan Bahadur Raja Jehandad Khan, C.I.E., we have lost an Honorary Fellow who rendered excellent service to the British Government and who took part in deliberations of the governing bodies of the University in the earlier stages of its history.

The foregoing review of the operations of the University during the year under notice shows, I think, that on the whole the University has fully kept up to its old standard and has made fair progress. It only remains for me to make a few closing remarks suitable for the occasion to the students of the University.

As this is an educational gathering, and I am speaking in connection with education, I may be permitted to refer to a work honoured among educationists of ancient times, the study of which was regarded by them as giving a finishing touch to the training of those whose course of instruction was nearly complete.

I refer to the *Hutopadesha*, a work of world-wide renown which has been translated in most languages of the West, and the value of which was appreciated by such famous sovereigns as Naushirwan the Just and the Abbasidæ Caliphs of Bagdad. I select one of its opening passages which, to my mind, contains a precept of pre-eminent merit as the main text of my address to-day. It is as follows :—

अजरामरवत् प्राप्नो विद्यामर्थश्च विनश्यत्

मृचीत इव केचेषु मृत्युना धर्ममाचरेत्

and may be freely translated thus :—

“The wise man should act in the pursuit of learning and wealth as if he was not subject to decay and death, while he should practise religion as if death had already eaught hold of him by the hair.”

I cannot recall to mind any passage in which so much instruction has been so well and yet so tersely put as in this couplet. It takes at one sweep the whole duty of man and expresses in a few words and a few vivid and lifelike touches a rule of conduct for the entire span of human life, from the days of studenthood to the time of death. Take the last line of the couplet for instance. Moralists inculcate the practice of virtue by enlarging on the instability of life and impressing on you that you have to die, and then to reap the fruit of your actions. But what a world of verbiage is saved by this line. It puts before you the simple picture of death as actually standing before you and as having seized you by the hair. Death is going that very instant to take you to your reckoning. Are you ready to render your account at once, as you should ever be? A man who has this ideal before himself, and who strives to act up to it, can never fail in his duty to humanity and to God.

The same remark is true of the advice given to the worker in the world and the seeker after knowledge. You must put out of sight the limitations of your powers and the uncertainty of life and work with a whole heart in the pursuit of wealth and learning. Not that the limitations do not exist, but if you allow them to constantly weigh on your mind, you distract your attention and become disheartened in your task. Your entire attention must be constantly and steadily directed to these objects, and you must not allow yourself to lose sight of them. Opportunities are constantly occurring, and if you are vigilant in taking note and diligent in making proper use of them, you may generally attain success. It is the half-hearted pursuit of your objects and your habit of listless inattention that is mainly responsible for your failure in life, whether as a student or as a worker in the world.

It need hardly be pointed out that all the doctrines inculcated in the maxim quoted are in perfect harmony with each other if the different objects are carefully kept in view.

The grand truth taught in this couplet is that in the search after knowledge, in the pursuit of wealth, and in the practice of religion, a man must always be in right earnest and act with absolute singleness of purpose. When this cardinal truth is lost sight of, success is hardly possible, whereas if it is steadily kept in view, the chances of failure are few.

Confining myself to the subject of acquisition of knowledge, I would impress upon you Graduates, Under-Graduates and Students of the University, the supreme excellence of the maxim I have just quoted, and ask you always to follow it. It is not my purpose to discuss all your duties as students. I must content myself with touching on only a few of the most important principles that ought to regulate your conduct, and I address myself to your moral rather than to your intellectual nature.

It has been impressed on you times without number that you should not regard your education as complete when you have taken your degree or finished your College career. In fact, your real education is then only beginning, and if the Graduates act up to the promises they have given in this Hall to-day in the presence of the Chancellor and the Convocation, it will continue all through life. You have gathered only a few scraps of information, collected some shells on the shores of the ocean of knowledge, to use the Newtonian figure. Perhaps you have not quite reached the shores, but merely obtained a distant glimpse of that ocean, and hardly realized how vast, boundless, and fathomless it is. The great advantage of your College career is not so much the amount of information you acquire as the mental training you receive to fit you for the acquisition and assimilation of further knowledge when you go forth into the world. The mental discipline you undergo, the methods of study and work to which you get habituated in College under the guidance

of your professors (and here the College student scores a distinct advantage over the private) are of far greater value as a preparation for the work of life, whatever be the path you choose for yourself, than mere success in passing examinations.

To enable you to act up to the ideal I have placed before you while you are at College, two things are most essential (1) that when you are studying a book you should give your close, earnest, and undivided attention to it; and (2) that you should study steadily and continuously throughout your College life.

The psychological effect of mental application to a subject is in direct ratio to the intensity of that application. Not only will an attentive man see many things in the object of attention which an inattentive one will miss, but things actually perceived, which will be fixed more fully on the memory of the former and recalled more vividly by him, will be forgotten or imperfectly remembered by the latter. On the other hand the fewer the objects are to which attention is directed the greater is the chance of accurate cognition and mental assimilation.

All true attention is engrossed by its proper object and practically oblivious of other concomitants. There can be no proficiency without the habit of earnest attention, and those who have attained eminence in any branch of Art or Science will be found to be equally distinguished by the cultivation and possession of that habit. The extraordinary skill of savage races in tracking is due to their attentive observation of all they perceive. The triumphs of Sherlock Holmes in the detection of crime are the result of his careful survey of all the surroundings. The better to illustrate my remarks let me here give you the substance of a story from the *Mahabharata*. The princes of the house of Kuru were being instructed in archery by a famous teacher of the art. After he had taught them for some time he instituted a tournament to test their proficiency. He told them that he would place a bird of clay in a tree and require them to shoot at its head. Having put it in position he asked each of his pupils to state what he saw while looking for his aim. They all described the tree, its branches and leaves, and other things that were on the line of vision near the target. But when the hero of the epic was put the question his answer was that he saw only the head of the bird. Questioned further he repeated he saw nothing else, not even his preceptor who was standing by. Needless to say that in the archery contest he easily came off first and became his master's favourite pupil; and this episode foreshadowed the extraordinary excellence in the art to which he attained under the master's teaching and which he used with such fatal effect in the great war described in the epic. Even so should your attention be directed to its proper object with all intenseness, refusing to be diverted to others. When you study a great author with intense application, not only will his thoughts get indelibly impressed on your mind, but new ideas strike you

from the context and new beauties uphold themselves to your delighted gaze. The same application enables the man of science, in the course of his experiments, to get clues which lead him to new discoveries from incidents which are hardly noticed by the listless mind.

But closeness of application is not the only requisite for proper study. For the proper assimilation of knowledge it is essential that your attention should be fixed on its object for a certain length of time to allow of its image being imprinted on your mind. You can grasp only a limited number of facts within a given time. If you force yourself to grasp more, the result is futile or at least imperfect assimilation. "Some books," says Bacon, "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." This is advice for the reader of books generally. For you students of Colleges it is necessary to chew and digest the books recommended for your perusal. But mastication and digestion requires time, and this is the truth inculcated by the great essayist. If you do not allow yourself sufficient time to study the books of your course, you must swallow their contents as you swallow food when you eat in haste. But a meal hastily gulped down does not nourish the body and may be rejected by the stomach. So also as regards food for the mind. If you cram it with booklore by hard study, within a short time it may be possible to reproduce some of it if you are examined at once, but it will be in a crude and undigested form. But you want to assimilate knowledge so that it may be a permanent gain, that it may enlarge and improve your mind, and that you may be able to use it for the acquisition of other knowledge. Cram learning, however, does not possess this character. It is not fully at your command, and you are at best able to reproduce it in the form you have swallowed it. You are bound to fail when a searching question is put which requires your applying it to facts other than those you have got by heart. Another defect of cram knowledge is that it is soon lost, that is, it goes out of the mind in a short time after the occasion for which it has been acquired has passed away.

Indian Universities are charged by critics with encouraging cram and insufficiently providing for the real improvement of the minds of students. The charge is probably true to a certain extent, and a greater advance in the direction of specialization will perhaps be beneficial, and I should feel most happy if the eminent educationists who are in charge of the affairs of the University will devote their attention to this question. But the fault of cramming is due for the most part to the conduct of the students themselves and possibly to some extent to insufficient supervision on the part of their instructors. Frittering away the greater part of the time fixed for reading up for an examination in nominally going through the course without close and earnest attention throughout, and studying hard just before the examination,

must needs lead to cram. Such conduct is inconsistent with that singleness of aim and that steadiness of purpose which ought to be the active guiding principle of every seeker after knowledge. By acting thus one violates the grand truth embodied in the maxim I have put before you. To follow the advice of the *Hitopadesha* it is necessary not only that you should closely attend at the time to what you study, but also that you should give that close attention to your studies steadily and continuously throughout your College career.

In short the maxim I have quoted requires that while you are at College you should regard the acquisition of knowledge as your paramount duty and shape your whole conduct accordingly. Not only is this dictated by every consideration of prudence as I have shown, but also supported by other reasons of even greater force. Collegiate education in these days is expensive, particularly for those who live away from home. Judging from the slender means, as a rule, possessed by Indians of the middle classes to which the bulk of you belong, I have little doubt that in many instances, your University education spells discomfort, if not privation, for your parents or guardians. Knowing what hardships they have to endure, what difficulties they have to undergo to provide the cost of your education, are you not bound in honour to exert your utmost to carry out the purpose for which all this is borne by those near and dear to you? To forget this is rank ingratitude and a most evil return for affectionate sacrifices undergone for your sake and for all the confidence reposed in you.

It follows that in your College life you are bound to abstain from all matters that distract your attention from your studies, and to treat the acquisition of knowledge as your sole concern. These distractions are numerous and I have no time to refer to all of them. But it is my duty to mention one which at the present moment is engaging much public attention and which seriously threatens to retard the cause of good education. It is an evil which no one having the best interests of students at heart can afford to ignore, and which I must ask your good sense to combat to the best of your power. I allude to the practice of students actively participating in the political questions of the day.

Far be it from me to say that you should not take an intelligent interest in the political affairs of your country. The Circular recently issued by the Government of India concedes this, and in his Convocation speech last year His Honour our late Chancellor declared his sympathy for the aspirations of educated Indians. Nor shall I say a word in disparagement of the sense of nationality growing up in your minds, but let me observe in passing that you should not forget that it is a product of British culture and one of the many inestimable benefits conferred by British rule. A great strong, central authority has secured peace and safety of

person and property throughout this vast country and has given you facilities for intercommunication on the most improved methods. Community of traditions and interests and progress of Western ideas have, as a result, called forth this sentiment which is gaining strength despite many adverse circumstances such as long distances and diversity of religion, race and language. The desire to take part in political life is a natural concomitant.

I shall address you here simply from an academic point of view, and if I happen to touch on any other aspect of the question it will be purely incidental and by way of illustration.

The active pursuit of politics in a rational and effective manner requires a considerable knowledge of History and Economics and a study of the administrative problems of the country, besides some literary culture. It also requires industry in ascertaining the needs of one's fellow-men, a capacity for a careful balancing of conflicting arguments and for co-ordination of means to ends in devising measures for relieving those needs, and some skill in putting one's views before the public and the authorities. These are the minimum intellectual equipments of a true politician, and must be combined with maturity of judgment and steadiness of principles.

The mere possession of the gift of eloquence is not enough, though facility of expression and power of persuasion are most valuable qualities in a politician. Further, criticism of public measures must not be purely destructive. Where an administrative need has arisen it must be supplied, and it is useless simply to find fault with the measure proposed; an alternative measure capable of serving the same purpose but not open to the same objections ought to be put forward. Invective cannot supply the place of argument, nor is success possible without strong reasons on your side.

Now it is difficult for a student at College to possess all these qualifications. He has yet to acquire knowledge, and, as he is young, his judgment must be immature. He cannot enter into the examination of the complex problems which the politician must master without serious detriment to his studies and without violating his primary duty. If, therefore, he actively meddles in politics he must needs swell the ranks of those politicians whose principal qualification is a power of declamation.

The proper persons to take up political questions are men of finished education and formed minds who have devoted time to the study of them. If men of this stamp do not come forward in sufficient numbers to take up a political movement on proper lines it cannot be reasonably expected to succeed on the mere support of College students and schoolboys. If they do come forward is not the intervention of students superfluous, and is it not likely to embarrass rather than help them?

Students of the University, there is yet a greater evil spring-

ing from your taking an active part in political movements. Not only do you thereby impair your chances of the acquisition of knowledge which is your sole aim in entering College and for which your guardians have sent you there, but probably also do serious injury to your moral nature, which is still more disastrous. You are unable, for the most part owing to inexperience, to see both sides of things and weigh the reasons for and against a particular measure. You are likely to be swayed by your impulses which are doubtless generous but not yet under proper control. You are thus liable to be easily carried away by the eloquence of the speaker who addresses you, and betrayed into extravagances of conduct which are regretted by all true well-wishers of the country, and which must injure instead of advancing the cause you support. Thus you learn to break loose from restraint and in consequence impair those habits of discipline which are the most valuable part of your Collegiate education. Those who enlist schoolboys and College students to support their political views incur a most serious responsibility. To gain the doubtful advantage of such support they withdraw young and untrained minds from their proper and legitimate work and put back the progress of education for years, and thus inflict incalculable injury to the true interests of the country. This has actually happened in Russia, where the schools and colleges are practically at a standstill according to reliable accounts.

I am not asking you to renounce your patriotism or to abandon your love for your country and people. On the contrary I adjure you to cherish those noble sentiments. But I ask you to adopt the right method of doing the service you wish to render your motherland—a desire worthy of all praise. Resolve to devote your best intellectual gifts and the fruits of your education to the welfare of your fellow-men by all means, but in order to be able to do such service you must acquire knowledge and perfect your mental equipment. You should pursue your studies without distraction and complete your education. When you have done that and left College you may then devote yourself to the study of political problems, carefully consider the adaptation of means to ends, and submit your view to the authorities in a proper, sober, and manly way. Invective and abuse are unworthy of cultured men and incompatible with true manliness; and if you allow your mind to be properly disciplined you will never stoop to them. Well-reasoned representation supported by facts and couched in respectful and temperate language, must and will, ultimately, command a hearing.

Occasional academic discussions of abstract political topics by advanced students in their debating societies under the supervision of their professors do not appear to be open to the objections stated, and my remarks are not meant to cover them.

Students and Graduates of the University, I appeal to you, therefore, not to waste your opportunities but to pursue your studies with unremitting zeal, following the advice of the *Hito-padesha*, and to leave politics for the present to your elders. You are the rising hope of India, the reserve force on whose exertions the future well-being of the country depends. Will you fritter away your gifts and neglect your studies by pursuits for which you are not yet fitted, but for which you may, by diligent study now, fit yourselves hereafter and thus throw away the substance for the shadow. In the name of true love of country, I adjure you not to do so.

Another thing I ask you to cultivate, if you are trying to act up to the maxim I have put before you, is the habit of reverence; reverence for all that is good and great, reverence for the past and for your elders and superiors. For the proper training of your mind this is an essential condition. You must always be actuated by the spirit of obedience. For obedience is the foundation of civil society and of the State. There can be no discipline unless there is obedience, no progress in education unless the pupil follows the direction of his master, no success in any undertaking for which an organized effort is required. There is nothing derogatory in obedience, as there is none in service; service to your country, to your king, to your parents, or to humanity. He who cannot obey shall never command, never rise to a position to command. You cannot read the masterpieces of literature with pleasure or profit unless you approach them in a spirit of humility. If you come to school or college with an unruly spirit and keep up that spirit, you will leave it just as you came, for the mind that is not humble cannot learn. It is not necessary that I should say much on this subject to an assembly of Indian students, for obedience to parents and guardians, to teachers and to the king, is ingrained in them, whether they are Hindus or Muhamadans, by religion and ancient tradition.

Another most desirable thing for you to cultivate in your student life is the spirit of patience and temperance. If temperance in bodily habits is essential to progress, temperance in thought is still more beneficial for the work of life. Always strive to see both sides of a question and do not hastily generalize and rush to conclusions. Your impulses are generous, but they must always be kept under the control of your judgment or they will be a constant source of trouble and drive you to untenable and undesirable positions. A well-regulated mind is a prime necessity for a true seeker after knowledge. As far as possible avoid thinking and speaking in superlatives; inquire with patience and judge with sobriety.

Students of the University, I have addressed myself more to your moral than to your intellectual nature because the former is of far greater importance. Those of you who have obtained degrees will presently go forth into the world to begin the battle

of life. The success that is likely to crown your efforts will more largely depend upon the earnestness and singleness of purpose with which you will devote yourselves to the line of work you choose, that is act upon the advice given in the *Hitopadesha*, and on your mental discipline, than the amount of book knowledge which you have stored in your minds. It is possible that in the great arena of the world some will fail to earn the prizes in spite of their best efforts, for success is not always to the most deserving, nor victory to the most strong; but if they act up to this ideal they will have deserved success which is always a greater honour than the mere winning of it.

But this earnestness and this discipline should not be one-sided. In other words you should follow the whole maxim and not merely the portion relating to the pursuit of learning and wealth. The great object of education and University training is to turn out not merely good scholars and workers but also good men. You graduates have just heard what standard of conduct is expected and required of you and have given the undertaking to act up to it through life. Do not regard this as an empty form but treat it as a solemn promise which you are bound in honour to fulfil through all the vicissitudes of life. Never forget but always strive to act up to it. Never forget to what an honourable body you belong, and in your conduct and your action be it always your endeavour to shed credit on your University. Treat your gifts as given to you not solely for your personal advancement but for the benefit of humanity as well, as a sacred trust to be devoted to the service of your fellow-men. You should be philanthropic as well as patriotic, ever ready to do what you can to advance their true interests, bearing in mind the words of the prince of poets—

Thyself and thy belongings
Are not thine own so proper as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee.
Heaven doth with us as we with torches do,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.

In short, have your eye fixed on the last words of the maxim and realise that this is but a transient world, and that you are liable at any moment to be called to your account, and you can never behave unworthily or bring shame on your *Alma mater*.

IX.

ENDOWMENTS.

1. RAI BAHADUR BELI RAM-RAM CHAND VICTORIA MEMORIAL PRIZE.

This prize is given every year to the best pass in Sanskrit at the Entrance Examination, *vide* paragraph 8 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 19th July, 1901.

2. McLEOD MEDAL AND PURSE.

The medal and purse is given to the candidate who obtains highest number of marks in the M.A. Examination from among the students who take up Arabic and Sanskrit.

The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 1st November, 1901, *vide* para. 10, decided that in case there be no candidate taking up Arabic or Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination, the medal should be given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in the subject of Arabic or Sanskrit.

The Purse and the Medal is annually sent to this office by the Accountant-General, Panjab, and the Director, Public Instruction, Panjab, respectively.

3. FULLER EXHIBITION.

The conditions for the award of this scholarship are given on page 29 of the Trust Report, according to which the scholarship should be given to the student of any of the Panjab Colleges who shall obtain the highest place in the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or the corresponding examination of the Panjab University College, and shall continue his studies for the next higher examination.

This scholarship is annually given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination of the Panjab University.

The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 12th April, 1905, decided that this Exhibition should not be held together with any other scholarship.

4. AMRITSAR McLEOD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This scholarship, according to the conditions of its award, should be given to the student of the Amritsar District or from the Amritsar District School who stands highest in the Entrance Examination of the Arts Faculty and has not obtained a scholarship of greater value, *vide* page 29 of the Trust Report.

The value of the scholarship is Rs. 16 per mensem, and is tenable in the Lahore Government College.

This scholarship is awarded every second year.

5. RAI KANHYA LAL-POLLARD PRIZE.

This prize is given to the candidate who stands first in the First Examination in Civil Engineering, *vide* page 43 of the Trust Report.

6. ALWAR GOLD MEDAL.

- This Medal is awarded to the candidate who has obtained most marks in Sanskrit and English taken together in the B.A. Examination. But according to the conditions for the award of the Medal it should be given to the best student in both English and Sanskrit during the year, *vide* page 42 of the Trust Report.

7. ARNOLD SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination.

The Medal is annually sent to this office by the Director, Public Instruction, Panjab.

8. ARNOLD GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.A. Examination.

The Medal is annually sent to this office by the Director, Public Instruction, Panjab.

9. MALIK DAS RAM-TOPAN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the Entrance Examination from among the students of the Dera Ismail Khan Schools, *vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 9, dated the 23rd June, 1899.

10. RAI BAHADUR LALA SAGAR CHAND MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest total number of marks in both the courses of Mathematics —(Pure and Applied)—in the B.A. Examination, *vide* para. 20 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 31st January, 1902.

11. AITCHISON-RAM RATTAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

One scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in Sanskrit, and the other to the best pass in Sanskrit

in the Intermediate Examination, *vide* para. 4 of the Senate, dated the 23rd July, 1888

12. ALFRED-NABHA-JHIND SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the Entrance Examination, *vide* pages 24 and 25 of the Trust Report.

13. JHIND PANJABI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, to the students of the Panjabi Class, *vide* pages 31-32 of the Trust Report.

14. COOPER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Entrance Examination from among the students of the Delhi M.B. School, *vide* para. 4 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 11th June, 1890.

15. PATIALA GURMUKHI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, to the students of the Gurmukhi Class, *vide* page 32 of the Trust Report

16. WAKEFIELD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded by the Headmaster, M.B. School, Ludhiana, to the best pass in Middle School Examination from his school, *vide* para. 4 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 4th February, 1888.

17. BAHAWALPUR ARABIC SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the Maulvi Fazil Examination, *vide* page 26 of the Trust Report.

18. PATIALA-SIME GOLD MEDAL

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in English in the B.A. Examination, *vide* page 7 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 27th May, 1890.

19. F. S. JAMAL-UD-DIN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.A. Examination in Arabic, and in case there be no candidate in the M.A. Examination, the Medal is given to the best pass in the B.A.

Examination, *vide* para. 10 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 8th June, 1891.

20. MACLAGAN PRIZE.

The condition for the award of this Medal is that it should be given to the best pass in the highest Engineering Examination of the year, *vide* page 40 of the Trust Report, as no examination for the Final Examination in Engineering is held by this University, the matter was referred to the Syndicate, which decided that it should be given to the best pass in Science in the M.A. Examination, and in case there be no candidate in the M.A. Examination, the Medal should be given to the best in Science in the B.A., B.O.L., or B.Sc. Examination, *vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 6th July, 1886, and para. 12 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 29th July, 1900.

21. KHALIFA MUHAMMAD HASSAN JUBILEE MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.O.L. Examination, and in case there be no candidate in the M.O.L. Examination, the medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.O.L. Examination whose classical knowledge is Arabic and who has practical knowledge of English, *vide* page 46 of the Trust Report and para. 9 of the Syndicate, dated 29th April, 1887.

22. KHALIFA MUHAMMAD HASSAN-AITCHISON MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in Arabic for the M.A. Examination, and in case there be no candidate for the M.A. Examination, the medal is given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination, *vide* page 44 of the Trust Report.

23. INAYAT ALI-GRIFFIN PRIZE.

This prize is given to the successful candidate at the First Examination in Law who is reported by the Examiner in Paper V, set at the said examination, to have stood highest in Muhammadan Law.

24. INAYAT ALI-WATSON SILVER MEDAL.

The condition for the award of the Medal is that it should be given to the student who stands highest in Political Economy in the M.A. Examination, and that failing a candidate in History in the M.A. Examination the Medal should be given to the best in Political Economy in the B.A. Examination.

25. JAISHI RAM GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

The gold Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Licentiate-in-Law Examination, and the silver Medal to the best pass in the First Certificate-in-Law Examination, *vide* pages 38 and 39 of the Trust Report.

26. PANJAB SCIENCE INSTITUTE PRIZE.

This prize is given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in the subject of either Physics or Chemistry, *vide* para. 10 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 29th April, 1887.

27. BRANDRETH-LEITNER PRIZE.

The condition for the award of this prize is that it should be given to the best man at the purely Oriental Examination who passes in any subject connected with the History, Literature and Language of India, or of countries connected with India, *vide* page 37 of the Trust Report. The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 27th February, 1892, *vide* para. 13, decided, after consulting Mr. Brandreth, that the prize should be given to the best pass in the Intermediate Examination of the Oriental Faculty.

28. SHRIMATI DHAN DEVI AND SHRIMATI JAI KAUR MEDAL.

This Medal is given to the best pass in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination, *vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 7th May, 1897.

29. RAI SAHIR MUNSHI GULAB SINGH-DENZIL IBBETSON DIAMOND JUBILEE PURSE.

This purse is given to the best pass in the M.A. Examination in English, *vide* para. 7 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 21st January, 1898.

30. SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD OBEDULLA MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Maulvi Fazil Examination, *vide* para. 3 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 21st January, 1898.

31. K. B. SHEIKH NANAK BAKHSH MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the M.A. Examination in Philosophy, and in case there be no candidate taking up Philosophy in the M.A. Examination,

the Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in the subject of Philosophy, *vide* para. 11 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 24th March, 1898.

32. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS.

These scholarships are awarded on the results of the Entrance, Intermediate and B.A. Examinations to students of good family in *straitened* circumstances.

33. LALA BHAGWAN DAS' GIFT.

Vide para. 10 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 29th April, 1894.

34. NABHA GURMUKHI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

35. RAI BAHADUR PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE'S PRIZE.

The conditions for the award of the prize are given in Appendix II of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 28th January, 1896.

36. ARNOLD SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in Persian in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Lahore Government College.

37. SIR HARNAM SINGH-RIVAZ GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in English in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

38. DR. RAHIM KHAN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.B. Examination.

39. RIVAZ-MELA RAM MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.T. Examination.

40. DR. BISHAN DAS MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the second best pass in the Final M.B. Examination.

X.

RULES FOR NOMINATION

TO THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS
EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

All persons who obtain the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning or Master of Arts, or who, in addition to obtaining the Bachelor's Degree in either Faculty, shall pass the Final Examination in Law, shall by virtue thereof, be considered as nominated by the Senate for admission to the examination for Extra Assistant Commissionerships, provided they are otherwise qualified under the rules framed by Government. For the purposes of this resolution, the Honours in Arts Examination shall be held equivalent to the Master of Oriental Learning or Master of Arts Degree, and the High Proficiency in Arts to the Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts Degree.

XI.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP

FOR NATIVES OF INDIA PROCEEDING TO
ENGLAND FOR FURTHER STUDY
OFFERED BY THE GOVERN-
MENT OF INDIA.

1. Candidates for the scholarship must be natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33, Victoria, Cap. 3.

2. The selection of the scholar shall take place not later than the 15th of the month of June, in the year in which a scholarship is placed at the disposal of the University, and the selection shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor in the manner stated below.

3. The persons eligible for scholarship shall be only such graduates of the University as have obtained the degree of M.A. or the degree of B.A., and must, in all cases, be under 22 years of age on the 30th June of the year in which the selection is made.

4. Every candidate for the scholarship must send his application to the Registrar not later than the 31st May of the year in which the selection is to be made. Such application shall be accompanied by the following papers :—

- (a) A declaration by the candidate that he has consent of his family to go to England if he obtains the scholarship.
- (b) A certificate of good conduct from persons of known respectability and position who are well acquainted with the candidate.
- (c) A certificate of competent knowledge of the English Language from one of the Professors of the College in which he has been educated, or, if the candidate is a private student, from persons of well known literary ability.
- (d) A certificate of his physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England, signed or countersigned by the Civil Surgeon or one of the Professors of the Medical College, Lahore.
- (e) A declaration of his intention to pursue his studies in the University of Oxford or Cambridge.

5. Students competing at the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of the year in which the selection is made may submit separate

applications for the scholarship containing all the particulars given in rule 5 along with their applications for the degree examinations.

6. The names of all the candidates who have complied with the preceding rules shall be placed before a committee of the Syndicate consisting of four members, two Europeans and two Natives, and the Registrar, who after examining the papers relating to each candidate, and after making such inquiries as they think proper, from the Principals and Professors of the Colleges in which the students were educated, or such other persons as they (the Sub-Committee) consider well able to give opinions on the character and qualifications of the candidates, shall recommend the candidate whom they think the fittest to the Vice-Chancellor.

7. Among candidates who are otherwise on an equal footing in regard to the qualifications required under rule 4, M.A.'s shall be preferred to B.A.'s, and as between candidates holding the same degree, preference shall be given to him who has stood highest in order of merit, or has obtained the highest number of marks in the degree examination.

8. When there are two or more candidates who are, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, exactly equal with reference to the provisions of rules 4 and 7, the Sub-Committee shall direct an examination to be held in English and in History or Mathematics.

9. Such examination shall be conducted on a standard not lower than that of the examination for B.A. Degree, and the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the aggregate shall be eligible for the scholarship, provided that he has obtained a minimum of 50 per cent. marks in English.

10. Candidates competing at the examination shall be at liberty to choose any two instead of all three of the foregoing subjects.

11. The examination shall be held for three days (one day for each subject) in the last week of June, and the result laid before the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate not later than the first week of July, who shall forthwith submit their report to the Vice-Chancellor.

XII.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

*(As amended by the Secretary of State for India in Council, 25th
November, 1907.)*

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the college he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper college or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 200*l.* a year for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVT. SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND. 567

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

November, 1907.

Copy* forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations† for information [with a request that the revised rules may be substituted for those circulated with the Home Department endorsement No. 273—282, dated the 29th August, 1893].

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION),	} By order, G. B. H. FELL, <i>Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.</i>
<i>Calcutta, the January, 1908.</i>	

* Rules for Indian Government scholars in England (as amended by the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 25th November, 1907).

† Government of Madras.

„ „ Bombay.

„ „ Bengal.

„ „ United Provinces.

„ „ Punjab.

„ „ Burma.

„ „ Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

XIII.

RULES FOR PANJAB UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. The following classes of persons shall be admitted to the University Library :—

- (a) Fellows, Honorary Fellows of the University.
- (b) Members of the Staff of an Affiliated College.
- (c) Members of Faculties.
- (d) Graduates of the University.
- (e) Under-graduates actually on the rolls of an Affiliated College.
- (f) Persons who, having stated in writing their reasons for requiring to use the Library, have obtained the written permission of the Registrar and Librarian. If they are not in an independent position they must be recommended by some person of standing.

2. The above classes shall be entitled to borrow books from the Library upon the following conditions :

Classes (a), (b), and (c) may borrow not more than six volumes at any one time upon their own signature.

Class (d), when on the rolls of an Affiliated College, may borrow not more than six volumes at any one time but the form provided must be signed by a member of the staff of the college of which the applicant is a member, and the latter shall be responsible for the due return of the books. When they are not on the rolls of an Affiliated College they will be treated as class (f). Members of class (f) may borrow not more than six volumes at any one time upon their own signature.

3. Under-graduates wishing to make use of the Library must—

- (a) Apply at the Librarian's Office for a form; (b) return that form duly filled up and obtain a ticket of admission. They must produce their Library tickets when called upon by the Assistant Librarian, who may expel anyone failing to produce his ticket. The tickets are not transferable.

4. Books shall be divided into three classes. Class (a) shall bear a red mark and will include (1) all old and valuable works; (2) all works of reference only, such as Dictionaries

and Encyclopædias, and shall not be removed from the Library except by special permission in particular cases for reasons assigned. Permission will be granted by the Registrar or the Librarian. Class (b) shall bear a blue mark and will include all periodical literature, whether bound or unbound, and must be returned within one week from date of taking out. Class (c) must be returned within one month from date of taking out.

NOTE.—As soon as a book is overdue a notice will be issued to the borrower to return it within two days if in Lahore, and four days, if in a mofussil station.

The periods may be extended by a definite amount in particular and special cases for reasons assigned, upon a permit granted by the Registrar or Librarian, who may also similarly permit a borrower to take out a greater number of books than laid down in Rule 2.

5. When a book has been in the possession of the borrower for the periods specified in Rule 4 and the loan has been renewed or the time extended, it may be recalled upon application to the Assistant Librarian who shall at once issue a notice to the borrower who must return the book in case of class (a) and (b) within three days, in case of class (c) within one week after receipt of such notice.

6. (a) All books taken from the Library may, at any time, be recalled by the Registrar or Librarian; and must be returned within two days of receipt of notice.

(b) Similarly books may be issued for use in special cases by order of the Librarian to persons not included in Rule 1.

(c) The Library will be closed and all books shall be recalled once a year for stock-taking. Fourteen days' notice will be given.

7. For failure to return a book within the appointed time after receipt of notice, the borrower of the book shall be liable to a fine of two annas per diem per volume. The Registrar or Librarian has the power to exclude from the Library persons infringing the rules of the Library.

8. The Library shall be open from 12 A.M. to 6 P.M. from October 1st to April 30th, and from May to July during the following hours:— 7-30 to 10-30 A.M., and 4 to 7 P.M.

9. The Library will be closed—

- (1) On certain days by special notice.
- (2) During August and September.

10. Members of the Library requiring to have books sent out of Lahore must deposit Rs. 5 to cover cost of postage.

XIV.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I). IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND ORIENTAL FACULTIES.

A. (Up to the M.A. Standard.)

1. Oriental College, Lahore.
2. Government College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
4. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
5. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

B. (Up to the B.A. Standard.)

1. Hindu College, Delhi.
2. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
4. Oriental College, Lahore.
5. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
6. Government College, Lahore.
7. Islamia College, Lahore.
8. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
9. Mohindra College, Patiala.
10. Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi.
11. St. Bede's College, Simla.

C. (Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

1. Hindu College, Delhi.
2. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. Oriental College, Lahore.
4. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
5. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
6. Government College, Lahore.
7. Islamia College, Lahore.
8. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
9. Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi.
10. Scotch Mission College, Sialkot.
11. Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar.
12. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bhawalpur.
13. Ranadhir College, Kapurthala.
14. Mohindra College, Patiala.
15. Hindu College, Srinagar, Kashmir.

16. Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
17. Auckland House, Simla.
18. St. Bede's College, Simla.
19. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

D. (For the Teaching Degree).

Central Training College, Lahore.

(II). IN LAW.

The Law College, Lahore.

(III). IN MEDICINE.

The Medical College, Lahore.

(IV). IN ENGINEERING.

The Government School of Engineering, Lahore.

XV.

AFFILIATION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

I.—AFFILIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

In a Convocation of the University of Oxford held on Tuesday, the 29th October, 1889, it was decreed that the University of the Panjab be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University under the following provisions of Stat. Tit. II. Sec. VII. *On Colonial and Indian Universities* :—

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes. A University admitted to the privileges conferred by this Section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges : and this University may at any time by a vote of Convocation withdraw the same from any University. Admission to such privileges shall not be extended to any University, College, or other Institution affiliated or attached to the University so applying, except with the express sanction of Convocation.

4. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Junior Colonial or Indian Student.

5. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it

and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken honours* in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Colonial or Indian Student.

6. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

7. The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows :—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions or to pass in an additional Subject at Responsions.

(c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

(d) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

8. The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows :—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination.

* That any member of the University of the Panjab who shall have passed the Examination at that University for the Degree of Master of Arts and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class in that Examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of *Statt. Tit. II. Sect. VIII. cl. 5.* (*Passed on October 22, 1903.*)

(c) A Senior Student who has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

9. Every person who, having been matriculated, desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student, shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest through the Secretary, the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or a Senior Student. If he makes his application later than a week from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

10. Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation, may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

11. Every person who, being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation, desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated, shall make his application to the Secretary through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the Examination in question, together with—

(a) The statutable fee, and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds according as the candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student ;

(b) A declaration that the candidate in his opinion *bond fide* desires admission to his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the case may be, and

(c) Evidence showing that the candidate is qualified as aforesaid.

Any candidate whose name has been entered for an examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been matriculated, become a Junior or a Senior Student as the case may be.

12. A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has passed

either (a) one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A ;

or (b) such examination or examinations of his University as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the provisions of the next following clause. Provided that evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall have been produced to the Secretary, and that a registration fee of five shillings shall have been paid through the Secretary to the University Chest. If the evidence shall not have been produced before the end of the Term

in which he has been matriculated, the Colonial Student shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

13. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in the examinations of his University. Every such statement shall be submitted to Convocation, and, if approved, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

14. The Secretary shall have power to make and vary from time to time regulations for the admission of qualified persons to the Status of a Junior or Senior Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students, to offer themselves for examination under the provisions of this section, provided that all such regulations and any variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for approval.

15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior Student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provisions of this section, and to see that no Candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of this section.

SCHEDULE A.

1. The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which under Tit. VI. Sect. 1 § 2 exempts a candidate from Responsions.

2. The Examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this Examination.

3. The Examination of candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions.

4. The Examination of candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

5. The Examination of candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

6. The Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the candidate satisfies the Examiners in a Greek book in that Examination.

7. Groups A. 1 and D of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination.

8 and 9. The Honour Schools of *Litteræ Humaniores* and of Theology in the same Examination.

* * Universities admitted to the privileges of this Statute (see Decrees) :—

- Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 27, 1888.
- Sydney, Nov. 27, 1888.
- Calcutta, May 21, 1889.
- Panjab, Oct. 29, 1889.
- Bombay, Nov. 4, 1890.
- Adelaide, Feb. 3, 1891.
- Madras, June 19, 1894.
- Melbourne, Oct. 30, 1894.
- New Zealand, Nov. 13, 1894.
- Allahabad, Nov. 20, 1894.
- Toronto, Nov. 26, 1895.
- McGill (Montreal), May 2, 1899.
- Tasmania, June 13, 1899.
- New Brunswick, Jan. 22, 1901.
- Malta, Feb. 3, 1903.
- King's College (Windsor, Nova Scotia), Oct. 22, 1903.
- Dalhousie (Halifax, Nova Scotia), Oct. 22, 1903.
- Mt. Allison College (Sackville, New Brunswick), Mar. 15, 1904.
- Acadia University (Wolfville, Nova Scotia), Nov. 1, 1904.
- University of Queen's College (Kingston, Ontario), March 15, 1905.

For Special Decrees as to the above Universities, Malta excepted, see pp. 523-532.

II.—AFFILIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Copy of Senate Proceedings (para. 21, and its Appendix), dated 3rd January, 1896.

"That the proposals regarding the affiliation of the Panjab University to the Cambridge University, as recommended in para. 4 of the Proceedings of the Syndicate, dated 27th April, 1895, be accepted"—was adopted without any remarks (see Appendix).

APPENDIX.

King's College Lodge, Cambridge, 25th March, 1895.

From—A. AUSTEN LEIGH, Esq., Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University.

To—M. A. STEIN, Esq., PH.D., Registrar, Panjab University.

The Affiliation Committee of the Council of the Senate have for some time had under consideration the application received last

year from the Panjab University for affiliation to the University of Cambridge, and they are prepared to recommend the adoption of the Panjab University as an affiliated institution under certain conditions. Before taking this step, however, they would be glad to learn the views of the Senate of your University with regard to the proposed conditions. I, therefore, enclose herewith a copy of the draft prepared by the Committee together with a copy of the general regulations for affiliated institutions, and I shall be obliged if you will, at your early convenience, inform me as to the views taken by the Senate.

[Draft.]

1. That the University of the Panjab be adopted as an Institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge

2. That any Graduate in Arts of the University of the Panjab who has, in accordance with regulations of that University, passed the Entrance Examination, the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, and has, in one of these examinations or in some other examination held by that University, satisfied the examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation.

28th March, 1895.

AFFILIATION OF LOCAL COLLEGES

Report of Council of Senate, 4th June, 1894. Grace, 14th June, 1894.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

1. Any student of an Affiliated Institution, who shall have continued a member of it for such length of time, not less than two years, and shall have attended such lectures, and passed such examinations, as may be required from time to time by Grace of the Senate, shall, if admitted as a member of the University, be entitled to either or both of the following privileges: (1) to be excused all the parts of the previous examination (including the additional subjects); (2) to be allowed, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, to reckon the first term kept by residence as the fourth term of his residence, and, provided he obtains a degree by one of the Tripos Examinations, to proceed in due course to the B.A., or LL.B. degree.

2. In the case of any student claiming to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation, a certificate of having fulfilled the prescribed conditions, signed by the Registrar or other competent authority of the Affiliated Institution, shall be presented for

registration to the Registrar in the students' first term of residence and a fee of £2 shall be paid at the same time to the Registrar for the University Chest.

3. Certificates of having fulfilled the prescribed conditions, if not presented in students' first term of residence, shall not be accepted for registration without the express permission of the Council of the Senate.

4. Students claiming to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation shall be required (1) to have fulfilled all the prescribed conditions before matriculation ; (2) to matriculate and to pay the usual fee of £5.

XVI.

COLLEGE DIRECTORY, 1908.

I.—TEACHING INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(A) Oriental Faculty.

I.—ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.*

The Oriental College was established in 1870 by the Senate of the Panjab University College, and was taken over in 1882 by the Panjab University, which has since maintained it in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes.

The object of the Oriental College, as reorganised in 1888, is—

(a) to impart a knowledge of the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages and Literatures on a sound basis and in accordance with historical methods, to students who wish to prepare themselves for the High Proficiency and Honours Examinations of the Panjab University for these Languages ;

(b) to give instruction to students who, after passing the Entrance Examination of the Oriental Faculty, wish to pursue their studies for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University ; and

(c) to prepare students for the High Proficiency in Panjabi Examination of the Panjab University by imparting to them a scholarly knowledge of the history of the Panjabi Language and its Literature.

In the School Department students are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the Oriental Faculty and the examinations for Proficiency in Oriental Classical Languages and in Panjabi.

The College is managed by the Syndicate under the control of the Senate.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts and Oriental Scholarships, 31st October, 1888.

The Oriental College has been entrusted since 1884 with the tuition of the Government College students in Oriental Languages, a special grant being contributed by Government to meet the cost connected with this arrangement.

The expenses for the maintenance of the College are met partly by the annual allotment made in the Budget of the Panjab University, and partly from the income of certain Endowments of the University, which provide the salaries of Readers and Translators employed along with the permanent Teaching Staff in the tuition of College Classes.

(An abstract from the Annual College Report for the year 1907-1908 will be found on pages 523 to 527 of this Calendar.)

STAFF.

A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.	..	Principal.
Pandit Siva Datta, M.A.	..	Head Pandit.
Pandit Durga Datta, Shastri	..	Second Pandit.
Haji M. Mufti Muhammad Abdulla, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil.	}	Head Maulvi.
Maulvi Momin Ali, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Alim	}	Officiating Second Maulvi.
M. Abdul Hakim, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil	}	Head Munshi.
M. Muhammad din, Munshi Fazil and Maulvi Fazil	}	Second Munshi.
M. Ghulam Mustafa, M.O.L.	..	{ Addl. Arabic and Persian Teacher.
M. Rashid Ahmad	..	Additional Arabic Teacher.
M. Hasan-ud-Din, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil.	}	{ Offg. Additional Arabic Teacher.
Bhai Gulab Singh Gyani	..	Bhai.
Lala Gulbahar Singh, M.A.	..	{ McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Reader.
Sayed Ghulam Hussain Shah, M.A.	}	{ McLeod Arabic Reader.
Lala Tej Ram, M.A.	..	Alexandra Reader.
Lala Daya Kishen, M.A.	..	Patiala Translator.

(B)—Law Faculty.

II.—LAW COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Law College was founded in the year 1870 under the name of the Law School with the view of imparting legal knowledge

to candidates preparing for the Mukhtarship and Pleadership examinations.

The management of and supervision over the College is, subject to the control of the Syndicate and Senate, vested in the Law Faculty.

The College is situated in the New University Hall.

A statement of the terms of admission and of the fees charged is given on pages 279 to 282 of the present Calendar.

STAFF.

C. Golaknath, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at Law.	} Principal.
Shadi Lal, Esquire, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law.	
Gurcharan Singh, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law.	} Assistant Law Lecturer.
Lala Dhanpat Rai, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.	
Lala Sangam Lal, Pleader	} Law Reader.
Lala Sardari Lal, Pleader	

II.—OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS ARE TENABLE.

(A)—Arts and Science Faculties.

III.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.*

1. This College was opened in 1864 and was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in that year. It is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, and is the only Arts College maintained by the Panjab Government. The Delhi Government College was incorporated with it in 1877. It prepares students for the examinations of the Panjab University, Intermediate (Arts and Science Faculties), B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc., and is the only institution in the Panjab that maintains M.A. Classes in all the subjects of the curriculum. Provision is now

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 31st October, 1888.

made for teaching Biology up to the M.Sc. Standard. Since the incorporation of the Panjab University in 1882, out of students who have obtained the M.A. degree, 129 have appeared from this College, and 474 out of B.A.'s in the same period.

2. The College is located in a handsome gothic building, with a large clock-tower, situated on an eminence near the city of Lahore. It comprises, besides class-rooms, a large Examination Hall, a Library, and extensive laboratories, physical, chemical, and biological. There is also a well-stocked Museum of minerals, rocks, and fossils, presented by the Geological Department; and a large Biological Museum.

The building was begun in 1872 and completed in five years, the cost being 3½ lakhs. Since then, the grounds of the College have been extended, and now comprise fields for cricket, football, hockey, and tennis; and the old Presbyterian Church near the College has been acquired and converted into a gymnasium at a cost of Rs. 15,000. A new Hostel or Boarding House for Hindus and Muhammadans, built at a cost of Rs. 70,000 and situated in the grounds, was opened in 1891, and is always fully occupied. No student is allowed out after lockup. Near it is a residence provided by Government for the Principal, who has the immediate supervision of the boarders and is assisted by a resident Superintendent. Three English Professors also live in the College premises. The number of students on the rolls is at present 400.

3. The College is maintained by the Provincial Government at a cost of about Rs. 1,06,300 per annum. The income from fees during the year 1907-8 was Rs. 26,876; the monthly fees charged are higher than in any other institution in the Province, being Rs. 8 for Intermediate, Rs. 10 for B.A., and Rs. 10 and 12 for M.A. classes. A number of the students are holders of Government University Scholarships, the total expenditure on scholarships for 1907-8 being Rs. 6,591. The Principal is empowered to admit poor students on half fees up to a limit of ten per cent. of the number on the rolls. Prizes are awarded to distinguished students in all subjects.

4. By an arrangement made in 1884, the tuition of the students in Oriental Languages was entrusted to the Oriental College, accommodated in the same building. The Professors of Arabic and Sanskrit were transferred to that Institution, and in addition a special grant is given by Government for this assistance. The other subjects included in the University Courses up to the M.A. Standard are provided for in the College, viz., Intermediate—English, Physics and Chemistry, Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Biology; B.A.—English, Pure and Applied Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry; B.Sc.—Botany and Zoology; and M.A.—English, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and History.

5. The first Principal of the College was Dr. G. W. Leitner, the list of his successors comprising Mr. J. Sime, Mr. T. C. Lewis, Dr. Stülpnagel and Mr. W. Bell. The present staff is given below :—

STAFF.

S. Robson, M.A.	..	{	Principal and Professor of English Literature.
Major Stephenson, I.M.S.	..		Professor of Biology.
A. S. Hemmy, B.A., M.Sc.	..		Professor of Physics.
G. S. Brett, B.A.	..		Professor of Philosophy.
G. A. Wathan, M.A.	..		Professor of History.
B. Mouat Jones, B.A.	..		Professor of Chemistry.
G. N. Chatterji, B.A.	..		Professor of Mathematics.
J. G. Gilbertson, M.A.	..		Professor of English.
Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A.		{	Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
B. Gopal Singh Chawla, M.A.		{	Assistant Prof. of Mathematics.
(<i>on leave</i>)	..		
L. Mukand Lal, M.A.	(<i>offg.</i>)		Ditto
Sh. Nur Ilahi, M.A.	..	{	Assistant Professor of Philosophy.
L. Shiv Ram Kashyap, B.Sc.	..		Assistant Professor of Biology.
L. Chetan Anand, M.A.	..		Assistant Professor of Physics.
L. Ram Parshad	..	{	Assistant Professor of English and History.

IV.—ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI.*

✕ 1. This College was opened in the year 1882 by the Cambridge Mission, the members of which, at the instance of Government, undertook to open their College Classes (previously confined to their own students) to students from other schools, and to teach up to the B.A. Standard of the Panjab University.

2. The present College Buildings, situated near the Kashmere Gate, were opened in the year 1891 by Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I.

3. Students are taken to the M.O.L. Standard in Arabic, and to the M.A. Standard in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Mathematics, and Philosophy. In the B.A. Classes, Mathematics (Pure and Applied), History, Physics, Philosophy and Oriental languages (Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian) are the subjects in which lectures are given. In the Intermediate—History, Physics and Chemis-

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 31st October, 1888.

try and Philosophy are the tests from which students may select their fourth subject. Religious instruction is given daily, and once a week a lecture to the whole body of students assembled together is given in the Central Hall.

4. The College, with the consent of Government, awards annually a few stipends to poor and deserving students for the second year of their Course (both Intermediate and B.A.).

5. A hostel, with accommodation for 45 boarders, adjoins the College buildings, on the opposite side of the road. Buildings on approved plans for extending the Boarding House are in course of construction. The residential quarters of the Principal and two European Professors on the Staff also adjoin the Hostel and the College buildings.

STAFF.

S. K. Rudra, M.A.	..	Principal.
F. J. Western, M.A.	..	Vice-Principal.
P. C. Mukerji, M.A.	..	Bursar.
S. A. C. Ghose, B.A.	}	.. Professors of English.
F. J. Western, M.A.		
C. F. Andrews, M.A.		
J. G. F. Day, M.A.		
Raghubar Dyal, Shastri, M.A.	..	Professor of Sanskrit.
Abdurrahman, Maulvi and Munshi Fazil.	.. }	Professors of Arabic.
Ghulam Yazdani, M.A.	..	Professor of Persian.
P. C. Mukerji, M.A.	}	.. Professors of Mathematics.
B. C. Ray, M.A.		
P. C. Mukerji, M.A.	}	.. Professors of Science (Chemistry and Physics).
Khub Ram, M.A.		
N. K. Sen, M.A.	..	Professor of Philosophy.
S. K. Rudra, M.A.	.. }	Professors of History and Economics.
J. G. F. Day, M.A.	.. }	

The Treasurer of the College is the Rev. S. S. Allnutt, Head of the Cambridge University Mission.

V.—FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE.*

1. This institution was established in the year 1866, and during that and the three following years furnished instruction to students preparing for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations of the

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 1st May, 1889.

Calcutta University. At the close of this period, owing chiefly to the death of Rev. Mr. Henry, the Principal, the work of the College was suspended. In 1886, the classes were again reopened, and in 1888, the first candidates from the institution appeared in the Intermediate, and in 1890, the first in the B.A. Examination of the Panjab University.

2. The College Buildings, situated on Roberts' Road, near the Bengal Bank, were opened in the year 1889 by His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The site on which they stand is a gift of the Panjab Government, who also gave a building grant of Rs. 20,000. The buildings consist of: (1) A main building, with Hall, Library, Laboratory, and Lecture-rooms, capable of accommodating 400 students; (2) the Hostel known as "Section A"; (3) Kennedy Hall for Christian students; (4) Newton Hall on Napier Road; and (5) The Principal's House. The cost of these buildings was approximately Rs. 2,15,000.

3. The College is an aided institution, and conforms to the Government regulations as to attendance and fees. It is under the care of, and supported by, the Panjab Mission of the American Presbyterian Church, United States of America; and is controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by that Mission. The members of the Board are: Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, D.D. (*President*), Hoshiarpur; Rev. E. E. Fife, M.A., Ludhiana; Rev. C. B. Newton, D.D., Jalandhar; Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.D., Lahore; E. Maya Dass, Esq., B.A., Firozpur; Rev. H. D. Griswold, Ph.D., Lahore; F. Golaknath Chatterjee, Esq., B.A., Lahore; Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., Lahore; Rev. F. J. Newton, M.D., Firozpur; Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A., Saharanpur; Rev. D. J. Fleming, M.A., M.Sc., Lahore (*Secretary*); Alfred Nandy, Esq., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Lahore; and Rev. H. A. Whitlock, M.A., Lahore.

4. The institution has no endowment, either for its maintenance or for scholarships and prizes, but a large number of its students are the recipients of Government, University or Municipal Scholarships. Boarding House accommodation is provided for 280 students.

Students are prepared for the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., and M.A. Examinations of the Panjab University. The number of students enrolled in five classes is (31st March, 1907) 366, of whom 182 are Hindus, 128 Muhammadans, 25 Sikhs, 29 Christians, and 2 others.

STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Griswold, M.A., Ph.D. (Cornell.)	{	Officiating Principal and Professor of Philosophy and English.
Rev. D. J. Fleming, M.A., M.Sc.		Vice-Principal and Professor of Physics and Mathematics.

Rev. R. H. Carter, M.A.	..	Professor of History.
Rev. H. A. Whitlock, B.A.	..	Professor of English.
M. C. Mukerji, B.A., LL.B.	..	Professor of Science.
Maulvi R. Siraj-ud-din, B.A.	..	{ Assistant Professor of Philosophy and History.
Babu Surendra Nath Das Gupta, M.A.		
C. H. Rice, B.A.	..	{ Professor of Mathematics.
P. Samuels, B.Sc.	..	
Pandit Vanshi Dhar, Shastri		{ Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Maulvi Muhammad Hussain	..	
Maulvi Muhammad Baqir	..	{ Professor of Sanskrit.
		{ Maulvi Fazil, Qazi Fazil, Munshi Fazil. Professor of Persian.
		{ Professor of Arabic.

VI.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE.*

1. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College (School Department) was opened on 1st June, 1886. The 1st and 2nd year classes were opened in May 1888 and 1889, the 3rd and 4th year classes in the beginning of 1893 and 1894, and the M.A. class in Sanskrit in 1895.

The College was established in honour of Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, with the following objects :—

- (a) To encourage, improve, and enforce the study of Hindi Literature.
- (b) To encourage, and enforce the study of Classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas.
- (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English Literature and Sciences, both theoretical and applied.
- (d) To provide for technical education in the country.

2. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School is situated on Lower Mall adjacent to the Lahore Government College, but the College Department is accommodated in the College premises, Court Street.

3. The amount of endowment for the maintenance of the Institution, at present in the hands of the Managing Committee, is Rs. 6,33,304.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 1st May, 1889.

4. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College prepares boys for the Entrance, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., and M.A. Examinations. It teaches English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Mathematics, Philosophy and Physical Sciences (Physics and Chemistry).

5. The Governing Body of the Institution at present consists of the following gentlemen :—

L. Dwarka Das, M.A., *President*; L. Durga Das, B.A., *Vice-President*; Bakhshi Tek Chand, M.A., L. Nand Lal, B.A., *Secretaries*; L. Indur Bhan, Accountant, *Accountant*.

6. The following scholarships and stipends are provided for students of the College :—

1. The Sain Das Memorial Fund Scholarship in the M.A. class.
2. Tho Jainti Das Memorial Fund Scholarship in the B.A. classes.
3. The Thakur Devi Scholarship of Rs. 10 in the F.A. classes.
4. Dr. Chetan Shah's Bhai Jas Shah Memorial Fund stipend for the best Shahpur Zila student.
5. The Sadanand Memorial, Rs. 5 per month, awarded on the results of the 3rd year.
6. Two classical Sanskrit Scholarships.
7. Rai Jai Kishen Das Scholarship.
8. L. Shub Lal Scholarship.
9. Ramchand Memorial Scholarship.
10. Dr. Shih Lal Scholarship.
11. Dr. Munshi Rani Scholarship.

There are two Boarding Houses in connection with the College.

STAFF.

Lala Hans Raj, B.A.	..	{	Honorary Principal and Professor of Theology.
Babu Annada Prasad Bhattacharya, M.A.	..		Professor of English.
Babu Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A.	..	{	Assistant Professor of English.
Babu J. N. Dass, M.A.	..		Additional Professor of English.
Lala Devi Dayal, B.A.	..	{	Professor of Mathematics.
Babu Kshetra Mohan Ghosh, M.A.	..		Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Lala Diwan Chand, M.A.	..	{	(English and Philosophy)
Lala Sain Das, M.A.	..		Professor of Philosophy.
Babu Prabhas Chandra Basu, M.A.	..	{	Professor of Science.
Bhai Parma Nand, M.A.	..		Assistant Professor of Science.
			Professor of History.

Pandit J. S. Kudalkar, M.A.	..	Professor of Sanskrit.
Pandit Arya Muni	..	Prof. of Sanskrit Philosophy.
Pandit Raja Ram	..	Professor of Sanskrit Theology.
Maulvi Miran Bakhsh	..	Professor of Persian.

VII.—MOHINDRA COLLEGE. PATIALA.*

This institution has grown out of a school originally founded by H.H. Maharaja Narindra Singh, but first placed on an organised basis in 1870, by H.H. the late Maharaja Mahindra Singh, who opened other schools at convenient centres in his territories, and established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction. In January 1874, the school at Patiala was affiliated to the Calcutta University; and the proposal to erect for it a building more suitable and better located than the one it occupied, was sanctioned. In March, 1875, the foundation-stone for the new building was laid by H.E. Lord Northbrook in an open and healthy quarter outside the city. The building, with a large and spacious Boarding House capable of giving comfortable accommodation to some 64 students, cost over five lakhs. The College derives its name from the Maharaja to whose munificence it owes its origin.

The growing success of the school having made it desirable to provide for higher collegiate education, an F.A. Class was opened in 1880, and the institution was placed under a Principal. It was raised to the full status of a College in 1887, when, to commemorate the 50th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, it was affiliated to the B.A. Standard of the University of the Panjab.

To the College are attached a Library, a Debating Club, a Boarding Institution, and a Gymnasium. The College is maintained entirely at the expense of the State, and no fees are levied. Prizes and Scholarships to the value of Rs. 2,211 are awarded to deserving students, as determined by the College and the University Examination results. A Northbrook Gold Medal of the value of Rs. 100 is annually awarded to the first student from the English Department of the College.

STAFF.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT (ENGLISH).

E. Candler, Esq., B.A.	..	Principal.
Sardar Labh Singh, M.A.	..	Professor of Philosophy.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 19th June, 1890.

Puran Chandra Rai, M.A.	..	{	Professor of Science and Joint
			Professor of Mathematics.
Lala Bhagat Ram, M.A.	..		Professor of Mathematics.
M. Muhd. Abdul Ghani, M.A.	..	{	Professor of History and Political Economy.
Maulvi Ghulam Murtaza	..		Professor of Persian.
Pandit Gauri Datta, Shastri	..		Professor of Sanskrit.
Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq	..		Professor of Arabic.

VIII.—SADIQ-EGERTON COLLEGE, BAHAWALPUR.*

This institution was first established in 1882 and called the Egerton Upper School from a desire to connect the name of Sir Robert Egerton, at that time the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, with the educational movement of the State just then inaugurated.

Intermediate Classes were opened in October, 1886, and B.A. Classes in June, 1892. But it was thought advisable to abolish the B.A. Classes in June, 1900.

The Institution now comprises :—

- (a) The two College Classes.
- (b) The two High or Entrance Classes.
- (c) A Dinyat or Theological Department.

There are scholarships for each class to which the residents of the Bahawalpur State have preferential claims.

STAFF.

M. Mohammad Saleh, M.A.	{	Offg. Principal and Professor of
		English and Philosophy.
Syed Abdul Hanid, M.A.,	{	Professor of Mathematics and
LL.B.	..	English.
Maulvi Jamiat Ali	..	Professor of Persian and Arabic.
Sheikh Nur Mohammad, B.A.	..	Professor of History.
Pandit Tej Bhan Shastri	..	Professor of Sanskrit.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 19th June, 1890.

IX.—SCOTCH MISSION COLLEGE, SIALKOT.*

1. It was in 1886, when a desire had been expressed by the Government that Colleges should be multiplied throughout the Province, that a request was made by the Mission of the Church of Scotland to be allowed to open one in Sialkot. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Lyall, therefore, in the beginning of 1889, sanctioned a grant from the Municipality and District of Sialkot "to the maintenance of a College Department affording instruction up to the Intermediate standard," and the College was opened in that year.

2. The building, which is now specially used for the College classes, consists of two spacious class rooms and an entrance hall. It cost about Rs. 2,000 and forms a continuation of the High School building. It was opened in April, 1901. Three other class-rooms are also used. It is intended, however, to erect a new and more commodious building, entirely separate from the School, and for this purpose a site and funds have been provided. In May, 1908, the necessary change was made in the staff to separate it from the school.

3. There is no endowment provided for its maintenance. Fees, and the Mission grant, along with the Government, Municipal, and District Board grants are sufficient to support it.

4. It teaches up to the Intermediate standard. Subjects taught: English, Philosophy, Mathematics, Science, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and History.

5. The governing body of the Institution is the corresponding Board of the Panjab Mission of the Church of Scotland, which is subordinate to the Foreign Mission Committee in Edinburgh.

6. There are no Endowed Scholarships, but a few scholarships are provided out of subscriptions.

7. A building in the city is rented for a Boarding House and is available for all students. There are also a Literary Society which students have to attend, a Library from which they may borrow books, and a Football Club.

STAFF.

Rev. George Waugh, M.A., B.D.	Principal and Professor of English and Philosophy.
Lala Jugal Behari, B.A.	.. Professor of Mathematics and Science.
K. M. Sircar, M.A.	.. Professor of History and Asst. Professor of English.
Maulvi Mir Hasan	.. Professor of Arabic and Persian.
Pandit Tirath Ram	.. Professor of Sanskrit.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 27th Feb., 1892.

X.—GORDON MISSION COLLEGE, RAWALPINDI.*

1. In June, 1893, a College Department was opened in connection with the large Mission High School of Rawalpindi, with a view to facilitate higher education among the students of this and surrounding districts.

2. In 1901 the governing body of the Institution decided to separate entirely the School and the College work and to carry forward the latter to the B.A. standard.

3. Work on the new and commodious College building was begun in this same year, the funds needed being supplied through the generous gift of two American women, Misses Eleanor C. Law, and Ina Law Robertson, of Chicago. These buildings were formally opened by His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I., on March 20th, 1903.

4. The College has no endowment. It is supported by fees, by a Provincial grant, and by mission grants. The American United Presbyterian Mission is the governing body.

5. For the Intermediate examination courses are offered in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. For the B.A. examination lectures are given in English, Mathematics (Pure and Applied), History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.

6. Fees are levied at the rate of Rs. 6 for students for the first and second years, and Rs. 7-8 for students of the third and fourth years.

7. Gordon Hall supplies comfortable house and boarding accommodation for thirty-five men. Separate cooking and bathing arrangements are supplied for Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian men.

STAFF.

Rev. J. H. Morton, B.A.	..	Principal and Professor of English.
W. L. Porter, M.A.	..	Professor of Natural Science and English.
S. Sital Singh, M.A.	..	Professor of Science and Mathematics.
S. N. Mukerji, B.A.	..	Professor of Mathematics.
Peter Ponsonby, M.A.	..	Professor of History.
M. E. Barnes, B.A.	..	Professor of Philosophy.
Maulvi Sharf-ud-Din, Munshi Fazil	..	Professor of Persian.
Maulvi Badar-ud-Din	..	Professor of Arabic.
Pandit Lukshmi Narain Shastri	..	Professor of Sanskrit.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 10th May, 1895.

XI.—THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE, LAHORE.*

The College was opened in the year 1892. (It was recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts scholarships, 7th May, 1896.) It is under the control of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, and is the only Muslim National College in the Province.

It prepares students for the Intermediate, B.A., and M.A. Examinations of the Panjab University. The subjects taught in the F.A. classes are : English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry, History, Arabic, Persian and Theology : those taught in the B.A. are : English, Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, History, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy and Theology, and in the M.A. only Arabic is taught besides Theology. Theology, though an obligatory subject from the point of view of the Institution itself, is, nevertheless, taught to Moslem students only.

Roorkee Preparatory Classes have recently been opened in connection with the College to enable its members to prepare for the various Engineering Examinations at Roorkee College.

The College is maintained by the Moslem public with the object of imparting to their youth liberal education combined with theological instruction, and bringing higher education within reach of those poor young men who would otherwise remain without it.

The Principal is directly under the College Committee of which he is an *ex-officio* member. It is a Sub-committee of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman.

The Boarding-house, called the Rivaz Hostel, can accommodate 110 men; but a part of it is at present used as class-rooms. The College building is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that one wing will be ready by October, 1908. The College will then be removed to it. The Habibia Hall is expected to be ready by March, 1909; and it is hoped that the other wing, the mosque and the reading room, will be complete before another year is out. A member of the College staff acts as Honorary Superintendent of the boarding-house.

In addition to the two literary societies which hold weekly meetings, there is a Debating Union which meets only once a fortnight.

The College has a good library and a reading-room, and has also a pamphlet under the title of the "Islamia College Magazine."

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 7th May, 1896.

STAFF.

M. A. Aziz, B.A. (Cantab.),	{	Principal and Professor of English.
scholar and prizeman of Peterhouse, Cambridge ..		
Saiyid Mohd. Ali Jafari, M.A.	{	Vice Principal and Professor of History.
M. Hakim Ali, B.A.	..	Prof. of Science.
Dil Mohammad, M.A.	..	Prof. of Mathematics.
Sh. Abdul Ghan, M.A.	..	Prof. of English.
Syed Mohsin Shah, B.A.	..	Prof. of Philosophy.
Maulvi Asghar Ali, H.P., H.A.,	{	Prof. of Theology and Oriental Literature.
M.O.L.		
Maulvi Ahmad Ali, H.P., H.A.	{	Prof. of Theology and Oriental Literature.
Maulvi Mohammad Umar	{	Prof. of Theology and Oriental Literature.
Khan, H.P., H.A.		

XII. RANDHIR COLLEGE. KAPURTHALA.*

1. The Randhir College, Kapurthala, was originally founded by H.H. the late Raja Randhir Singh Ahluwalia, with the object of spreading English education among the people of the State. The institution at first taught up to the Matriculation Standard in English, and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1877. In 1896, H.H. the Rajah i-Razgan Sir Jagatjit Singh, desirous of giving an impetus to higher education in the State, raised the institution to the status of a College by opening the Intermediate Classes.

2. The College provides for the following subjects included in the University Course for the Intermediate Examination :—English, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and History. The Collegiate High School prepares students for the Entrance Examination. There is also, in connection with the College and under the direct supervision and control of the Principal, an Oriental Department which is affiliated to the Oriental Faculty for teaching Sanskrit and Gurmukhi up to the highest standard of the Panjab University.

3. The College has a commodious building, with a large clock-tower, situated in a healthy locality outside the city. The building consists of large class-rooms with a spacious Hall, but the growing needs of the institution rendered it necessary to extend it largely. Five new rooms have recently been added, and six more will be shortly built. The College has a Board-

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 4th March, 1898.

ing House attached to it, which can accommodate about 50 students, and is situated close to the College building. A new boarding house, intended exclusively for the College, is in course of construction.

4. The whole institution has very recently been thoroughly overhauled and reorganized. Both the Library and the Laboratory have been replenished, and the staff of the College considerably strengthened. The College has a Reading-room, and ample provision exists for physical exercise.

5. The College is maintained by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28,000 per annum. Poor students are admitted free, and a number of stipends and scholarships, ranging in value between four and ten rupees, are given to deserving students under the regulations in force. No fee is levied from students attending the Oriental Classes, and the Dharmarth (Charity) Department of the State provides them with free board and lodging. Some of them are in receipt of stipends also.

6. A Darbar, presided over by His Highness, is annually held for the distribution of prizes. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 100 is awarded to the first student of the College in the F.A. Examination, and a silver medal to the first student from the Oriental Department. A large number of prizes are given away on this occasion.

7. The Principal, with the kind co-operation of the Director of Instruction in the State, has also started an annual State Sports Tournament. His Highness has given a valuable cup as trophy for cricket, and a similar trophy for football is to be added this year. A large number of substantial and valuable prizes are awarded for excellence in various games. The tournament has given a great impetus to sports in the College.

STAFF.

Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Bar.-	{ Principal and Professor of
at-Law.	.. { English.
Lala Hukam Chand, M.A., B.Sc.	.. Professor of Mathematics.
Pt. Mathura Das, M.A., LL.B.	.. Professor of History.
Babu Atul Chandra Dutta, M.A.	.. Professor of Physical Science.
M. Mahmud Ali (Diploma)	{ Professor of Arabic and
Munshi Fazil and Maulvi Fazil	.. { Persian.
Pt. Siri Ram, Shastri	.. Professor of Sanskrit.
Pt. Kishan Dutt, Shastri	.. Head Pandit, Oriental Dept.
Pt. Kishan Chand, Shastri	.. { Assistant Pandit, Oriental
	.. { Dept.
Pt. Bishan Das	.. { Lower Oriental Teacher, Ori-
	.. { ental Dept.
Bhai Kapur Singh Vidwan	.. Teacher in Gurmukhi.

XIII.—HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.*

The Hindu College, Delhi, was established for the purpose of giving cheap but efficient secular education side by side with sound religious instruction according to the principles of the Sanatan Dharma.

The 1st and 2nd year classes were opened in May, 1899, and the 3rd and 4th year classes in May, 1900, and May 1901, respectively.

The College is maintained by Fees and Endowments supplemented by private subscriptions.

Arrangements are made for teaching English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Science, Philosophy, History and Mathematics (both courses), and in addition all Hindu students are required to attend the Hindi and Sanskrit classes, while lectures on subjects connected with religion and morality are also delivered from time to time by qualified persons.

At present a few scholarships and several medals and prizes are awarded annually to students successful in the University and the House Examinations.

There is a Boarding House attached to the College intended for the Hindu students.

The College is at present located in a large spacious building situated near the Ajmere Gate which accommodates the College as well as the Boarding House. The Principal and one of the Professors reside on the premises.

The Hindu College is at present managed by the Principal and the Honorary Secretary, R. B. Lala Shri Krishna Das, and Honorary Joint Secretary, R. B. L. Pyari Lal, Retired Inspector of Schools, under the directions of a Managing Committee and a Board of Trustees registered under the provision of the Joint Stock Company's Act (XXI of 1860), consisting of the following gentlemen :—

R. B. L. Hardhyan Sing, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Delhi ; R. B. L. Pyari Lal, Retired Inspector of Schools ; Seth Sanairam, of the Firm of Seth Jodhiram Jainarain ; Lala Jawahar Lal, Banker, Naharwalla ; Rai Pyari Lal Sahib, Retired Judge, Small Cause Court, N.-W.P. ; Lala Ram Chand Sahib, of the Firm of Nunnemal Jankee Das ; R. B. L. Kanye Lal, Executive Engineer ; R. B. L. Babu Mull, Retired Executive Engineer ; Pt. Din Dayal Sharma, formerly General Secretary, Bharat Dharma Mahamandal ; Lala Hazari Mal Sahib, of the Firm of L. Kesari Chand Balmookund, Jewellers ; R. B. L. Shri Krishan Das, Rais, Gurwalla, Honorary Secretary, and some *raises* of Delhi and of other places.

* Recognised by the Syndicate for the award of University Scholarships, 20th July, 1900.

STAFF.

Mr. D. N. Chowdhuri, M.A.	..	{	Offg. Principal and Prof. of Philosophy.
Mr. Niranjan Chatterjee, M.A.	..	{	Senior Professor of English and History.
Mr. M. R. Banerjee, B.A.	..		Junior Professor of English.
Mr. K. B. Basu, M.A.	..		Professor of Mathematics.
Mr. Govind Bihari, M.A.	..	{	Offg. Professor of Science and Assistant Professor of English.
Pandit Har Narayan Shastri	..	{	Professor of Sanskrit and Lecturer on Sanatan Dharma.
Munshi Gaiindi Lal Srimal (Munshi Fazal and Maulvi Fazal).		{	Professor of Persian and Arabic.

XIV.—THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.*

The Khalsa College (School Department) was established on the 23rd October, 1893, up to the Middle Standard, and was raised to the grade of a High School in March, 1896.

The Intermediate College classes were formed in 1896, the B.A. class in 1899, the F.Sc. and the B.Sc. in 1905.

The object of this Institution is : " To impart to Sikh youths an education that will tend to raise the status of the Sikh people, to maintain the Sikh religion, to promote morality and sobriety of life, to develop active habits and physical strength, and to produce intelligent and useful citizens and loyal subjects of the British Crown."

The foundation-stone of the College was laid at Amritsar by the Honourable Sir James Broadwood Lyall on the 5th March, 1892, and that of the main building to be erected for the College and School was laid by the Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., on 17th Nov., 1904.

The College and School buildings, at present consisting of two large blocks with a Dharamsala in the middle, together with *Principal's bungalow, Staff quarters and dispensary, stand in an open and healthy situation at a distance of about two miles from the city of Amritsar and afford excellent accommodation for a large number of boarders.*

The Institution is chiefly designed for the Higher Education of the Sikhs, but non-Sikhs are also permitted to join the College classes.

The general management of the Institution is in the hands of a Managing Committee of 21 members.

* Under the Syndicate Resolution of the 11th March, 1901, Intermediate Scholarships are tenable in the case of all students, and B.A. Scholarships *won by its own students.*

The College is maintained partly out of fees, but more particularly out of the interest and Endowments amounting to about Rs 15,30,000. The chief donors amongst them being :—

	Rs.
(1) H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala	6,00,000
(2) Kapoorthala	1,47,000
(3) Nabha	2,55,000
(4) Jhund and Sangrur, &c. ..	1,75,000
(5) Faridkot	1,00,000

At a Sikh Educational Conference held at the Khalsa College in April, 1904, it was decided to raise a fund of 4 lakhs for the erection of additional buildings and an Endowment of some 20 lakhs was promised in order to improve the status of the College and School attached, and to enable it to carry out in a worthy manner the objects for which it was designed. The Panjab Government very kindly gave Rs. 50,000 towards the main Building Fund.

The College has extensive grounds attached to it, affording ample space for games and sports of all kinds which receive every encouragement.

There is a Library in connection with the College. The Reading Room is regularly supplied with periodicals, both Secular and Religious.

The courses of study are those prescribed by the Panjab University for the Intermediate in Arts, B.A., F.Sc., and B.Sc. examinations. Candidates for the first mentioned are prepared in English, Mathematics, Science, Philosophy, History, Persian and Sanskrit, and for the second, in English, Mathematics (both Applied and Pure), Chemistry, Philosophy, History, Persian and Sanskrit; for the third, in English, Mathematics, Physical Science and Geology; and for the last, in English, Mathematics (Applied and Pure) and Astronomy.

COLLEGE STAFF.

M. G. V. Cole, Esq., M.A. ..	Principal and Professor of English Literature
B. Niranjan Singh, M.A., L.B. ..	Assistant Professor of English.
B. Kharak Singh, M.A. ..	Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Lala Suraj Bhan, B.A. ..	Professor of Applied Mathematics.
S. C. Sen, Esq., M.A. ..	Professor of Philosophy.
L. Jagan Nath, B.A. ..	Professor of Science.
----- ..	2nd Professor of Science.
B. Jodh Singh, M.A. ..	Professor of Divinity.
----- ..	Professor of History.
Maulvi Murtaza Husain (Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil) ..	Professor of Persian and Arabic.
Pandit Arjan Nath, B.A. ..	Professor of Sanskrit.

XV.—EDWARDES' CHURCH MISSION COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

This College is an extension in work of the Edwardes' Church Mission High School founded in 1855 by the Church Missionary Society. The College Department was opened in May, 1900.

1. There is no separate building set apart for College classes as yet, room being provided for class-rooms and a reading-room in the central block of the School buildings situated opposite the Kohat gate of Peshawar city; the erection of a separate College building is being undertaken.

2. A boarding-house, cricket ground and tennis court are available for the use of students in the garden of the Principal's house in cantonments. Students are members of the Mission Literary Institute.

3. There are no endowments. The College conforms to the Government regulations as to fees.

4. The College offers a scholarship of 8 rupees per mensem for two years to the student who passes highest in the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University each year from the N.-W.F. Province.

5. Students are allowed the use of the Mission Library (of about 5,000 volumes) in addition to the small libraries in the School and Literary Institute.

6. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Panjab University. The subjects for which provision is made are: English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic.

STAFF.

Rev. H. J. Hoare, B.A.	.. {	Principal and Professor of English, Philosophy and History.
Rev. Marcus Wigram, M.A.	.. {	Vice-Principal and Professor of English.
Lala Sohan Lal, B.A.	..	Professor of Mathematics.
Maulvi Abdulla (Maulvi Fazil)	..	Professor of Persian and Arabic.
Pandit Nand Lal (Shastri)	..	Professor of Sanskrit.

XVI.—ST. BEDE'S TRAINING COLLEGE, SIMLA.

St. Bede's College, for the training of teachers and the higher education of women, is under the direction of the religious of Jesus and Mary.

The Reverend Mother St. Clare, Superioress General, who was on a visit to India, 1902-03, saw the need of raising the standard of girls' education in India, and thought that the first step towards this would be to have trained teachers in our schools.

For this purpose she proposed the establishment of a Training College for Teachers and solicited the help of the Panjab Government, with the result that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Rivaz, sanctioned a grant for building and apparatus.

The College, which cost over one lakh of rupees, was opened March 8th, 1904. It is built to accommodate from 25 to 30 students and consists of:—

Two large Lecture Rooms, Dining Room, Recreation and Music Rooms, Library, Museum, Dressmaking, Science and Art Rooms.

The students are residential and each has her own private room.

A large Tennis Court is attached to the College grounds.

The students are prepared for the European Teachers' Certificate Examination, held by the Panjab Education Department in December of each year.

In February, 1907, the College was affiliated to the Panjab University in order that teachers may raise their certificates from second to first grade and prepare for a degree.

A maintenance grant is paid by Government and the students receive stipends.

STAFF.

The Reverend Mother Dorothy	St. }	Mother Superior.
Mother St. Gregory	..	Lecturer on Method.
Madame St. Joseph	..	Lecturer on French.
Madame St. Berchmans	..	Lecturer on Mathematics.
Miss M. Donnellan, L.L.A.	..	Lecturer on Philosophy.
Miss H. McCarthy, B.A.	..	Lecturer on Latin and English.

XVII.—AUCKLAND HOUSE COLLEGE.

The Auckland House College is an extension in work of the Auckland House School founded in 1864 by the Rev. H. D. d'Aquilar under the name of the Panjab Girls' School. The College Department was opened in April, 1906, to give preparation for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Panjab University in Mathematics, Philosophy, English, Latin, French and History.

STAFF.

Miss S. Taring, B.A.	..	Principal.
Miss M. A. Jakeman, B.A.	..	{ Mistress-in-charge, Lecturer in Mathematics, Philosophy, and French.
Miss H. Whittington, B.A.	..	
Miss M. M. Pearce (History Tripos)	..	Lecturer in English and Latin. } Lecturer in History.

XVIII.—SRI PRATAB HINDU COLLEGE, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

This, the first, and as yet the only College in Kashmir, was founded in 1905, and was affiliated to the Punjab University in the following year.

It is under the control of a Local Managing Committee, who are appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares.

The building, which is in course of construction, stands in grounds of about fifty acres, and commands one of the most picturesque views in the world.

The College has been founded not only for the purpose of imparting a thoroughly efficient education on Western lines, but also to encourage the study of all that is of supreme value in Eastern Philosophic thought, and to make that Philosophy the basis of an education which aims at producing something more characteristic than a mere imitation of Western culture.

No fees are at present charged. The State of Kashmir has shown its direct encouragement of the institution by granting it a subsidy, which is, in addition to other subscriptions, at present sufficient to maintain it. Several State scholarships are also annually granted to its students. The Local Managing Committee consists of the following gentlemen :

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. R. Mukerjee, Esq., Chief Judge, Kashmir .. 2. Rai Bahadur Bhawaní Dás, M.A., Revenue Minister to H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State. 3. Rai Sahib Deván Amar Náth, Foreign Minister to H.H. the Maharaja. 4. Rai Sahib Deván Daya Kishen Kaul, B.A., Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja. 5. Pandit Man Mohan Náth Kaul, Governor of Kashmir. 6. M. U. Moore, Esq., M.A. .. | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Chairman.</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div>Members</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Secretary.</div> <div style="font-size: 3em;">}</div> </div> |
|--|---|

The staff, which will be added to as the number of students increases, is at present constituted as follows :—

1. M. U. Moore, Esq., M.A., Principal.
2. Pt. Tarachand Kaul.
3. Mr. T. Sanyal, M.A.
4. Pt. Chand Narayan, M.A.
5. Lāla Joti Prashād, B.A.
6. Pandit Natha Ram Shastri, Sanskrit Professor.
7. Maulvi Aziz Ullah, Persian Professor

— — —

(B)—Medical Faculty.

XIX.—MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Established 1860, with the object of providing education in Western Medicine for the people of the Panjab.

The College is situated in Anarkah and consists of a main building containing a spacious Library with Lecture Rooms and Museums, a large and handsome Anatomical School capable of accommodating 400 students, with a Lecture Theatre and Museum attached, Chemical, Physiological and Pathological laboratories, &c.

The Mayo Hospital with its Albert Victor wing, a detached Ophthalmic Hospital, and a separate block for out-patients is attached to the College for Chemical instruction. The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women, which is in the proximity of the College, is also available for clinical instruction for female students. The cost of erecting these buildings was as follows :—

Medical College main building	..	Rs. 1,68,182
Anatomical Rooms	..	41,000
Pathological Laboratory	..	1,300
Mayo Hospital	..	1,82,876
Albert Victor Hospital	..	1,08,000
Ophthalmic Ward	..	34,261
Teaching Chemical Laboratory	..	39,599

The College is supported by Government at an annual cost of Rs. 1,29,284, and educates students for the degrees of M.D., M.B. and L.M.S., providing a full Medical Curriculum as required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It is under the immediate control of the Panjab Government. The following endowed Scholarships and Prizes are connected with the College :—

Grey Bahawalpur Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 350 per annum.

Burton Brown Memorial Silver Medals in Medicine and Physiology.

Neil Memorial Silver Medals in Surgery and Anatomy.

Beli Ram Lamont Memorial Silver Medal in Practical Anatomy.

Raghubir Sahai's Memorial Prize in Surgery of Rs. 20.

Attached to the College there is the "Lady Lyall Home" for female students erected at the expense of H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and under the control of the Countess of Dufferin Fund.

The number of students at present on the rolls of the College and School is 376.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. F. F. Perry, I.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. (<i>On leave.</i>)	Principal and Professor of Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, and Surgeon to the Mayo Hospital.
Major D. W. Sutherland, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Offg. Principal and Professor of Medicine and Diseases of Women and Children, and First Physician to the Mayo Hospital.
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cunningham, I.M.S., M.D., M.CH. (R.U.I.).	Professor of Midwifery and Forensic Medicine.
Lieut.-Col. C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., D.P.H. (Camb.).	Professor of Hygiene.
Lieut.-Col. D. St. J. D. Grant, I.M.S., M.B., M.A., B.CH., F.C.S., D.S.M. (Dub.).	Professor of Toxicology.
Major H. G. Melville, I.M.S., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).	Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica, and Second Physician to the Mayo Hospital.
Major E. V. Hugo, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Offg. Professor of Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, and Surgeon to the Mayo Hospital.
Captain C. W. F. Melville, I.M.S., M.B., CH.B. (Edin.).	Professor of Anatomy.
C. C. Caleb, Esq., M.B., M.S. (Durh.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.).	Professor of Physiology.
Mehta Harnam Datta, Assistant-Surgeon, L.M.S.	Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy.
M. Meraj-ud-din, Assistant Surgeon, L.M.S.	Ditto
Maharaj Krishen, Assistant Surgeon, L.M.S.	Assistant to the Professor of Pathology

SCHOOL STAFF.

Miss M. E. Staley, M.B. (Lond.)	{	Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women to the Female Students (Hospital Assistant Class).
Guran Ditta Mal, Rai Sahib, Senior Assistant Surgeon, L.M.S.	{	Lecturer on Forensic Medicine and Midwifery, and Assistant Chemical Examiner.
Pt. Balkishen Kaul, Assistant Surgeon, L.M.S.	{	Lecturer on Materia Medica, Medicine and Hygiene, and Superintendent Hindustani Class.
Hira Lal, Assistant Surgeon, L.M.S.	{	Lecturer on Surgery.
Mirza Yaqub Beg, Assistant Surgeon, L.M.S.	{	Lecturer and Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Military Assistant Surgeon E. F. Hottinger.	{	Lecturer on Pharmacy.

XX.—PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

With the object of giving higher education to the Dogras of Jammu, His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jammu and Kashmir State, opened a College at Jammu in 1892, with the already existing Sri Ranbir High School; but the College was soon closed as somewhat premature. The desire on the part of the Darbar, however, did not abate, and His Highness the Maharaja, who wanted very much to perpetuate the memory of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Jammu, took the opportunity and gratified his desire by opening a College, bearing the name "The Prince of Wales College" in 1907.

At present the College Classes, namely First, Second and Third Year, are held in the building well known as the Ajaib Ghar. Arrangements are being made for building a College on extensive grounds about a mile from the city, by the side of the Chenab Canal. In the vicinity of the College building there will be a Boarding House large enough to accommodate 60 students, and houses for the Professorial Staff and ample grounds for sporting purposes.

The College teaches English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Geology, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry.

The Staff consists of:—

1. Fram. M. Dadina, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar. at-Law. Principal and Professor of English.

2. D. N. Wadia, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Natural Science (Geology and Mineralogy, and for the present of Physics and Chemistry also.)
3. A Banerji, M.A., B.L., Professor of Mathematics.
4. E. Mitter, Professor of History and Philosophy.
5. Pandit Lakshman, Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit.
6. Molvi Mohammad Sadiq, Molvi Fazal and Munshi Fazal, Professor of Persian.

A Professor of Physics and Chemistry, and an Assistant Professor of English will be very soon added to the staff.

The College has a Library, a Reading Room and a Debating Society. There is a fine Laboratory attached to the College, and a large consignment of Physical Apparatus that has already been ordered, will add a great deal to its completeness. A Geological Museum is also in the process of being formed.

There are Scholarships of about Rs. 1,500 per annum, and the scale of fees is as follows:—

First and Second Years	..	Rs. 2 p.m.
Third and Fourth Years	..	Rs. 4 p.m.

— — —

XXI.—CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Central Training College was established in 1881, and was for some months accommodated in a building in the Hazuri Bagh. It was then located for a time in the Government College, an old building near the Senate Hall being utilised as a Practising School. It was removed to its present site in 1887. The College buildings have recently been considerably enlarged and extended, to meet the growing demand for trained teachers in the Province, and to accommodate the double classes consequent upon the introduction of the two years' course. The accommodation is now ample for the requirements of the College,—the class-rooms are spacious, and arrangements for the teaching of all the subjects in the curriculum are as complete as possible. The College is equipped with exceedingly well-appointed Physical and Chemical Laboratories (in each of which 40 students can be accommodated at a time) with gas laid on to each table in both Laboratories and water also in the Chemical Laboratory. The Science Lecture Theatre accommodates 120 students. There is also a properly fitted Dark-Room; and a workshop has been supplied in which students are taught to construct and mend simple pieces of apparatus. The College also possesses a fine large room, properly situated and completely equipped, for the teaching of drawing. There is a lawn adjacent to the College for the students' games,

and another playing-field, at a short distance, has recently been given by Government.

The Boarding House attached to the College has accommodation for 200 students, and all are expected to reside therein. A spacious Gymnasium 80 ft. by 40 ft., with an abundance of light and ventilation, has just been built and is being equipped in a manner which should make it the best in the Province. A fine covered Swimming Bath 60 ft. by 30 ft., with a ten-foot Verandah all round, has also been constructed for the use of the students.

The Central Training College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, and is the only institution in the Province which prepares students (who are nearly all stipendiaries) for all the certificates for Secondary Teachers issued by the Education Department. The classes comprise those preparing for the Senior and Junior Anglo-Vernacular, the Clerical and Commercial, and the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examinations. In addition, every student is expected to appear in Examinations for one of the Drawing Certificates for Teachers, and for either the Senior or Junior Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate. The College takes part in the University Sports' Tournament. Great importance is attached to physical training, games and drill receiving every attention. Courses of lectures, followed by an examination, are also given in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association. There is a College Debating Society and an Old Students' Club; the latter has its own Magazine.

In April 1903 the College was affiliated to the Panjab University and is the only Institution, at present, which prepares candidates for the newly instituted Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Candidates for admission to the B.T. Degree Class are required to have passed the Examination for an Arts or a Science degree before beginning the two years' course of training. The First Examination for the B.T. Degree was held in April, 1905, when all the thirteen candidates sent up from this College passed.

The Central Model School, the Practising School of the College, is provided with handsome buildings, and has a very large Examination Hall, 25 ft. by 45 ft. The School teaches up to the Entrance Standard of the University, in both the Science and Arts Faculties, and also prepares students for the Clerical and Commercial Certificate of the University. There are over 800 boys on the rolls. The Headmaster is in the Indian Educational Service, and is assisted by a staff of 42 assistants.

Under the control of the Principal, and attached to the Central Training College, is the Lahore Normal School with about 120 students, which prepares candidates for teacherships in Primary Schools, for the Junior Vernacular and Zamindari Certificate Examinations.

The College is maintained entirely by Government at an annual cost of about Rs. 65,000, including stipends paid to students. The total number on the Rolls is 200.

Succession List of Principals.

1. R. Dick, Esquire, M.A.
2. W. Bell, Esquire, M.A., C.I.E.
3. Lala Umrao Singh, M.A.
4. F. Haden Cope, Esquire, M.A., I.E.S.
5. H. T. Knowlton, Esquire, I.E.S.
6. W. T. Wright, Esquire, I.E.S. (*officiating*).
7. E. Tydeman, Esquire, F.R.G.S. (*officiating*).
8. H. T. Knowlton, Esquire, I.E.S.

The present staff includes—

STAFF.

H. T. Knowlton, Esq., I.E.S.	..	Principal.
H. Y. Langhorne, Esq., B.A., I.E.S.	}	Vice-Principal.
E. Tydeman, Esquire		Head Master, Central Model School (Practising School to the College).
Lala Chiranji Lal, B.A.	..	Assistant Superintendent.
Lala Khushi Ram, M.A.	..	1st Science Master. 2nd Science Master.
S. Muhsin Mirza, B.A., B.T.	..	1st Clerical & Commercial Master.
B. Narain Singh, B.A.	..	2nd Clerical & Commercial Master.
	..	3rd Clerical and Commercial Master.
P. Prabhu Datta, M.A., B.T.	..	1st English Master.
M. Sadr-ud-din, B.A., B.T.	..	2nd English Master.
L. Sukh Dayal, B.A.	..	1st Mathematical Master.
Lala Guranditta Mal, B.A., B.T.	..	2nd Mathematical Master.
Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani, S.U.	}	Oriental Teacher.
Lala Hardiyal, B.A.		Kindergarten Master.
Pandit Vasu Deva	..	1st Drawing Master.
M. Faiz Muhammad	..	2nd Drawing Master.
	..	1st Laboratory Assistant.
M. Miraj Din	..	2nd Laboratory Assistant.
M. Qamar-ud-din	..	Mistri.
Pandit Ram Narain	..	Drill & Gymnastic Instructor.
Lala Nand Ram	..	Superintendent, Boarding House.
M. Ahmad Din	..	Head Clerk.
Lala Ram Gopal	..	2nd Clerk.
M. Jan Muhammad	..	3rd Clerk.
L. Ram Saran Das Suri	..	4th Clerk.

E x a m i n a t i o n P a p e r s
1907-08.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Matriculation Examination.

1908.

ENGLISH.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—LALA JIYA RAM, M.A.

I. Give :—

- (a) the plural of *thief*, *daughter-in-law*, *analysis*.
- (b) the comparative and superlative degrees of *bad*,
beautiful, *up*.
- (c) the past tense and past participle of *drive*, *stick*,
set, *fly*.

4

II. What is emphasis? What is the meaning of the following sentence if the emphasis lies, first, on the first word, then, on the third, and then, on the fifth?—"This is the book I want."

3

III. Supply the prepositions omitted in (a) and the connecting words omitted in (b) below :—

(a) He was displeased — me. I am averse — change. Beware — the dog. He was shocked — his behaviour. I thirst — knowledge.

(b) Knowing — our boat would soon be in danger of upsetting — we allowed the swimmers to approach us, we held our course — we came to the west side of the island, — a smooth beach of dark sand offered a convenient landing-place.

5

IV. Give a full analysis of the following sentence :—

When I came to the foot of the hill called Difficulty, I met with a very aged man, who asked me what I was and where I was bound for.

3

V. Parse the words in *italics* in the following sentences :—

- (a) He finished the work *as* I directed.
- (b) Will you come to dinner *to-night* ?
- (c) We *grow* flowers in our garden.
- (d) I have fought a good *fight*.
- (e) Make *thyself* prince over us.

3

VI. Turn the following from the direct into the indirect form of speech :—

Going along the street, I met Mr. Jones. I asked : “ Will you come to dinner to-night ? ” “ I would, if I could,” he replied, “ but my doctor declares that, in this weather, I may catch cold. Please excuse me. this time.”

3

VII. Turn the following into the direct form of speech :—

I told him without any hesitation that I felt much gratified by his offer ; but at the same time there were some difficulties in my way, which had to be cleared up before I could accept it.

3

VIII. Correct the following sentences :—

- (a) He said that he likes the cricket and foot-ball.
- (b) I was very obliged to him for the good advices he gave me.
- (c) I have passed Matriculation since five years.
- (d) May I ask your favour of sending an answer.
- (e) I have not such any benevolent friend as by his help I can find any employment.

6

IX. Translate into your vernacular :—

(a) The Arabian nation was the champion of Islam. Every Arab must be a soldier, and nothing else. He might not settle down in any conquered land as owner of the soil ; while for merchandise or other labour, a warlike life left little leisure. Neither was there any need. The Arabs lived on the fat of the conquered provinces, and subject people served them. Of booty taken in war, four parts were distributed to the army on the field, the fifth reserved for the State ; and even that, after the mosques and madrasahs had received their share, was divided among the Arabian people.

10

(b) Caterina was now sobbing too deeply to make any answer. Sir Christopher patted her on the back and said, “ Come, come ; why, Tina, you are not well this morning. Go and rest, little one. You will see things in quite another light when you are well. Think over what I have said, and remember there is nothing I desire so much as seeing you and Maynard married and settled for life. I must have no weeping and crying—no nonsense.” This was said with a slight severity ; but he presently added, in a soothing tone, “ There, there, stop crying. Go and lie down and get to sleep.”

10

(c) 1. No sooner was the storm of anger passed than the tenderness and timidity of her nature returned.

2. I was shocked to see how a single day and night of grief had aged the fine old man.

3. We all have our secret sins; and if we knew ourselves, we should not judge each other harshly.

4. What does he mean by thrusting himself into our company?

5. I want no one to know where I am except you.

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ENGLISH.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—LALA JIYA RAM, M.A.

I. Punctuate, inserting capital letters where necessary :—
who will help us with the work of ploughing who will take care of our children who will help our women in the house sighed the masters the answer was keep your negroes as free servants and pay them salaries to this one and all replied but if we have no money whilst the slaves on their side urged what shall we do with money and if our masters die what will become of us supposing their heirs do not want to keep us.

6

II. Write a letter of about a hundred words, in answer to a letter from a stranger inquiring into the character of a servant formerly in your service.

9

III. Write an Essay of about three hundred words on any one of the following subjects :—

(a) The duty of a servant to his master, and of the master to his servant.

(b) A good name is better than great riches.

(c) Napoleon Bonaparte.

(d) Sher Shah Suri.

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IV. Translate into English, either from Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi or Bengali :—

(a) ایک دن ایک غریب لڑکے نے بدیا ساگر سے ایک پیسہ مانگا۔ انہوں نے پوچھا اگر ہم چار پیسے دیں تو تو کیا کریگا؟ لڑکے نے کہا دو پیسے کا اناج لوں گا اور دو پیسے مان کو دوں گا۔ بدیا ساگر نے کہا اگر ہم چار آنے دیں تو تو؟ لڑکے نے پہلے تو ہنسی سمجھی لیکن بدیا ساگر کے زیادہ پوچھنے پر آسنے کہا کہ

اگر آپ چار آئے دیں تو دو آنے کے مین چاول لونگا اور دو آنے کے آٹا لیکر بیچوںگا جس سے مجھے دو ہی آنے اور ملینگے ۔ اس پر بدیاساگر نے اُسے ایک روپیہ دیا ۔ دو تین برس بعد بردوان مین ایک دن ایک لڑکے نے بدیاساگر سے ہاتھ جوڑ کر کہا ” اے بھڑکرم ! مہربانی فرما کر میری دکان تک نشریف لے چلے اور اُسے اپنے قدم مبارک سے برکت دیجئے “ ۔ بدیا ساگر نے اُس سے کہا ” ہم تو تمکو پہچانتے ہی نہیں تم ہمکو کیوں بلاتے ہو ؟ “ لڑکے نے کہا کہ ” آپ مجھے نہیں پہچانتے مگر میں آپکو پہچانتا ہوں ۔ میں وہی ہوں جس کو آپ نے ایک روپیہ دیا تھا ۔ اُس روپیہ مین سے میں نے دو آنے کے چاول لئے تھے اور چودہ آنے کے آٹا ۔ اُن آٹوں سے مجھے نفع ہوا ۔ اُس وقت سے اُس پونجی سے جو کچھ لیکر مین بیچتا رہا مجھے برابر نفع ہوتا رہا ۔ اب مین نے بساطی کی دوکان کر لی ہے جس سے میرا اور میری ماں کا گزارہ اچھی طرح چلا جاتا ہے “ ۔ اس بات کو سنا کر بدیاساگر بہت خوش ہوئے اور اُس لڑکے کو انہوں نے اتنا روپیہ دیا کہ اُس نے ایک بڑی دکان کھول لی *

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1. نوکری کی بنیاد کچھ نہیں ہے ۔ انسان کے دلدار (b) بیویاں ہی سے جاتے ہیں ۔
2. نوکری بمعنی روزی کا ایک ذریعہ ہے ۔ جسے بیویاں نصیب نہ ہو وہ نوکری کے سوا کیا کرے ؟
3. نوکری کرے تو مالک کے ساتھ دھوکا فریب نہ کرے ۔
- اور اپنا کام ایمانداری سے کئے جائے *
4. بچا فرمایا ۔ مگر اکثر نوکروں کا عمل اسی کے برعکس ہے ۔
- ایک وفادار ہے تو ۹۹ بیونا ہیں *

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(a) एक दिन एक भिखारी लड़के ने विद्यासागर से एक पैसा मांगा। उन्होंने पूछा यदि हम चार पैसे दें तो तू क्या करेगा? लड़के ने कहा, दो पैसे का अन्न लूंगा और दो पैसे मा को दूंगा। विद्यासागर ने कहा यदि हम चार आने दें तो? लड़के ने पहले तो हंसी समझी; परन्तु विद्यासागर के बहुत पूछने पर उसने कहा कि यदि आप चार आने दें तो दो आने के मैं चावल लूंगा और दो आने के आम लेकर अचूंगा, जिससे मुझे दो आने और मिलेंगे। इस पर विद्यासागर ने उसे एक रुपया दिया। दो तीन वर्ष पीछे बर्दवान में, एक दिन, एक लड़के ने विद्यासागर से हाथ जोड़कर कहा “हे दयासागर! कृपा करके आप मेरी दूकान तक चलकर उसे पवित्र कीजिये”। विद्यासागर ने उससे कहा “हम तो तुम्हें पहचानते ही नहीं; तुम हमको क्यों बुलाते हो?” लड़के ने कहा कि “आप मुझे नहीं पहचानते; परन्तु मैं आप को पहचानता हूँ। मैं वही हूँ जिसे अपने एक पैसा मांगने पर एक रुपया दिया था। उस रुपय में से दो आने के मैंने चावल लिए थे और चौदह आने के आम। उन आमों से मुझे लाभ हुआ। तब से उस पूंजी से जो कुछ लेकर मैं बेचता रहा मुझे बराबर लाभ ही होता गया। अब मैंने बिसाती की दूकान कर ली है, जिससे मेरा और मेरी मा का गुज़र अच्छी तरह चला जाता है”। इस बात को सुनकर विद्यासागर बहुत प्रसन्न हुए और उस लड़के को उन्होंने इतना धन दिया जिससे उसने एक बड़ी दूकान खोल ली।

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(b) 1. नौकरी की जड़ कुछ नहीं है — मनुष्य का दरिद्र व्यापार ही से जाता है ॥

2. ਨੀਕਰੀ ਭੀ ਸ਼ਾਖ਼ੀਵਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਵਲ ਭਪਾਏ ਹੈ - ਜਿਥੇ
ਆਖ਼ਾ ਜੋ ਆਪਾਰ ਨ ਹੋ ਵਲ ਨੀਕਰੀ ਜੋ ਬਿਰਾਧ ਕਾ ਕਰੇ ?

3. ਨੀਕਰੀ ਕਰੇ ਜੋ ਸਾਖ਼ਿਕ ਜੋ ਬਾਧ ਭਲ ਕਥਨ ਨ
ਕਰੇ - ਬੋਰ ਅਪਨਾ ਕਾਧ ਵੰਸ਼ਾਨਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਕਰਿ ਕਾਧ ॥

4. ਕਾਧ ਕਾਧ - ਪਰਨੁ ਕਾਧੁ ਨੀਕਰ ਕਾਧ ਜੋ ਬਿਪਰੀਤ
ਕਾਰਯ ਕਰੇ ਹੈ - ੧ ਬਦਾਬਾਰੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ੨੨ ਦੁਰਾਬਾਰੀ ਹੈ ॥

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ਰਾਜੇ ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਚਿਤਾ ਪਰ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਇਹ
ਗੱਲ ਆਖੀ ਜੋ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਗ ਪੁੱਠ ਕਰੀਓ, ਅਤੇ
ਹੱਕ ਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਪਰ ਸਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਰਖਦੇ ਰਹੀਓ। ਵੇਰ
ਹੋਰਠਾਂ ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਿਆ ਜੋ ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਪਰ
ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਕਲਗੀ ਧਰ ਦਿਓ, ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਪਰ
ਜਾ ਕਲਗੀ ਰੱਖੀ, ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਬੱਸ ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ
ਗਜ਼ੀ ਰਾਂ, ਮੇਰੀ ਚਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾ ਦਿਓ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸੀ
ਵੇਲੇ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤੇਰਾ ਤੀਮੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਭੀ ਉਸ
ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਤੀ ਹੋਈਆਂ ॥ ਇੱਕ ਗੱਲ ਲਿਖਣੇ ਦੇ ਜੋਗ ਹੈ,
ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇਰਾਂ ਤੀਮੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਟਹਿਲਣ ਜੋ ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ
ਦੀ ਮਾਂਉ ਦੀ ਟਹਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ, ਉਸ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਦਸਾਂ
ਬਰਸਾ ਦੀ ਸੀ, ਜਾਂ ਉਹ ਛੀ ਗਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਜਲਨ ਲੱਗੀ,
ਤਾਂ ਗਾਣੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਆਣੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਖਿਆ, ਜੋ ਤੂੰ ਮੇਰੇ
ਨਾਲ ਸਤੀ ਨਾ ਹੋ, ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਸੌਂਪਦੀ
ਰਾਂ, ਉਹ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤਰਾਂ ਗਜ਼ੀ ਰੱਖੂਗਾ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣ
ਕੇ ਉਹ ਕੁੜੀ ਰੋਣ ਲੱਗੀ ਅਰ ਆਖਿਆ, ਜੋ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ

ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ, ਪਰ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੱਭੋਂ ਚੰਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਨੂੰ
ਭੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਲੈ ਚੱਲੋ ॥

ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਨਿੱਕਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਕੰਮ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਬੀੜਾ
ਉਠਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ॥ ੩੦

ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਫੰਮ ਸਿਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਵੇ ਗਾ ।

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਫਰੋਸਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮੇਰਾ ਕੰਮ ਰਾਸ ਆਵੇ ਗਾ ॥

ਜੇ ਲੋੜ ਵੰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਰਾਜੀ ਹਾਂ ।

ਤੈਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇਕੀ ਦੇਵੇ ਤੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਬੀਬਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੈਂ ।

ਜੇੜਾ ਤੇਰੀ ਵਾ ਵਲ ਤਕੇ ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਜ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ॥ ੧੦

ENGLISH.—ORAL.

Examiner :—LALA JIYA RAM, M.A.

I.

Schools were established both for teaching the sciences as well as the Latin, German, and other languages: books on engineering, artillery, mechanics, and other arts, on history and geography, were translated and sold cheaply. Permission was given to trade with foreign countries, which had formerly been strictly forbidden. The Russians began their year on the 1st September. Peter ordered that the year 1700 should commence, as among all other Christian nations, on the 1st January. This change gave great offence to the priests. They supposed that God created the world in the month of September, and that He meant the creation of it should be dated from that period. The great bulk of the people were puzzled to know how the Czar would be able to change the course of the sun. It required some time to reconcile the Russians to the change.

In the time of Peter, women were kept in seclusion somewhat as in India. Ladies were not allowed to meet the other sex at entertainments, or, if admitted into the same room, they

always had a separate table. When a young girl was going to be married, she was not allowed to see her future husband till the day of the ceremony. Peter, by inviting both sexes to his assemblies, led to the custom of their mixing together at their own houses.

As Peter himself had set the example, in his new army he obliged the sons of nobles to serve as common soldiers before they could be appointed officers. Other young men, in the same manner, were sent to the fleet as common sailors, from which they rose to commands through the different grades.

II.

Before Neesima left, his grandfather made a feast, to which friends and neighbours were invited. When they were all seated, each before his little dining-table, and were ready to begin eating, the grandfather passed around a cup of cold water for each to sip from, which was the Japanese custom when parting with a person whom they did not expect to see again. All wept and held down their heads except Neesima and his grandfather. Both concealed their tears, and seemed cheerful. When dinner was over, the grandfather said to Neesima: "My dear child, your future will be like seeking pleasure on a mountain full of blossoms. Go your way without the least fear." This unexpected address gave Neesima courage to start from home like a man. Then he bowed to his grandfather, to his parents, his sisters, and all who were invited there, whom he did not expect to meet again till he had seen the wide world.

Neesima's younger brother followed him down the street of Yedo for a long distance, weeping sadly. Neesima sent him back with the parting advice to be diligent in his studies. He never saw him again, as he died three years before he returned home.

III.

Palissy sought employment as a surveyor, a painter, or a worker in glass. He had a good knowledge of geometry and drawing, so that he could measure and make maps of land, and settle boundary disputes. It was in this way he chiefly earned his living as there was no demand for painted glass.

His workshop was a small outhouse, beyond which was a little garden filled with the choice plants which he met with in his rambles. When his day's labour was done, he went out to walk in the country, returning home with some plant or flower, which he would place in his garden or draw in his note-book.

He thus describes the pleasure he enjoyed :—

"As I walked along the avenues and under the foliage of the

chestnuts, I heard the murmuring waters of a brook which passes at the foot of the hill ; and on the other side the voices of the young birds warbling among the trees.

"When I had walked through the avenue, I turned towards the side where the woods and mountains are, and then I received a great contentment, and much joyous pleasure, for I saw the squirrels gathering the fruits and leaping from branch to branch, with many pretty looks and gestures ; further on I beheld the cows busy at their repast ; and again, under the apple-trees I found certain hedgehogs, which had rolled themselves up, and having thrust their little prickles through the said apples, went so burdened."

IV.

At that time there was a general desire for education among all classes of the negroes. As fast as teachers could be secured, not only were day-schools filled, but also night-schools. Sunday Schools also were begun, but the principal book studied in them was the spelling-book. Booker's stepfather would not allow him to leave work and attend the newly opened day-school. The boy was greatly disappointed, but his mother arranged that he should study with the teacher at night. He learned more at night than the other children did by day. After a time he was allowed to go to the day-school, on condition that he rose early and worked in the furnace till nine o'clock, and also after school closed in the afternoon. When he went to school for the first time, two difficulties arose. In the first place, all the other children wore hats or caps, while he had neither, and hence felt uncomfortable. When he spoke to his mother about it, she told him she had no money to buy a hat for him, but she would help him. Accordingly she made him a cloth cap. Mr. Washington says in regard to this incident, "The lesson that my mother taught me in this has always remained with me, and I have tried to teach it to others. I have always felt proud that my mother had strength of character enough not to be led into the temptation of seeming to be that which she was not. I have always felt proud that she refused to go into debt for that which she did not have the money to pay for."

SANSKRIT.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—LALA CHETAN ANAND, M.A.

Candidates must not answer questions in both groups A and B., but should answer questions from A or B, according as they offer Kasinath Pandurang Parab (A), or Pt. Bhanu Datt (B).

A.—HITOPADESHA, edited by Kasinath Pandurang Parab.

I. Translate into your vernacular :—

- (a) स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी
दशशतकरधारी ज्योतिषां मध्यवारी ।
विधुरपि विधियोगाद्ग्रस्यते राहुखासो
लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोत्तिष्ठतु कः समर्थः ॥
- (b) वृक्षानि नोन्मूलयति प्रभञ्जनो
सुवृन्नि नीचैः प्रणतानि सर्वतः ।
समुच्छ्रिताश्चैव तरुप्रश्नाघते
महान्महत्येव करोति विक्रमम् ॥
- (c) नरेणे ज्योत्स्नोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति ।
उदेत्युदीयमाने च रवाविव सरोरुहम् ॥
- (d) सङ्गहा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ॥
वृणते हि विसृज्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥

(e) अत्रासन्ने सरसि राजपुत्रः प्रत्यहमागत्य खाति ।
ज्ञानसमये तदंगादवतारितं तीर्थशिलानिहितं कनकसूत्रं
चञ्चला विद्वत्यामोयाञ्जिष्कोटरे धारयिष्यसि । अथ कदा-
चिरन्नातुं जलं प्रविष्टे राजपुत्रे वायव्या तदनुष्ठितम् । अथ

कनकसूत्रानुसरणप्रवृत्ते राजपुरुषैस्तत्र तदकोटरे कृष्णवर्णो
दृष्टो व्यापादितश्च ।

(/) अस्ति मासवदेशे पद्मगर्भनामधेयं वरः । तत्रैको
दृष्टो वरः सामर्थ्यहीन उद्विग्नमिवात्मानं दर्शयित्वा स्थितः ।
स च कोनाचित्पुल्लोरेण दृष्टः पृष्ठश्च — 'किमिति भवानत्राहार-
त्यागेन तिष्ठति ।' वकीनोक्तम् — मत्स्या मम जीवनहेतवः ।
ते जीवनसैरागत्य व्यापादयितव्या इति वार्ता नगरोपान्ते
मया श्रुता ।

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II. Turn (b) and (c) into prose order, and parse
उन्मूलकवृत्ति, वृषदे, विदधीत, वायस्या, सरः, संपदः ।

8

III. Explain the grammatical construction in (c) in the
above.

2

IV. Explain in English :—

तत्र स्वामिमुखोपेतः सुदर्शनो नाम नरपतिरासीत् ।
स भूपतिरेकदा कोनापि पठ्यमानं श्लोकद्वयं श्रुत्वा —
अनेकसंशयोच्छेदि परोक्षार्थश्च दर्शकम् ।
सर्वश्च लोचनं शास्त्रं यस्य नास्त्यन्व एव स ॥
योवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रसुखमविवेकता ।
एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयम् ॥

इत्याकथ्यार्थात्मनः पुत्रास्वामनधिगतशास्त्राणां नित्य-
मुन्मार्गागाभिनां शास्त्राननुष्ठानेनोद्विग्नमनाः स राजा
चिन्तयामास ।

6

V. Narrate in English the story referred to in the
following, giving the moral also :—

विद्वानेवोपदेष्टव्यो नाविद्वान्स्तु कदाचन ।

वानरानुपदिश्याथ स्वामनज्ज्ञा ययुः कणाः ॥

4

VI. Explain the Samāsas in :—

दशशतकरधारौ, कनकसूत्रानुसरणप्रवृत्तेः, सर्वस्वामि-
गुणोपेतः, अनधिगतशास्त्राणाम् .

6

VII. Give the etymology of सरोवह, जय, सुदर्शन, पद्मजर्भ . 3

VIII. Explain the following verse, giving context :—

नन्दं जघान चाणक्यस्तौह्यदूतप्रयोगतः ।

तद्वूरान्तरितं वूतं पश्येद्वैरसमन्वितः ॥

What is the story of Nanda and Chānākya here referred to ?

6

IX. Translate the following (not prescribed in the course) into English :—

(a) यथा हि मलिनेर्वस्त्रैर्यथ तत्रोपविश्यत ।

एवं चञ्चितवित्तस्तु वित्तशेषं न रक्षति ॥

(b) न स्वल्पस्य कृते भूरि नाशयेन्मत्तिमान् नरः ।

एतदेव हि पाण्डित्यं यत् स्वल्पात् भूरिरक्षणम् ॥

(c) उपकारिषु यः साधुः साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः ।

अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्बुध्यते ॥

(d) सिंहोऽपि नित्यमेव शृगान् व्यापाद्य सिंहो वदति,
अथान्यस्मिन्नहनि तेन किमपि नाशयितम् । वने अमतोऽपि
तस्य रविरस्तं गतः ! अथ तेन स्वयहं आगच्छता शृगाल-
शिशुः प्राप्तः ।

26

B.—HITOPADESHA, edited by Pt. Bhanu Datt.

I. Translate into your vernacular :—

(a) धर्मात् न तथा सुशीतलज्जलैः स्नानं न मुक्तावली

न श्रीशङ्खदिवलेपनं सुखयति प्रत्यंगसम्पत्तिम् ।

प्रीत्या वञ्जनभाषितं प्रभवति प्रायो यथा चेतसः

सद्युक्त्या च पुरस्कृतं सुकृतिनामाकृष्टिमन्त्रोपमम् ॥

(b) प्रथमत्युत्पत्तिहेतोर्जीवितहेतोर्विप्लवमिति प्राञ्चान् ।

दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को मूढः सेवकादग्न्यः ॥

(c) यदि सपरमपाथ्य नास्ति मृत्यो-

र्भयमिति युक्तमितोऽन्यतः प्रयातुम् ।

अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जन्तोः

किमिति मुघा मलिनं यशः क्रियेत ॥

(d) वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणां

मृष्टेऽपि पञ्चेन्द्रियनिग्रहस्तपः ।

अकुत्सिते कर्मणि यः प्रवर्तते

निवृत्तरागाश्च मृष्टं तपोवनम् ॥

(e) अस्ति कलिंगविषये रुक्मांगदो नाम नरपतिः । स च दिग्विजयव्यापारक्रमेणागत्य चन्द्रभागानदीतीरे समा-
वाहितकटको वर्तते । प्रातश्च तेनात्रागत्य कर्पूरसरःसमीपे
भवितव्यमिति व्याधानां मृषात्किंवदन्ती श्रूयते । तदत्र
प्रातरवस्थानं भयहेतुकमित्यालोच्य यथावसरकार्यमारभ्यताम् ।

(f) अस्ति शृगालः कश्चित् स्वेच्छया नगरोपान्ते धमन्
नीलसन्धानभाण्डे निपतितः । पश्चादुत्थातुमसमर्थः प्रातरात्मानं
मृतवत् सन्दर्श्य स्थितः । अथ नीलीभाण्डस्यामिनाऽष्टावुत्थाप्य
दूरे नीत्वा परित्यक्तः । ततोऽसौ वनं गत्वात्मानं नीलवर्ण-
मवलोकाधितयत् । अहमिदानीमुत्तमवर्णस्तदात्मनः किमु-
त्कर्षं न साधयामि ?

20

II. Turn (a) in the above into prose order, and parse

दुःखीयति, क्रियेत, प्रवर्तते, यशः, मृष्टो, आत्मानम् ।

8

III. Change the first line of (b) into passive form, and the underlined sentence in (f) into active.

2

IV. Explain in English :—

अस्ति कश्चिदेकंभूतो विद्वान् यो मम पुत्रत्वां विध-
मुन्मार्गगामिनामनधिगतशास्त्रावामिदानीं नीतिशास्त्रोप-
देशेन पुनर्जन्य कारयितुं समर्थः । यतः

काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्वृत्त भारकतीं द्युतिम् ।

तथा सत्सन्निधानेन सूक्ष्मीं याति प्रदीपिताम् ॥

हीयते हि मतिस्तात ! हीनेः सह समागमात् ।

समैक्य समतामेति विशिष्टैश्च विशिष्टताम् ॥

अत्रान्तरे विष्णुशर्मनाममहापण्डितः सकलनीति-
शास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञो बृहस्पतिरित्याब्रवीत्—देव ! महाकुलसंभूता
यते राजपुत्रा तन्यया नीतिं आह्वयितुं शक्यन्ते ।

6

V. Narrate in English the story referred to in the follow-
ing, and state the moral :—

अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति ।

स भूमी निहतः श्वेते कीलोत्पाटीव दानरः ॥

4

VI. Explain the Samāsas in :—

पञ्चेन्द्रियनिग्रहः, निवृत्तरागस्य, नीलवर्णस्य, अनधि-
गतशास्त्रावाम् ।

6

VII. Give the etymology of वक्त्रांश, वृद्धि, प्राच, उच्चति .

3

VIII. Explain the following, giving context :—

नन्दं ज्ञानं चाणक्यस्तौल्यवृत्तप्रयोगतः ।

तद्वृत्तान्तरितं वृत्तं पथ्येक्षीरसमन्वितः ॥

What is the story of Nanda and Chānakya here referred to ?

6

IX. Translate the following (not prescribed in the course) into English :—

- (a) यथा हि यस्मिन्नेवैवैर्यत्र तत्रोपविशते ।
एवं चक्षितवित्तस्य वित्तशेषं न रहति ॥
- (b) न स्वस्वस्य कृते सूरि नाशयेन्मतिमान् नरः ।
एतदेव हि पाण्डित्यं यत् स्वस्यात् सुरिरक्षयम् ॥
- (c) अपकारिषु यः साधुः साधुत्वे तस्या को गुणः ।
अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सन्निरुध्यते ॥
- (d) विंशोऽपि नित्यमेव सुमान् व्यापाय विंशे ददाति,
अथान्यस्मिन्नहनि तेन किमपि नादादितम् । वने जयतोऽपि
तस्य रविरस्तं गतः । अथ तेन स्वपृष्ठं प्रागच्छता शृगाख-
शिपुः प्राप्तः ।

20

SANSKRIT.—PAPER B.

*Examiner :—*LALA RAGHUBAR DYAL, M.A.

- I. Write out the declension, in all cases and numbers, of नेह (m), चक्षद्, and भवन् (m). 6
- II. Write out, in the three persons and numbers, the imperative (कुरु) of the root कृ, the present (कुरु) of the root कृ, the imperfect (कुरु) of the root कृ, and the third preterite (कुरु) of the root कृ. 8
- III. How is the visarga of सः and एवः treated in combination in a sentence ? 2
- IV. What changes does न् undergo in चक्षिष्यते and विद्वांसौ ? Give rules. 3
- V. How is the feminine of adjectives ending in द्यस् र्यस् or द्यस् formed ? 3

VI. Give the past passive participle (क्तान्त) of the following roots :—चम्, मुष्, दृष्, शंस्, सुष्, and यज्. 3

VII. Expound the following words, and name the compounds (samases) : दुःशापद्मः, मातापितरौ, पीताम्बरः 3

VIII. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of मुष् and चक्ष्. 2

IX. Write out the Sanskrit words for the following cardinal and ordinal numbers :—28, 39, 42, 80, 11th, and 60th. 3

X. Substitute the passive construction for the active one, and vice versa, in these sentences :—

(a) सुहं प्रविष्टः किङ्करः ।

(b) हरिणा सर्पो दृष्टः । 2

XI. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) Fragrant, thirsty, insignificant, obstruction, wife and husband, and well-versed.

(b) सूर्यवंश में दिलीप नाम एक विख्यात राजा था ।
वुह प्रजापालन में सदैव रत रहता था और सब शुभ गुणों से
अलङ्कृत था, परन्तु पुत्र के अभाव से सर्वदा संतप्त हृदय
रहता था । एक समय वुह अपनी पत्नी सहित अपने गुरु
वसिष्ठ के आश्रम को गया और प्रणाम करके उस से कहा,
'हे ब्रह्मन् मुझ से क्या अपराध हुआ कि मैं पुत्र विहीन
हूँ ।' वसिष्ठ ने विचार कर कहा 'हे पुत्र नन्दिनी नाम
मेरी गाय की सेवा कर, उस के प्रसन्न होने पर तेरे पुत्र
उत्पन्न होगा ।' गुरु से ऐसा सुनकर वुह राजा नन्दिनी के
पास गया और उस की सेवा करने लगा ॥

एक दफ़े नन्दिनी राजा सहित हिमालय की एक
गुहा में चली गई और वहाँ एक सिंह ने उस को पकड़
लिया । राजा ने शर निकालना चाहा परन्तु उस का हाथ
ग्रिथिल हो गया । सिंह ने हँसकर राजा से कहा 'हे राजन्

تیرے تیر سے میں نہیں مر سکتا، میرے بھوکے کے لیے یہ گایا میرے پاس آج ہے، میں اسے نہیں چھوڑوں گا۔' راجا نے کہا 'ہے! یہ گایا اس گایا کو چھوڑ دے اور میرے بھوکے کا بھوکا کر لے۔' یہاں کہہ کر راجا نے اپنے آپ کو مانتا پھرتا تھا۔ گایا کے آگے ہال دیا۔

راجا دلیپ کی طرح تم بھی دھرم کے لیے جان دینے تک کے لیے تیار رہو ॥

40

(a) کوشلیا یہ خبر سن کر بہت خوش ہوئی اور اشور کا (a) دھندلا کیا۔ مگر کیکلی کے شہر میں آگ لگ گئی۔ اس نے سوچا کہ اگر رامچندر راجہ ہو گئے تو ان کے راج میں کوشلیا کی داسی کے مانند رہو گی اور میرا پر بھرت رامچندر کا عالم ہوگا۔ کیکلی کی ایک دشت داسی تھی اس نے کیکلی کو کہہ دیا کہ تو آج میلے کپڑے پہن اور روپی صورت بنا۔ راجہ تجھے پیار کرتا ہے۔ اور تجھ کو اس حالت میں دیکھ کر تجھے سے کارن پوچھے گا۔ اور تو اس وقت اس سے یہ دو ور مانگنا کہ رامچندر تو بارہ برس سن میں رہے اور بھرت کو راج ملے کیکلی نے ناندی کے کہنے پر عمل کیا۔ جب شام کو راجہ محل میں آیا نورانی کو اس حال میں دیکھا اور حیران ہو کر پوچھنے لگا۔ کہ آج تمہاری یہ کیا حالت ہے زبور کیوں اترا پڑا ہے اور اسے میلے کپڑے کیوں پہنے ہیں۔ اگر کسی نے خفا کیا ہے تو اس کو سزا دوں۔ اگر طبیعت ناساز ہے تو طبیب بلاؤں۔

25

(b) (1) یہ دونوں بھائی بہت خوبصورت اور بہادر تھے * (b)

(2) پاندو اپنی ماں اور بی بی کو ساتھ لیکر چھا

کی خدمت میں حاضر ہوئے *

(3) باپ کا حکم بجالانے میں صیروا کیا مذر ہوسکتا ہے *

(4) کیا آپ آج میرے گھر تشریف لائینگے *

(5) خدا کی قسم میں نے بے کام نہیں کیا *

10

(a) সে বলিল, আমি পড়িতে যাইতেছি, এখন খেলিতে পারিব না। পড়িবার সময় খেলা করিলে, লেখা পড়া শিখিতে পারিব না। বাবা আমাকে পড়িবার সময় পড়িতে, ও খেলিবার সময় খেলিতে বলিয়া দিয়াছেন। আমি যে সময়ের যে কাজ, সে সময়ে সে কাজ করি। এ জন্য, বাবা আমাকে ভাল বাসেন, আমি তাঁর কাছে যখন যা চাই, তাই দেন। যদি আমি এখন, পড়িতে না গিয়া, ভোমার সহিত খেলা করি, বাবা আমাকে আর ভাল বাসিবেন না। তিনি বলিয়াছেন, লেখা পড়ার অবহেলা করিয়া, সারাদিন খেলিয়া বেড়াইলে, চিরকাল দুঃখ পাইতে হয়। অতএব, আমি চলিলাম। এই বলিয়া সে সদর চলিয়া গেল।

(b) এই স্থির করিয়া, তাহারাই মেসগণের নিকট বলিয়া পাঠাইল, আইল, আমরা অতঃপর সন্ধি করি। কেন, চিরকাল পরস্পর বিবাদ করিয়া মরি। যে সকল কুকুর ভোমাদের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করে, তাহারাই সমস্ত বিবাদের মূল। তাহারাই অনবরত চীৎকার করে, তাহাতেই আমাদের বিবম কোপ জন্মে। তাহাদিগকে বিদায় করিয়া দাও; তাহা হইলে, চিরকাল আমাদের পরস্পর সদ্ভাব থাকিবেক।

40

ARABIC.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—HAJI MAULVI MUFTI MUHAMMAD
ABDULLA, S.U.

1. Translate into your vernacular :—

(a) اذا المرء لم يدنس من اللوم عرضه (a)
فكل رداء يرتديه جميل
تعيرونا انا قليل عديدنا
فقلت لها ان الكرام قليل
وما ضربنا انا قليل وجارنا
عزیز وجار الاكثرين ذليل
وانا لقوم ما برئ القتل سبغ
اذا ما رآته عامر و سلول
يقرب حب الموت آجالنا لنا
وتكرهه آجالهم ونطول
ونذكر ان شلدا على الناس قولهم
ولا يدكروا القول حين يقول

15

رددت مالي ولم تنخل علي به (b)
وقبل ردك مالي قد حققت دمي
فلو بدلت دمي انغى رضاك به
والحال حتى امل العمل من قدمي
ما كان ذاك سوى عارضة رجعت
اليك لو لم تعرفها كنت لم تلم
فان حجبك ما اوليت من اعم
اسى الى اللوم اولي منك بالكرم

خلت الزوايا من خباياها كما (c)
 خلّت القلوب من المعسارف والتقى
 وتكسر الوادى فما غزلانه
 تلك الظبأ ولا النقى ذاك النفسى

4

II. Explain the following verses, commenting on the underlined words and phrases :—

عذر الزمان ولم يكسب غدارا
 يصي القلوب و يورث الافكارا
 ويفرق الاحباب بعد تجمع
 فترى الدموع على الخدود غزارا
 كانوا وكنت وكان عيشى ناعمـا
 والدمع يجمع شملـا صدرارا

10

III. Bring out the meaning of the following :—

نسمع بالمهيدى خير من ان نراه - ايدت اللعن - ما وراوت
 عرعت عيدا - المرء ناصغريه - نبدو العين عفه *

9

IV. Translate into your vernacular :—

فلما قعد فى الدكان - انا بللة رجال - و سألوه عن (a)
 والده - فذكر لهم وفاته * فقالوا له هل خلف احدا من الدرية ؟
 قال خلف العبد الذى بين ايديكم - قالوا ومن يعرف انك
 ولده ؟ قال اهل السوق * فقالوا له اجمعهم لنا - حتى يشهدوا
 انك ولده فجمعهم - وشهدوا بذلك .

7

قال ابراهيم بن المهدي - فلما سمعت منه هذه - (b)
 الايات كشفت المقنعة عن رأسى - وكبرت تكبيرة عظيمة -
 وقلت عفا والله امير المؤمنين عنى - فقال لا بأس عليك يا عم !

فقلت ذنبى يا امير المومنين اعظم من ان انقوه معه بعذر -
وعفوت اعظم من ان انطق معه بشكر - و اطربت بالنعيمات -
وانشدت هذه الايات *

11 قيل ان رجلاً كان جارا لابن عبيد الله - فاصاب قحط (c)
بالعراق حتى رحل اكثر الناس عنها - فعزم جار ابن عبيد الله
على الخروج من البلاد - وكانت له زوجة لا تقدر على السفر *
فلما رأت زوجها - تبيها للسفر - قالت له اذا سافرت - من ينفق
علينا * قال ان لى على ابن عبيد الله ديناً - ومعى به اشهاد
شرعى عليه * فتعدى الاشهاد و قدميه له *

ARABIC.—PAPER B.

Examiner :--MAULVI MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

I. Define **امر** and **نهي**, and describe how they are formed. Give examples, and write a note on **ر** and **ق**. 4

II. Describe fully and exemplify what effect **لم** has upon a present tense, and what changes would take place with **لم** in those verbs which are **wāwī** (واوى) or **yāwī** (يائى). 3

III. Give various significations (خاميات) of **باب افعال**, and **مفاعله** : illustrate them with examples. 6

IV. Find out the differences between **مفعول** and **فاعل**, **صفت مشبهة** and **اسم التفضيل**, **اسم مفعول** and **اسم فاعل**. 6

V. Give the plural or singular of the following as the case may be :—

صحف - جار - اطعمه - ثعبان - نيران - فريق - موتى and عزيز 4

VI. Define Pronoun (**اسم الضمير**) and Relative Noun (**اسم الموصول**), and give examples of each. 4

VII. Parse the first hemistich of the following line, and then analyse the whole :—

إِنَّ الرُّسُولَ كُنُوزٌ يَسْتَضَاءُ بِهِ مَهْدٌ مِنْ مَبِيتِ اللَّهِ مُسَلُّو

8

VIII. Translate the following into Arabic, and add vowel-points to your translation :—

اللہ کے لئے ہے جو کچھ آسمان و زمین میں ہے - خدا
اپنے بندوں پر مہربان ہے - اللہ کو ظلم پسند نہیں - اسلام
قبول کرنے کے بعد عربوں نے دنیا میں وہ فتوحات حاصل کیں
جو آج تک کسی قوم کو حاصل نہیں ہوئیں - انہوں نے قدیم
علموں کو زندہ کیا - اور بہت سے نئے علوم ایجاد کئے - عراق اور
شام اسپین اور دیگر ممالک اسلامیہ کی یونیورسٹیاں مشہور
تھیں - یورپ کے علما صدق دل سے اقرار کرتے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو
ان کی شاگردی کا فخر ہے - جو کچھ ہم نے سیکھا ہے وہ
انہیں کا طفیل ہے - اب عربوں کی حالت ابتر ہے - یورپ کے
عالموں کی ہم آفرین کرتے ہیں کہ اب وہ عربوں کے علوم زندہ
کر رہے ہیں - یورپ میں وہ وہ عربی کتابیں چھپنی
ہیں جو ہمارے پاس سے بالکل مفقود ہو گئیں - اور جن کا
ہم کو علم بھی نہ تھا - حقیقت حال یہ ہے کہ آثار قدیمہ کے
قاہم رکھنے والے یورپین علما ہیں - دیکھو ہندوستان میں سرکار
نے بڑا محکمہ آثار قدیمہ کا مستقل مقرر کر دیا ہے - اس
محکمہ میں سرکار کا خرچ ہی خرچ ہے آمدنی کچھ بھی
ہیں - ہر سرکار کس قدر مہربانی کرتی ہے - کہ اس کا
شکریہ ادا نہیں ہو سکتا *

مسلمانوں میں سب سے پہلے جس نے منکوت زبان اعلیٰ

درجہ کی حاصل کی وہ البیہ—رہی ہے - یہ فاضل سلطان
 محمود غزنوی کے زمانہ میں ملتان آیا - اُس نے اُس وقت
 کے ہندوؤں کے حالات اور رسم و رواج اور اُن کے علوم پر ایک
 بسیط کتاب لکھی ہے جو یورپ میں چھپ چکی ہے - پھر
 ابو الفضل کے بڑے بھائی فیضی نے بنارس میں سنسکرت پڑھی
 اور بہت سی سنسکرت کتابوں کا فارسی میں ترجمہ کیا مثلاً
 لیلوتی - نلدمن - اور بھگوتی - گیتا - اب تین سو سال سے کسی
 40 کو ایسا شوق نہیں ہوا *

PERSIAN.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—MAULVI JALAL-UD DIN HAIDAR, M.A.

1. Translate the following into your vernacular. What was the result of Adham Khan's boldness mentioned here ?—

و در همان اوان چون خان اعظم شمس الدین محمد خان
 آنکہ در امور کالت استدلال بعد کمال بہم رسانیدہ بود - ادھم
 خان آنکہ رشک برو بردہ خواست - کہ بطریق بیروم خان توکمان
 اور از نظر پادشاہ بیدازد - و باوجود غیبت و سعایت چون
 اُن معنی صورت نہ بست - بتحریک بعضی امرا خان اعظم
 شمس الدین محمد خان آنکہ را در سہ سبعین و تسعمائے ہر
 سردیوان وقتیکہ بہ قرارت مصحف مجید مشغول بود - بدہانہ
 آنکہ بقواضع او قیام نمود - بقتل رسانید - و از اعتمادی کہ بر
 عدایت پادشاہ داشت - بگریختن بر ایوان مرتفع کہ برابر ہرم

2. 7. پادشاہی بود - ناپستاد *

II. Translate the following into your vernacular, adding explanatory notes on the words underlined : —

حاضران حضرت رده بستند - و رکعاً و سجداً تعجبت
و تهذیت گفتند - من بنده نیز چون گرمک شب تاب بر دید را
آفتاب نگران بودم - و بر آن جلوس مبارک یاسین و تبارک
می سرودم - و هم در آن شب میرزا ققی خان امیر نظام را
بجامه که حواشی آن بتمام از مروارید آبدار تنزید داشت -
خلعت شاهوار رسید - و نام اتابیکی و صدارت اعظم با امیر
نظام توأم گشت - و رتق و فتق تمامت امور بخط و خاتم او
5, 3 مسلم آمد *

III. Translate the following into your vernacular, and explain — نکته عقل و توکل

کسی ز چون و چه — را دم نمی تواند داد
که نقشبند حوادث و رای چون و چرا ست
و با آنکه جمهور علما برین معنی اتفاق نموده اند - هیچ
کس نگفته است - که جانب حزم و احتیاط را مهمل باید
گذاشت - و محافظت نفس از مکاره و آفات در توقف باید
داشت - بلکه گفته اند - اسباب هر چیز رعایت باید نمود -
و اتمام امور نه مسبب الاسباب نفویض باید فرمود *

* صندوی *

منفی بنهاد ز اسباب و طرق * طالبان را زیر این نیلی تنقی
ای گرفتار سبب بیرون میر * لبیک عزل آن مسبب ظن میر
با سببها از مسبب غافل * سویی این رویوشها زان مائلی

7, 3 و نکته عقل و توکل مرید این قول است *

IV. Translate the following into your vernacular, and write a short note in English about the author of the piece :—

بر مستبصران هوش افزا پوشیده نماند - که مقصد اعلی
و مطلب اسنی دریافت ذات و صفات ایزدی است جل جلاله
و جویندگان این گوهری بها در گوهه اند - گروهی به کشف
و شهود دست همت ندانم مقصود زده اند - و طائفه بوسیله
4, 6 جمیله دلیل و برهان بر مده علیای این مقصد ارجیند بر آمده
کامیاب دانائی گشته اند *

V. Translate the following into your vernacular :—

مردگانی که گل از آنچه برون می آید (a)
صد هزار آنچه ریزد عروسان بهار
دادگیسوی عروسان چمن شانه کفد
بوی نسوین و قونفل بهر در اقطار
ژاله بر لاله فرود آمده هنگام سحر
راست چون عارض گلگون عرق کرده بار
3
باشد حلال توبه نباشد اگر می (b)
باشد حرام باده نباشد اگر به جام
باید فروخت سبزه اگر کس خرد بهیچ
ناید خرید ناده اگر کس دهد بوم
از طرف جوی می گزند بار سروق
یاداده اعتدال هوا سرو را خوام
3

ز سیم و زرو قندز لعل و در * شتر بار قنطارها گشت پر (c)
چو بردشمن شاه شده کامگار * شد از فرخی کار او چون نگار
3 فرود آمد از خنگ خلقی خرام * که دید آنچه مقصود بودش تمام

کسی کو بود بر خرد پادشا * روان را نراند براه هوا (d)
 سفین مشنوا ز مرد افزون منش * که با جان روشن بود به کنش
 چو خستو نیاید بدیگر سرای * هم ایدر پرواز در ماند بجای 3

VI. Translate the following into your vernacular :—

همال خانه دید که بنای او از نشاط ریخته و هوای (a)
 او باطرب آمیخته است - در آنجا بزمی یافت خرم و مجلسی
 خوشتر از ناغ ارم - که نوادران صفا و خداوندان وفا در آن
 مجلس نشسته و به حدیث در پیوسته اند 3

بیگانه اگر وفا کند خویش من است (b)
 و ر خویش جفا کند به اندیش من است
 گر زهر موافقت کند تو باک است
 و ر نوش مخالفت کند بیش من است 2

سخن آورم ز کمال او ز شکوه او ز جلال او (c)
 که به دید چشم منیل او نه شنید گوئی مثال او
 شده فرش حاکی مدور از چه فروغ خوبی شاهمدی
 که به اوج عرش برین خدا کند انتظار وصال او
 همه کی فراخور ذوق خود به ازل گرفته مقصدی
 نور لعل و گوهر و صیم و زر من و دست و دامن آل او 6

PERSIAN.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—MAULVI JALAL-UD DIN HAIDAR, M.A.

I. What do you understand by **حروف شمسی** and **حروف قمری**? Name them separately. What Arabic letters are not used in Persian, and why? 3

- II. Form (a) جمع فائب ماضی ناتمام معروف and (b) واحد حاضر فعل حال معروف from the following:—
 5 دادن - برخاستن - آراستن - هشتن - خفتن
- III. Define معرفہ and نکرہ. Give all kinds of معرفہ with examples. 4
- IV. Form اسم منسوب from the following:—
 3 بدخشان - ابو حنیفہ - ری - رب - نبی - مولی - مدینہ - صفا - فدا
- V. Show by examples the difference between افعال ناقصہ and افعال تامہ. Why are they so called? 3
- VI. Explain grammatically—
 3 خانقاہ - جوشن - آورد - شناس - آسمان - قلم پای کن •
- VII. Illustrate the different uses of م in Persian. 4
- VIII. Analyse according to Persian grammar —
 رفتم از کوی تو ای خوبچفا کردہ بگو
 صرف اوقات نہ آزار کہ خواہی کردن 5
- IX. Translate the following into Persian:—
 (۱) کہلے جناب - کہان سے آنا ہوا - مدت کے بعد (a)
 آپ نظر آ رہے ہیں *
 (۲) جی ہاں - میں عرصہ سے پہاروں کی ہوا کھانا پھرنا تھا -
 کلہہ ہی تو بیچے آترا ہوں *
 (۳) میں سمجھا تھا کہ آپ نے پھر ایران کا سفر کر دیا -
 مشہور بہہ ہی ہوا تھا *
 (۴) نہیں جناب - ایران کی تو خوب سیر کر لی - اب مصر جانے کی البتہ خواہش ہے •

(۵) خدا آپ کی بہہ بھی سن لیگا - چلئے اب کی چھٹیوں میں ہم آپ ساتھ چلیں *

(۶) واہ وا - اس سے بڑھ کر کیا ہوگا - مجھے آپ جیسے ساتھی ہی تو ضرورت تھی *

(۷) لیکن ہاں بہہ تو فرمائی کہ ڈھائی مہینوں کا زمانہ اس سیاحت کے لئے کافی ہوگا *

(۸) کافی تو خاک ہوگا - ہاں واپس آکر آپ کہہ سکیں گے کہ میں مصر سے بھی ہو آبا *

16

کیا بہہ تعجب و حیرت کی بات نہیں کہ وہ ملک (b) جس پر صدہا اور ہزاروں سال سے مطلق العنانی چہر و تعدی شان و شکوہ شاہی حکومت و اقتدار کا سایہ رہا آج وہاں رعایا خاطر خواہ اپنے وکیل انتخاب کر رہی ہے - جو خاص دارالخلافہ میں بیٹھ کر ملک داری و ملک دانی کریں گے - رعایا کی داد فریاد سہیں گے - ظلم و خرابی کو مٹائیں گے - اور راہ ترقی کی رکاوٹوں کو اٹھائیں گے - اور اپنے پیارے ملک کا رتبہ بڑھائیں گے - اور اس سے زیادہ کیا بہہ تعجب و حیرت کی بات نہیں ہے کہ تخت فریدون و جم کا وارث شاہ عباس اور طہماسپ کا جانشین جو اب تک شہ حکومت و شامشاہی سے مغمور تھا خوشی خوشی اپنی رعایا کو آزادی دیتا ہے •

8

علم کے برابر کوی دولت نہیں - مال و اسباب کو چور (c) چرا لے جاتے ہیں - مگر علم کا خزانہ وہ خزانہ ہے کہ اس تک چوروں کی رسائی نہیں - اس کے مالک کو نہ چوروں کا کھنگنا نہ ڈاکوؤں کا ڈر - کسی کی طاقت نہیں کہ اس خزانہ

ہی طرف آنکھہ آٹھا کر دیکھ - کسی آدمی کے پاس قارون کا
خزانہ ہی کیوں نہ ہو مگر خرچ کرتے کرتے ایک دن وہ بھی
ختم ہو جائیگا۔ لیکن علم کا خزانہ وہ خزانہ ہے کہ اسے جتنا
خرچ کرو گے بڑھتا ہی رہیگا • 6

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER A.

*Examiner:—*BHAI GOPAL SINGH CHOWLA, M.A.

I. The circumference of the front wheel of a carriage is $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and of the hind wheel $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. How many feet must the carriage pass over so that each wheel may make an exact number of complete revolutions ? 7

II. Find the difference between 3.14159 and $3 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{18}}$.
Also find the difference between their squares. 7

III. A dealer bought a horse for £110, and sold it the same day for £121 15s., allowing the buyer 5 months' credit. Money being worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, what was his gain per cent. ? 7

IV. The total population of India is 294 millions, out of which 150 millions are males. Out of every 1,000 males 98 can read and write, but only 5.3 per cent. of the total population can do so. Find the percentage of the women of India who can read and write. 7

V. Prove that the L.C.M. of two given expressions may be found by dividing their product by their H.C.F. 4

Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of—

$$x^5 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 \text{ and } x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2. \quad 4$$

VI. Find the square root of—

$$(i) \quad \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{5}; \quad 4$$

$$\text{and of } (ii) \quad x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 4 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + 6. \quad 4$$

VII. Find the factors of—

$$(i) \quad 12x^2 + 13x - 14; \quad 4$$

$$(ii) \quad 4(ab + cd)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2. \quad 4$$

VIII. Simplify—

$$\frac{(a-b)^3 + (b-c)^3}{a-c} + \frac{(b-c)^3 + (c-a)^3}{b-a} + \frac{(c-a)^3 + (a-b)^3}{c-b} \quad 7$$

IX. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, show that each ratio is equal to

$$\frac{al + cm + en}{bl + dm + fn}$$

Divide £1230 among three persons so that if their shares be diminished by £5, £10, £15 respectively, the remainders shall be in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5. 4

X. A man walks a certain distance at a certain rate. Had he gone two miles an hour faster, he would have walked it in $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the time; if he had gone $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile slower, he would have taken $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours longer. Find the distance. 8

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MATHEMATICS.—PAPER B.

Examiner:—BHAI GOPAL SINGH CHOWLA, M.A.

I. Prove that the sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third. 5

Show that the perimeter of a quadrilateral is greater than the sum of its diagonals. 3

II. Prove that the opposite sides as well as the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal, and either diagonal bisects the parallelogram. 5

Show that the area of a quadrilateral is equal to the area of a triangle having two sides equal to the diagonals, and the contained angle equal to that between the diagonals. 3

III. If AB be a straight line, O its mid-point, and P be any other point on AB, show that the squares on AP, PB are together double of the squares on AO, OP. 5

Prove that twice the square on the line joining any point in the hypotenuse of an isosceles right-angled triangle to the vertex is equal to the sum of the squares on the segments of the hypotenuse. 3

IV. On a given right line describe the segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle. 5

Construct a triangle of which the base, the vertical angle, and the difference between the squares of the sides are given. 3

- V. Prove that the perpendicular to the diameter of a circle at its extremity touches the circle. 5
Describe a circle of a given radius, which touches two given lines. 3
- VI. Construct an isosceles triangle having each base angle double the vertical angle. 5
If one of the equal sides of this triangle be 1 ft., find the length of the base. 3
- VII. Prove that the circum-radius of a triangle is equal to
 $\frac{\text{Continued product of the sides}}{\text{Four times the area of the triangle}}$ 6
If a side of an isosceles triangle is three times the base, compare the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles. 3
- VIII. The radius of a circle is 18 ft. 9 in. ; find the area of the space enclosed between the circle and two tangents which intersect at an angle of 60° . 9
- IX. The parallel sides of a trapezoid are 10 and 13, the height is 6 ft. The non-parallel sides are produced to meet. From their point of intersection a perpendicular is drawn to the shorter side ; find the length of this perpendicular. 9

HISTORY.

Examiner :—LALA HANS RAJ, B.A.

- I. Give an account of the doings of Alfred the Great. 5
- II. Describe the Feudal System. How did the Conqueror introduce it into England ? 4
- III. (a) Give dates to the following events : Battle of Evesham, Siege of Orleans, Loss of Calais, Battle of Falkirk. 2
(b) Describe the wars of England with Revolutionary France and Napoleon. 6
- IV. Give an account of (1) the struggle over the Exclusion Bill, and (2) the causes and the course of the Crimean War. 6
- V. (a) Write notes on any two of the following persons : Milton, John Bunyan, Washington, Laud. 4
(b) Explain : Lollards, South Sea Bubble, Labour Party. 3
- VI. Name the Sanskrit poems in which most of the legends of the Heroic age are preserved. Touch briefly upon their subject-matter. 4

- VII. (a) Assign events to the following dates : 1191. 2
1474, 1738, 1843.
- (b) Give an account of the invasion of India by Timur. 3
- VIII. Give an account of the administration of Lord 6
Amherst.
- IX. Describe (1) the Pindari War, (2) Warren Hastings' 6
dealings with Raja Chait Singh and the Begums of Oudh.
- X. State what you know of the following : Albu-
querque, General Bussy, Lord Kitchener, Sir Charles 4
Rivaz.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner :—E. TYDEMAN, ESQ.

- I. Give an explanation of the circulation of air over the 4
Earth's surface, accounting especially for the direction and
latitude of the trade-winds.
- II. Compare the monsoon rainfall of Bombay with that 5
of Madras, showing the difference, if any, in season, amount,
and direction of the monsoon current.
- III. Show the effect on the climate of a country of (a) ele- 4
vation, (b) distance from the sea, (c) proximity of mountains.
Illustrate your answer by reference to the climate in different
parts of India.
- IV. How do you account for the fact that the British 5
are a great manufacturing people ? Give the chief industries
of Great Britain and their localities.
- V. Describe a coasting voyage from Bombay to Zanzibar, 4
mentioning the river-mouths and ports passed on the way.
- VI. Where are the following towns, and to what do they 4
owe their importance : Peshawar, Singapore, Port Said,
Johannesburg, Dawson City.
- VII. What countries border the Mediterranean Sea ? 4
Write an account of the climate and vegetable products of
this region.
- VIII. Give as many reasons as you can to explain why 5
the interior of Africa remained so long unexplored. Which
European nations are engaged in developing the resources
of the continent, and in what areas ?
- IX. Where are the wettest and where the driest parts of 4
India ? Account for the excessive rainfall or drought in
each case.
- X. Draw a map of the Deccan, showing the boundaries of 6
the provinces and natives states, the courses of the chief
rivers, and the positions of the most important towns.

URDU.—PAPER A.

Examiner:—SH. ABDUL QADIR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

I. Use the following idiomatic expressions in brief sentences in Urdu so as to bring out their sense :—

آنکھ لگ جانا - ایک نہ ماننا - لکیر پیگنا - پہولا نہ سمانا -
جان دینا - نیند کے مائے - تین کانے - بات کی پیچ - لوٹ پوٹ 10

II. Write, in Urdu, a brief account of the structure of the Urdu language, using the information given in your text-book. 10

III. Write an Essay on any one of the following subjects in simple Urdu :—

- (1) The rainy season in India.
- (2) The usefulness of education.
- (3) The origin of the Dusehra festival.

30

URDU.—PAPER B.

Examiner:—SH. ABDUL QADIR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

I. Put the following passages in simple language, writing short notes on the underlined words and phrases to show that you fully understand them :—

(a) دیکھتا ہوں۔ کہ وہ کمرہ بھی فرش و فرش جہاز و فانوس
مے بقہ نور بنا ہوا ہے - ایک جوان پیل پکر - ہاتھ میں
گزر گاؤ سر - نشاے شجاعت میں مست - جھومکا چھامکا چلا
آنا ہے - جہاں قدم رکھتا ہے - ٹخنوں تک زمیں میں ڈوب
جانا ہے - گرد اس کے شاہان کیانی اور پہلوانان ایرانی موجود
ہیں - کہ درفش کاویانی کے سایہ بے زوال میں لیے آتے ہیں -

حب قوم اور حب وطن آس کے دائیں بائیں بھول برساتے تھے۔
اس کی نگاہوں سے شجاعت کا خون ٹپکنا تھا۔ اور سر پر کلے
شیر کا خود فولادی دھرا تھا • 10

مادہ کا ایک ہتھکنڈا یہ بھی تھا۔ کہ وہ یکایک اپنا (b)
بوجھ نہ ڈالنے لگے۔ بلکہ جن کو دام میں لاتی تھی۔ اکثر
اُن سے اس طرح پیش آتی تھی۔ جیسا کوئی خادم اپنے
آقا سے۔ لیکن آہستہ آہستہ اپنی زنجیریں موٹی کرتی جاتی
تھی۔ بہ زنجیریں ابتدا میں ایسی پٹلی اور ہلکی ہوا کرتی
تھیں۔ کہ جب وہ نظر بھا کر ان لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں چپکے سے
ڈال دیتی تھی۔ تو ان کو کچھ خبر نہ ہوتی تھی • 8

II. Explain the following and illustrate their usage:—
کانوں پہ ہاتھ دھرنا۔ چکنی چپڑی باتوں۔ دھواں دھار
گھٹائیں۔ لگ بھگ۔ دورے ڈالنا • 5

III. Explain the following verses, with notes on the words and phrases underlined:—

جو نور نظر تھا وہ نظر بند ہوا ہے
ان آنکھوں کے حجرے نہ کہلیں اب تو بجا ہے
اللہ رکھ اُن کو یہ دم ہم میں نہیں ہیں
معلوم یہ ہوتا ہے کہ عالم میں نہیں ہیں
میتھا لگے ہے منہ کو مہرے زہر دشمنی
پہنچے ہے شہد دوستی جب امتحان تلک

جلین میں دھوپ میں شکلیں جو ماضی کی تھیں
گھنچہ میں گائتوں میں جو پتھان گلاب کی تھیں
 اے آنسوؤ نہ اے کچھ دل کی بات منہ پر
لڑے ہو نہ کہیں مت افشائے راز کرنا
 جون آئندہ جس پہ یان نظر کی
ماٹھ اپنے دوچار ہو گئے ہم 12

IV. Give the gender of the following words :—

اردو - آغوش - قلم - راز - تار - گھاس 3

V. What are the rules for the formation of the plural number in Urdu? (Give examples illustrating the rules you mention. 5

VI. Analyse (ترکیب نحوی) the following lines :—

کھل جائیں تجھ معنیٰ توحید گر آتش
 پھر دیکھ تود کھلائیں گل و خار عجب روپ 4

VII. Form diminutives of the following nouns :—

لوٹا - پلنگ - کھاٹ - مرد - مکھ - جان 3

HINDI.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—PANDIT LAKSHMI CHANDRA, B.A.

1. Construct in Hindi sentences explaining the use of the following words and phrases :—

उत्साह, हानाध्यक्ष, बसात्कार, विद्यार्थी, मेधाविद्,
 विद्यालय, यद्यपि, यद्यपि, यद्यपि, यद्यपि, यद्यपि

विरवान के होत चौकने पात, पताका, कृपाकृष्टि, छड़े में
नाख डोम के घर राख, सहोदर, and विटप . 15

II. In what respects does letter-writing in Hindi differ from that in English? Illustrate your answer, supposing you are writing to your maternal uncle. 10

III. Write an Essay in Hindi on any one of the following subjects :—

(a) *छदेयी versus बिदेयी.*

(b) The Deer.

(c) Famine. 25

HINDI.—PAPER B.

*Examiner :—*PANDIT LAKSHMI CHANDRA, B.A.

I. Define कर्त्ता and कर्त्री, giving an example of each in a complete sentence, and show how they are affected when the verb is changed from कर्त्तवाच्य into भाववाच्य . 4

II. What are क्त and तद्धित suffixes? Give two examples of each. 4

III. What do you understand by the words समास and सन्धि? Give an example of each. 3

IV. Turn the following verses into simple Hindi prose, explaining the words underlined :—

लखहु तिहारे हेत खयं शंकर वरदानौ ।

उपाध्याय है बने वल्लभ नारद मुनि ज्ञानी ॥

बन्धो धर्म आपहि तुम हित चाखाल अघोरी ।

बन्धो खय ताको अनुसर यह वात न धोरी ॥ १ ॥

भा मिरकहिं लखि, बोक प्रपारा ।

अहुर-अख खनि बने कमारा ॥ २ ॥

मातु पिता शुभ स्वामि सिद्ध, चिर चरि करहिं सुखाय ।
 लहहु लाभ तिन जन्म कर, नतह जन्म कमलाय ॥ ३ ॥
 तथा न गुन सेहत कहहुं, तथा दोष जग माहिं ।
 कही कहंकी अत्रि कहत, कहत सुधाकर नाहिं ॥ ४ ॥
 नष्ट रूप बर बसन बिन, नष्ट असन बिन लौन ।
 नष्ट सुमति बिन राजपुह, नष्ट बाध बिन मोन ॥ ५ ॥
 सेनप कहे जात कहं नाथ ।
 जन तन मन धन ताके साथ ॥
 तुमहिं त्यागि जैहों किमि स्वामी ।
 हों सदाहि को हों अनुगामी ॥ ६ ॥
 कहहुं क मुदु तन नोचि खिलावत ।
 होकि भाकि कहुं तनहिं खुजावत ॥
 ओ दिखि चलत चलत सोइ राहा ।
 यहि विधि तेहि सेवत नरनाहा ॥ ७ ॥
 अब कहहुं नहिं या मग रेहों ।
 अनत कहुं अस जीवन जैहों ॥
 कहत बसा गव हो अति जानी ।
देवदेव की आज्ञा मानी ॥ ८ ॥

16

V. Describe briefly in Hindi what you know about
 बंजर बर का बापारी or about महाभारत की कथा. (Only
 one to be described, not both.)

8

VI. Give Hindi equivalents of the following words :—
 pen, paper, book, lamp, tank, road, school, clothes,
 prison, and door.

5

VII. Give the purport of the following passages in
 English :—

(a) परन्तु धन्य थी पुष्पशीला अहिस्तादाहं कि जो
 प्रजामात्र पर दया रखती थीर उनके साथ वात्सल्य

भाव का वर्तव्य करती थी। उसके राज्य में यदि कोई धनवान होता या तो उसे अहिंसावादी अपने राज्य का गौरव और प्रतिष्ठा समझ अपना कृपापात्र बनाती और उसकी भविष्य उन्नति पर भी पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखती थी ॥

(b) अपने स्वभाव को नष्ट और उद्देश्य को उल्लंघन करो क्योंकि ऐसा करने से तुम नष्ट और उन्नतदृष्टि होंगे और कदापि निराश न हो क्योंकि जो मनुष्य आकाश को लक्ष्य करके ऊपर की तीर छोड़ता है उसका तीर दृष्ट को अग्रभाग को लक्ष्य बनानेवाले व्यक्ति के तीर से अधिक ऊंचा जाता है ।

8

VIII. Who are the speaker and the person spoken to in the following :—

“महादेव जी के पिनाक को तोड़कर तुम्हें बड़ा अभिमान हुआ है इस लिये हम तुम्हें अपने इस धनुष को देते हैं जो तू इसकी डोरी चढ़ा और इस पर बाण को रखकर न लौट सकेगा तो अवश्य हमारे हाथों तेरे प्राण जायेंगे” ॥

2

PASHTO.—PAPER A.

*Examiner :—*QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

I. Explain the following, and give the meaning of the underlined words :—

بیا د هندوکش کونل په لاری ترکستان ته لار - د جیځون
له دریاب پوری وت - اود صفدي په صوبه داخل شه - او په

بلغریا ئې قبضه وکړه - بیا سمرقند او ماوراء النهر ئې پامال کړه -
 د سمیعون په غاړه ورسید - او دلته ئې د ساتییا ملک خانہ
 بدوشانو و حشیانو سره چه تل به ئې په دې ملکونو تاخت
 کولو حدبندی وکړه - یاجوج ماجوج نه دغه عالم مراد دې
 دې خواد سمي خلقو په اتفاق سره په یوه شپه کښ کلي په
 کلي ټول مجاهدین چه عشر ټولو د پاره په سمه کښ خواړه
 وو - غوا بزې په شان له سیلمي قتل کړه - گویا سید د پښتنو
 د لاس مرغی وه چه کله ئې په آسمان آلوزوله - کله ئې په پنجره
 کښ کیږوله *

د بنیروالو احمق توب هم له هزاره وکم نه دی - وائي چه
 یو بنیروال د یوسف زو په مېړه تلو - باران راکښي شو - خپلې
 ئې وریستي په سر ئې کیځودې - چه و نه خوښېږي - خپلې
 ئې د غوښایه منده وې - خشلري ئې په مخ بهیدې - ده ورو
 چه خدایي چه پیدا کړي یم او پیر بابا لوي کړي یم هر
 څه م لیدلي وو خود خشلرو باران م چري نه وه لیدلي * 15

II. On what occasions are the following proverbs
 used :—

لوبه په کوټک نه بیلېږي - ورېږي چرته غږېږي چرته -
 تل اختر نه وي - د هزاره و اوقې - د بودی څرخه - سورکا
 پردي - د بیزوله ذات دي - منده زیلی ده - د قبر شپه په

کورنه وي - د هندو ډیره ده - د هاني خور لري - اوربوزني
ورک شه • 10

III. Write an Essay in Pashto on any one of the following subjects :—

- (a) په کابل کېن ريل
(b) د بادشاه اطلاعات
(c) د سودي البکر
(d) د پښتون زيل 25

PASHTO.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

I. Explain the following verses, giving notes on the underlined words :—

ماه خورشيد د په بنائيت پوري شرمېږي
څکه مخ فنا کوي ترکه قبا
زه د پيرنم په اصل کېن خاكي ئي
څان به خوشنډي به مونه له تراب
بنائنه د زماني دنيا پرست دي
په کوڅه کېن ئي پل مه ږده بي پل
سري سري اوبی د مجنون دي بيهدي
غورېدلي لاله مل نه دی په راغ
خط ئي وار د زلف و تير کړ عليخان
کله مار له مېړتون سره چلېږي

مخني نمر خولئني حيات نعر - ب دادې
 چه زلال په رږا كهن خنكه پټه پوي
 كه ساده جامي اغذدي در ته وا ئې
 چه د شوم او د مسك دي هسي چر
 كه مفرد هرديار كړي در ته وا ئې
 چه ئې هرص گرزوي په هره لير

12

II. Render the following in simple Pashto :-

د خلعت په جوړ كهن كني كبر زخت وي - كچا نړي په
 موثغي پورې جغت و تبه - كړي الغره سورو د المانو - خونه
 د تالا شه - در كهن نشنه د چراغ مرم روئي - پروانه د خكه
 ورك دي شېب چراغ •

6

III. Write in your own words in Pashto a short sketch of the life of عبد الرحمن, and compare him with بابو جان.

7

IV. Give the different kinds of ضمير, and define each with example.

5

V. Give rules for forming the plural of جاندار.

5

VI. Parse grammatically :-

لكه باز په لوي لويي ښكار شما نظر دي

5

VII. Analyse :-

5

كله كله خورا پيښ شه په دا لوري.

5

VIII. Give the three kinds of امر with two examples of each.

5

BENGALI.—PAPER A.

*Examiner :—*BABU A. L. ROY, B.A., B.L.

I. Turn the following passages into Bengali prose :—

মহরার ছেন বাণী শুনিয়া কৈকেয়ী রাণী
 বিষ-ভরা কণিনীর প্রায়,
 আহতা হইয়া যবে প্রবেশিলা ক্রোধ ভরে,
 যেন কারে দংশন-আশায়।
 রাম-অভিষেক-কথা জানাইতে রাজা তথা
 আসিলেন কিছুকণ পরে,
 রাণীর এহেন গতি দেখিয়া হৃঃখিত অভি
 মহীপতি হইলা অস্তরে।
 কহিলেন মহিবীরে, “শুভ দিনে নেত্র-নীরে
 কেন রাণী ! ভাস অকারণ,
 কহ লভ্য সমাচার, করিতেছি অঙ্গীকার,
 বাহা ভব করিব পূরণ।”

10

II. Write the different meanings of the word কথা in the following sentences :—

- আমি তাঁহাকে কথা দিরাছি।
- সে কথার কি হলো।
- এখানে একটা লৌহ-পথ খুলিবার কথা হইতেছে।
- ও কথা এখন ছেড়ে দেও।
- সে যে পরীক্ষার উত্তীর্ণ হবে তারত কথাই নাই।
- যত বড় বৃথ তত বড় কথা।

12

III. Explain the following expressions :—

- তোমার এখন গ্রহ কুলা।
- অনন্ত আন্তরে ঘাঁ দিও না।

- (c) আমি ইহার বিন্দু বিসর্গও জানি না ।
 (d) সে দিন আনে দিন যায় ।
 (e) তিনি অকালে কালের করাল কবলে পতিত হইয়াছেন 10

IV. Write an Essay in Bengali on বসন্ত ঋতু । 18

BENGALI.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—BABU A. L. ROY, B.A., B.L.

I. Explain the following passages in simple Bengali :—

- (a) বিবাহ করিয়া সীতারে লয়ে,
 আসিছেন রাম নিজ আলয়ে,
 সুনিয়া বক্তক বালক সবে,
 আসিয়া হাসিয়া কহে রাঘবে ;
 শুন হে কুমার, তোমারি আজ,
 কুলের উচিত হইল কাজ !
 তব হে জনম অতি বিপুলে
 জুবন বিদিত অজের কুলে :
 জনক-দুহিতা বিবাহ করি ;
 তাহাতে ভালালে বশের তরি !
- (b) একদা নিদাঘ কালে নিশীথ সময়,
 ত্যাপিত করিল তমু ঐশ্য নিরদয় ।
 হইল বিবম দায় শরনে শরনে,
 চলিলাম বাহিরেতে সমীর সেবনে ।
 প্রকৃতির বিচিত্রতা করি দর্শন,
 ভুবিল বিমল সুখ-সিদ্ধ জলে মন ।
 উত্তাল তরঙ্গময় সাগর সমান
 কোলাহলপূর্ণ ছিল সেই জনহান,

নির্কীড তড়াগ সম হয়েছে এখন,
 স্তকীভূত সুগভীর শান্ত দরশন।
 তরু' পরে বিলি শুধু কিংকি' সব করে,
 সুধার সুধারা চালে শ্রবণ বিবরে।

- (c) ওরে ছরাচার যম, নির্য়ম নির্য়ম !
 কেবল সংহার কার্য্য তোর বাবসার !
 দিন নাই, ক্ষণ নাই, যারে ইচ্ছা হয়,
 অমনি উদারসাত্ করিসু তাহার
 তীক্ষ্ণদন্তে শুধু অস্থি-চর্কণ বাসনা,
 কথিরের ওরে, লোল তৃষিত রসনা।

(d) মহারাজ অশ্বপতি প্রিয়তমা কন্যাকে সম্বোধন করি
 कहिलेन, बन्से नाबिजि, कालेर अप्रतिहत गतिते तोमार
 परिणय-काल समागत हैराहै। एक्के तोमाके कोन
 सत्कुलोद्धव विद्या-बुद्धि-विनयादि-सम्पन्न पात्र-हस्तें सम्प्रदान
 करौ आमार कर्तव्य कार्य। किन्तु, दूतगण देश देशांतर
 परिक्रमण करिगो तोमार अछु रूप पात्र देखिते पार
 नै। ए अना, तोमाकेई अछुमति प्रदान करितेहि; तूमि
 आपनार द्वेपित पति निर्वाचन करिग, आमार एई चिन्ताकुल
 चिन्तेर सन्तोष साधन कर। तूमि यांहाके निर्वाचन करिबे,
 आमि तांहार यथावथ परिचर ग्रहण करिग, तांहाकेई
 सम्प्रदान करिब। बन्से ! आमि बेद विचारम ब्राह्मणगणेर
 बुधे सुनिगहि, वे पिता श्रीर कनार कन्याकाल अतिक्रम
 करे एबं यौवनकालेर प्रारब्धे तांहाके सत्पात्रे
 सम्प्रदान ना करे, वे पुरुष पुत्रार्थे मार परिग्रह ना करे,
 एबं ये व्यक्ति तजि सहकारे श्रमिहीना मातार रक्षणा-
 वेक्षण ना करिग। परब बाको तांहार असन्तोष सम्प्रदान
 करे, तांहार। नितास्त नराधम, परलोके तांहादेर सद्गति
 हर ना।

II. Separate the *Sandhis* (সন্ধি) of the following :—

কুলটী, যনীষা, উকর, মহেশ, অত্যাচ্ছ and দ্বিগত । 3

III. Correct the spelling mistakes, if any, in the following words :—

পাৰান, পাৰেণ, রজন, সুসুপ্ত and যুহিষ্ণি ।

and give your reasons. 3

IV. Write the feminine genders of the following Bengali words :—

বলদ, দূষ, হাঁস, বিধাতৃ and ব্রাহ্মন্ । 3

V. Write the cases of the underlined words in the following sentences :—

(a) তিনি বলিলে আমি বলিব ।

(b) সে দিন তাঁহাকে বলিয়াছিলাম

(c) সে পুস্তক পড়িতেছে ।

(d) বালকে পড়ে । 3

VI. Decline the word *বুদ্ধিমৎ* in all its cases and numbers. 3

VII. Expound the *Samāsas* (সমাস) in the following :—

যথাসাধ্য, প্রতিগ্রহ, বনচর, সিংহাসনচূড় and
যুগল-দ্বন্দ্ব । 3

VIII. What is *yaugik dhātu* (যোগিক ধাতু) ? Give two instances. 2

PANJABI.—PAPER A.

Examiner.—BHAJ MOHAN SINGH.

N.B.—*Answer in English.*

L Explain, in English, the force of *ਜਿਹਾ* in each of the following sentences, and compose new sentences in Panjabi to illustrate the different meanings of the word *ਜਿਹਾ*.

- (a) ਇਹ ਫਲ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਜਿਹਾ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਹੈ ।
 (b) ਉਸ ਦੀ ਬਾਲਕ ਜਿਹੀ ਬੁਧ ਹੈ ।
 (c) ਇਕ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਹੱਟੀ ਤੇ ਬੈਠਾ ਸੀ ।
 (d) ਘੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਬੋੜਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਠੀਰਾ ਪਾ ਦਿਓ ।
 (e) ਕਲ ਤੁਸੀ ਚਿਦਰੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਸਾਓ ।
 (f) ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਠੰਗ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਹੈ ।
 (g) ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਓ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਮੇਰੇ
 ਭਰਾ ਨੂੰ ।
 (h) ਜਿਹੇ ਜਿਹਾ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਸਿਆਣਾ ਹੈ,
 ਤਿਹੇ ਜਿਹਾ ਉਹ ਦਾ ਪੁਛ ਕਮਲਾ ਹੈ ।

8

II. Express the substance of the following in simple, correct, idiomatic, modern Panjabi prose :—

- (a) ਤੀਰਥਿ ਨਾਵਾ ਜੇ ਤਿਸੁ ਭਾਵਾ ਵਿਣੁ ਭਾਣੇ ਕਿ ਨਾਇ ਕਰੀ ।
 (b) ਆਪ ਗਵਾਈਐ, ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ਹੁ ਪਾਈਐ, ਅਉਰੁ ਕੈਸੀ
 ਚਤੁਰਾਈ ।
 (c) ਤੂੰ ਕਰਤਾ ਸਚਿਆਰ ਮਾਂਡਾ ਸਾਈਂ ।
 ਜੇ ਤਉ ਭਾਵੈ ਸੋਈ ਥੀਸੀ, ਜੇ ਤੂੰ ਦੇਹਿ ਸੋਈ ਹਉ ਪਾਈ ।
 (d) ਜੇ ਦੀਸੈ ਜਿਮੀ ਪਰ, ਸੋ ਹੋਸੀ ਫਨਾਇ ।
 (e) ਰਾਜਾ ਗਿਆ ਗੁਲਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਪ ਚੜਕੇ ਬਾਹੋਂ ਪਕੜ
 ਲਹੌਰ ਲੈ ਆਂਵਦਾਈ ।

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ ਜੀ ਅਸਾਂ ਪਰ ਦਸ਼ਾ ਕਰਨੀ, ਉਹ ਤਾਂ
 ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਬਨਾਂਵਦਾਈ ।

ਇਤੇ ਕੱਢ ਮਲਵਈ ਦੁਆਬੀਏ ਜੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ
 ਫੌਜ ਪਿਸਕਾਉਂਦਾਈ ।

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਮੁਹੰਮਦਾ ਤੁਰਤ ਪਹਾੜ ਲੈਕੇ ਤੁਰਤ ਸ਼ੰਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ
ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾਈ।

7

III. Give Panjabi proverbs to express the following :—

- (a) A lie has no leg.
- (b) A good stomach is the best sauce.
- (c) Every potter praises his own pot.
- (d) Friends are plenty when the purse is full.
- (e) Haste makes waste.

5

IV. Correct the following, giving your reasons :—

- (a) ਅਸੀਂ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਭਰਾ ਕਲ ਲਹੌਰ ਚਲਣਗੇ।
- (b) ਇਹ ਪੇਸ਼ੀ ਮੈਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਰਾਂਹਦਾ ਹਾਂ।
- (c) ਮੇਰਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਧੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ।

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V. Write, in correct, idiomatic, modern Panjabi prose, an Essay of not less than 50 lines on any one of the following subjects :—

- (a) ਆਗਿਆ ਪਾਲਣਾ (Obedience).
- (b) ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਣੀ ਵਿਕਟੋਰੀਆ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਬ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਤ (Life of Queen Victoria).
- (c) ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ (Canals in the Panjab).

25

PANJABI.—PAPER B.

Examiner:—BHAJ MOHAN SINGH.

N.B.—Answer in English, and illustrate every answer by examples.

I. How is the reduplication of letters denoted in the Gurmukhi character, and how can it be expressed without ਅਧਕ in the case of nasal letters ?

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II. Give the Feminine of

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- (a) ਖਤਰੀ, ਉਠ, ਦੇਉਰ, ਮਾਲੀ, ਭਠਿਆਰਾ, ਸਾਊ ;

and the Masculine of

(b) ਜਿਠੀ, ਮਝ, ਤ੍ਰੀਮਤ, ਭਾਮਾ, ਕੁੜੀ, ਵਢਟੀ, ਸਸ . 5

III. Decline : ਦਰਯਾ, ਸੇ, ਜੈ ਕੋਈ . 5

IV. State the mood and tense of the verbs in the following :—

- (a) ਜੇ ਕਲ ਮਜ਼ਰ ਨ ਆਉਂਦੇ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ?
 (b) ਜੇ ਕਲ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਰ ਨ ਆਏ, ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ ?
 (c) ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਛਡ ਦਿਤਾ, ਅਤੇ ਤੂੰ ਮੁੜਕੇ ਨ ਆਇਆ,
 ਤਾਂ ਦਸ ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਹੈ ?
 (d) ਮੈਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੇਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ, ਮੈਂ ਚਿਠੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । 5

V. Classify the Panjabi prepositions (postpositions), stating the terms by which they are described in the Panjabi Grammar, and explain the difference in use of each class. Give three examples of each class.

VI. Parse fully in PANJABI the underlined words in the following :— 4

ਰੋਟੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਕਾਠ ਕੀ ਲਾਂਵਣ ਮੇਰੀ ਭੁਖ ।

ਜਿਨਾਂ ਖਾਧੀ ਚੌਪੜੀ ਘਟੇ ਸਹਿਣਗੇ ਦੁਖ । 5

VII. Explain the prefixes in

- (a) ਉਪਕਾਰ, ਅਪਮਾਨ, ਅਨਾਦਰ, ਅਵੇਰ, ਸੁਮਤ, ਕੁਧਰਮ,
 ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼, ਨਿਸੰਗ, ਦੁਰਲਭ, ਪਰਦੇਸ, ਬੇਸਰਮ ;

and the suffixes in

- (b) ਮੁਰਖਪੁਲਾ, ਠਗੀ, ਸਿਤ੍ਰਤਾਈ, ਠੰਢੇਪਾ, ਸੁਨਿਆਰਾ,
 ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ, ਜੁਏਬਾਜ਼, ਸੇਵਕ, ਡਾਗਵਾਨ, ਮੁਹਰਲਾ .

Also give new Panjabi words to illustrate the force of each of the prefixes and suffixes. 6

VIII. Explain in English :—

- (a) ਧੌਨ ਗਉ ਦਾ ਜਾਇਆ,
ਜਿਸ ਸਾਗ ਮੁਲਖ ਵਸਾਇਆ ।
- (b) ਆਈ ਰੁਤ ਬਸੰਤ ਦੀ ਮੂਲੀ ਛਡਿਆ ਬੀ,
ਧੁੱਪ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਿਆ ਸੀ ।
- (c) ਮਾਣਸੁ ਭਰਿਆ ਆਇਆ ਮਾਣਸੁ ਭਰਿਆ ਆਇ ।
ਜਿਤੁ ਪੀਤੈ ਮਤਿ ਦੂਰਿ ਹੋਇ ਬਰਲੁ ਪਵੈ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇ ।
ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰਾਇਆ ਨ ਪਛਾਣਈ ਖਸਮਹੁ ਧਰੇ ਖਾਇ ।
ਜਿਤੁ ਪੀਤੈ ਖਸਮੁ ਵਿਸਰੈ, ਦਰਗਹ ਮਿਲੈ ਸਜਾਇ ।
ਝੂਠਾ ਮਦੁ ਮੂਲਿ ਨ ਪੀਜਈ ਜੇ ਕਾ ਪਾਰ ਵਸਾਇ ।
- (d) ਕਰ ਮਜ਼ਰੀ ਤੇ ਖਾਹ ਚੁਰੀ ।

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IX. Explain the following Panjabi riddles :—

- (a) ਨਿਕੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੁੜੀ, ਉਹ ਦੀ ਝੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡ ।
ਕਿਉਂ ਐਡੀ ਮੱਚੀਂ ਹੈਂ, ਕਾਹਦੀ ਪਾਈਓਈ ਡੰਡ ॥
- (b) ਇਕ ਨਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਕੀ ਦਸਾਇ, ਉਹਦਿਆਂ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਵਾਲ ।
ਵਾਲਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਚੰਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਕਰਨ ਖਿਆਲ ॥
- (c) ਇਕ ਨਾਂ ਕਰਤਾਰੋਂ ਪਾਈਐ, ਸੁਣਵੇ ਭਾਈ ਜੱਟਾ ।
ਇਹ ਕਹਿਰ ਮੈਂ ਕਦੀ ਨ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਤੰਦ ਜਾਇਆ ਵੱਟਾ ॥ 3

X. Render into English the following :—

ਜਿਨ ਦੀਆ ਤੁਧੁ ਪਵਨੁ ਅਮੋਲਾ ।
ਜਿਨ ਦੀਆ ਤੁਧੁ ਨੀਰ ਨਿਰਮੋਲਾ ।

ਜਿਨ ਦੀਆ ਤੁਧ ਪਾਵਰੁ ਬਲਨਾ ।
 ਤਿਸ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਕੀ ਰਹੁ ਮਨ ਸਰਨਾ ॥
 ਫਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਿਨ ਭੋਜਨ ਦਇ ।
 ਮਿਤਰਿ ਥਾਨ ਠਹਰਾਵਨ ਕਉ ਕੀਏ ।
 ਬਸੁਧਾ ਦੀਓ ਬਰਤਨ ਬਲਨਾ ।
 ਤਿਸੁ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਕੇ ਚਿਤ ਰਖੁ ਚਰਨਾ ॥
 ਪੇਖਨ ਕਉ ਨੇੜ ਸੁਨਨ ਕਉ ਕਰਨਾ ।
 ਹਸਤ ਕਮਾਵਨ ਬਾਸਨ ਰਸਨਾ ।
 ਚਰਨ ਚਲਨ ਕਉ, ਸਿਰ ਕੀਨੋ ਮੋਰਾ ।
 ਮਨ ਤਿਸੁ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਕੇ ਪੂਜਹੁ ਪੈਰਾ ॥

7

PHYSICS.

*Examiner:—*LALA RUCHI RAM SAHNI, M.A.

I. State fully the points of difference between the *mass* and the *weight* of a body. How would you show that the weight of a body varies as its mass ?

6

II. Explain as fully as you can the terms *force*, *work* and *energy*. Give examples of a correct use of these terms. Show with reference to any simple machine that you can at best get as much work out of a machine as you put into it.

6

III. Explain the principle of the screw as a mechanical power, and show its relation to the inclined plane.

6

IV. Describe the best kind of barometer you have seen. What will be the effect of making a *small* hole in the barometer tube, (1) above the level of mercury in the tube, (2) somewhere between the level of mercury in the tube and that in the cistern ? How will you show that there is no air in the upper part of a filled barometer ?

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METEOROLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

h

V. How can you show that, as a rule, black substances are good absorbents of heat? How are the radiation, reflection and absorption of heat related to one another? 6

VI. Show by means of diagrams how with a double convex lens an image of a lighted candle may be seen, (1) inverted and magnified, (2) inverted and minified, (3) erect and magnified. 6

VII. What is an echo? Mention the *essential* conditions for the production of a single and a multiple echo.

Compare the intensities of sound at two places 700 and 1,200 feet respectively from the origin of sound. 6

VIII. A positively charged body is held *near* a wall. Will the wall be charged? If so, how will you proceed to show that it is charged? 6

IX. Describe, as fully as you can, some one method of comparing the strength of two different batteries. 6

X. As far as our present knowledge extends what similarity and what dissimilarity appears to you to exist between current electricity and frictional electricity? 6

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:— LALA RUCHI RAM SAHNI, M.A.

I. What difference in (a) appearance, (b) weight, is produced when the following are heated in air: (1) mercuric oxide, (2) platinum, (3) copper, (4) marble? How do you account for the change in each case? 5

II. Distinguish between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound. To which class does the ordinary gun-powder belong? How could its constituents be separated from one another? 5

III. Describe the method of determining the composition of water by weight, and draw a sketch of the apparatus you would use. In an experiment it was found that the copper oxide tube had lost 22.842 grains. Find the weight of water produced. 5

IV. How does the air of a crowded room differ from fresh air? How would you estimate the exact amount of the chief constituent which makes this difference? 5

V. How is hydrochloric acid prepared? Describe its properties. Write equations showing the action of hydrochloric acid on caustic soda, sodium carbonate, and silver nitrate. 5

VI. Define the terms *acid*, *base* and *salt*, and indicate how

ਜਿਨ ਦੀਆ ਤੁਧ ਖਾਵਕੁ ਬਲਨਾ ।

ਤਿਸ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਕੀ ਰਹੁ ਮਨ ਸਰਨਾ ॥

ਫਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਿਨ ਭੋਜਨ ਦਇ ।

ਮੰਤਰਿ ਥਾਨ ਠਹਰਾਵਨ ਕਉ ਕੀਏ ।

ਬਸੁਧਾ ਦੀਓ ਬਰਤਨ ਬਲਨਾ ।

ਤਿਸੁ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਕੇ ਚਿਤ ਰਖ ਚਰਨਾ ॥

ਪੇਖਨ ਕਉ ਨੇੜ ਸੁਨਨ ਕਉ ਕਰਨਾ ।

ਹਸਤ ਕਮਾਵਨ ਬਾਸਨ ਰਸਨਾ ।

ਚਰਨ ਚਲਨ ਕਉ, ਸਿਰ ਕੀਨੋ ਮੇਰਾ ।

ਮਨ ਤਿਸੁ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਜਹੁ ਪੈਰਾ ॥

7

PHYSICS.

*Examiner:—*LALA RUCHI RAM SAHNI, M.A.

I. State fully the points of difference between the *mass* and the *weight* of a body. How would you show that the weight of a body varies as its mass ?

6

II. Explain as fully as you can the terms *force*, *work* and *energy*. Give examples of a correct use of these terms. Show with reference to any simple machine that you can at best get as much work out of a machine as you put into it.

6

III. Explain the principle of the screw as a mechanical power, and show its relation to the inclined plane.

6

IV. Describe the best kind of barometer you have seen. What will be the effect of making a *small* hole in the barometer tube, (1) above the level of mercury in the tube, (2) somewhere between the level of mercury in the tube and that in the cistern ? How will you show that there is no air in the upper part of a filled barometer ?

6

V. How can you show that, as a rule, black substances are good absorbents of heat? How are the radiation, reflection and absorption of heat related to one another? 6

VI. Show by means of diagrams how with a double convex lens an image of a lighted candle may be seen, (1) inverted and magnified, (2) inverted and minified, (3) erect and magnified. 6

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V. How is hydrochloric acid prepared? Describe its properties. Write equations showing the action of hydrochloric acid on caustic soda, sodium carbonate, and silver nitrate. 5

VI. Define the terms *acid*, *base* and *salt*, and indicate how

they are mutually related. Describe the chemical behaviour of each class of compounds. 5

VII. Describe the properties of the metals sodium and potassium. How would you distinguish the metals from one another ? 5

VIII. Solutions of the following salts have been given to you in separate test-tubes. How will you proceed to find out which is which ?

1. Sodium nitrate.
2. Sodium chloride.
3. Iron sulphate.
4. Lead acetate. 5

IX. Explain the following terms as clearly as you can : molecule, atomic weight, neutralization, saturated solution, reducing agent. 5

X. How is coal gas prepared, and what are its chief constituents ? Describe the principle of Davy's safety lamp. 5

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—*Oral and Practical.*

Examiner:— LALA RUCHI RAM SAHNI, M.A.

I. A sample of common salt is suspected to contain some carbonate of soda. Show experimentally whether it does or does not contain a carbonate. 15

II. Given a mercurial thermometer. Find the temperature of the air of the room at this time. (The candidate should be asked to read the thermometer to the nearest tenth of a degree.) 15

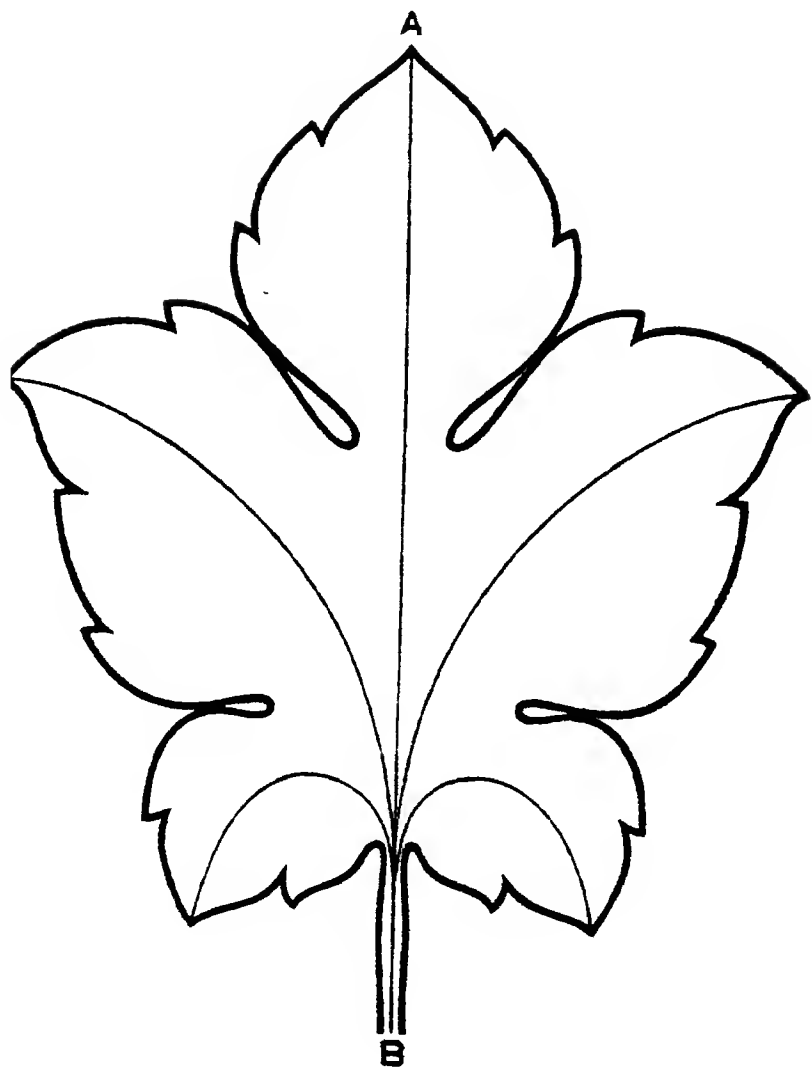
III. Name the apparatus and chemicals on the table and briefly explain the use of each : Thistle funnel, Bunsen's burner, voltameter, Woulfe's bottle, tuning fork, iron sulphate, yellow phosphorus, iodine, copper oxide tube, Liebig's condenser. 10

DRAWING.— PAPER A.

Examiner:—PERCY BROWN, Esq., A.R.C.A.

I. Make an enlarged drawing of the accompanying copy. The distance between A and B to be about six inches. 30

II. Draw to a fair size the *tota* or cup placed before you. Your drawing is to be lightly shaded. 45



DRAWING.—PAPER B.

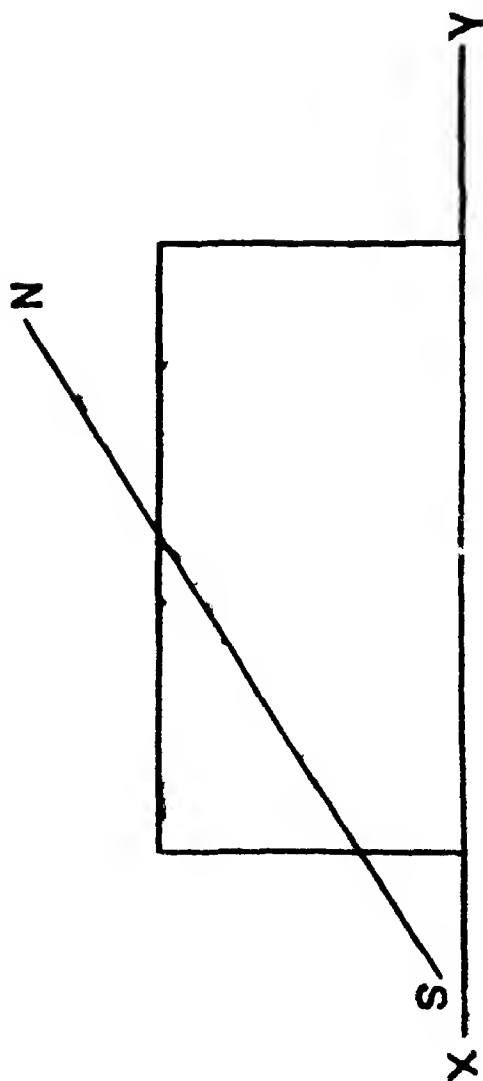
Examiner :—PERCY BROWN, ESQ., A.R.C.A.

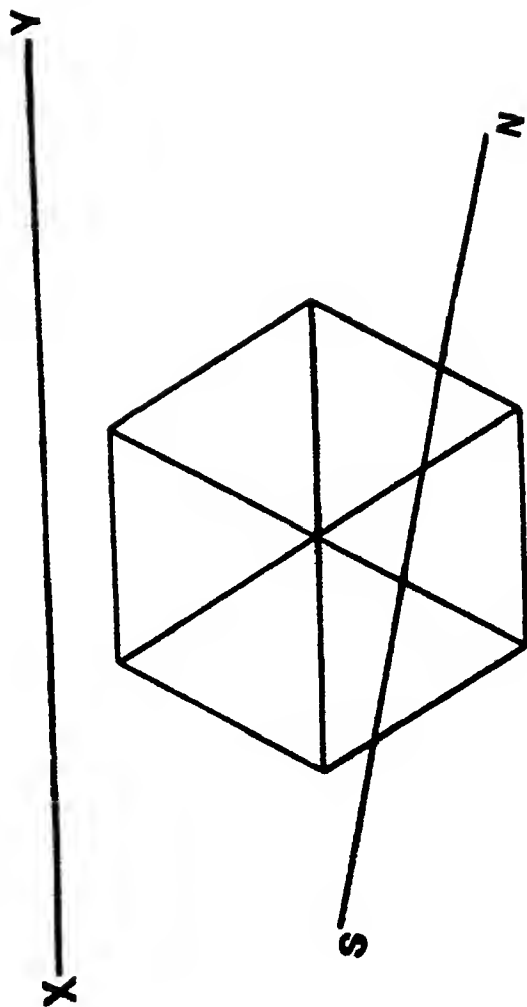
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

- I. Draw a line AB three inches long. On this construct a triangle having angles in the proportion of 3, 4 and 5. 6
- II. Describe two circles, one of one-inch radius and the other of half an inch radius, the distance from the centre of the one circle to the centre of the other being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Draw a line tangent to these two circles. 7
- III. Draw two converging lines forming an angle of 35° . Within this angle mark a point P. Describe a circle which shall touch the two converging lines and pass through point P. 8
- IV. Construct a square of 2-inch side. Within this figure inscribe the largest possible semicircle. 8
- V. The diagram opposite represents the elevation of a cylinder, and line SN a section. Draw plan of cylinder and section. 8
- VI. The diagram on p. lvi represents the plan with section line of a hexagonal pyramid. Draw elevation and section. 8

DRAWING TO SCALE.

- VII. Draw the plan, elevation and vertical section of the stool placed before you. Scale : 3 inches equal 1 foot. 30





SCIENCE FACULTY.

PHYSICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—LALA KHUSHI RAM, M.A.

- I. Find the conditions of equilibrium of three parallel forces P, Q, R, acting on a rigid body. 5
- II. Describe an experiment showing that in a vacuum all bodies fall with the same velocity. 4
- III. Sketch Harrison's gridiron pendulum and explain its action. 4
- IV. Distinguish between "specific heat" and "capacity for heat."
- If eight ounces of zinc at 95° C. be put into 20 ounces of water at 15° C., and the resulting temperature be 18° C., what is the capacity for heat of zinc? 5
- V. (a) Explain how the condensation and rarefaction constituting a wave of sound are produced. 4
- (b) What variety of notes can you get out of a stretched string without altering its tension or length? 2
- VI. Explain, by the aid of a diagram, the phenomenon of mirage. 5
- VII. A convex lens of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches focal length is held at a distance of 3 inches from a disc $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Find the position and size of the image of the disc. 5
- VIII. Describe the various methods of making a magnet, stating which of them makes the most powerful magnets. 6
- IX. Describe an experiment to prove that two points may have the same potential, though one is charged with positive electricity and the other is either uncharged or charged with negative electricity. 5
- X. (a) Write out Ohm's law.
- (b) State what you know about the process of electroplating. 5

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—M. C. MUKHERJI, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

- I. (a) Describe how you would distinguish between a physical mixture and a chemical compound. 3

- (b) State to which class the following mixtures belong :—
- (1) A mixture of water and calcium oxide.
 - (2) A mixture of sugar and strong sulphuric acid.
 - (3) A mixture of ammonia and alcohol. 3
- II. Describe the preparation of perfectly pure water, and state its chemical and physical properties. 5
- III. Describe and explain the action of sulphur dioxide on a piece of moist flannel having the natural colour of wool. 5
- IV. Name the chief ores of Mercury. Does it form any compounds with oxygen? If so, name and describe them. 4
- V. Describe the physical properties of Sodium. Why is it classified as a metal? What action does it have on acetic acid? 5
- VI. State the grounds for dividing bodies into the two classes known as Organic and Inorganic. Is it possible to build up organic bodies from inorganic ones? If so, name some which have been prepared in this way. 5
- VII. Name the substances produced by heating together Potassium Hydrate and oils, and give a brief account of their use in the arts and sciences. 5
- VIII. Describe briefly a method for preparing Alcohol from sugar. Name any other substances from which it can be prepared, and discuss whether alcohol can be classified as a food. 5
- IX. Explain carefully the term "specific gravity." Describe a method for determining the specific gravity of a rectangular block of wood, whose length, breadth and thickness are given. Also name the apparatus you would require. 5
- X. When the mercury barometer stands at 31 inches, how high would one of hydrogen sulphate stand? 5
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Density of mercury | 13.596. |
| , hydrogen sulphate | 1.842. |

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.—*Oral and Practical.*

*Examiner :—*LALA CHETAN ANAND, M.A.

- I. Throw a real minimised image of the candle flame on the screen. Ask for what you want.
(Apparatus :—Convex lens and holder, candle, white screen, and matchbox.) 13
- II. Charge the gold-leaf electroscope negatively. Ask for what you want.

Glass rod is rubbed with catskin. Test the charge, if any, on it after rubbing.

(Apparatus:—Gold-leaf electroscope, silk, and glass rods, etc.) 12

III. From this long tubing cutoff a tube about one foot long and make a convenient delivery tube from the latter. Now fit up the apparatus for preparing and collecting hydrogen.

(Apparatus:—Woulfe's bottle, safety funnel tube, long tubing, zinc clipping and H_2SO_4 , pneumatic trough, beehive's shell, cylinders, and test-tube, matchbox.) 13

IV. Reduce this salt on charcoal by the blowpipe flame, and identify the metal obtained.

(Apparatus:—Lead sulphate, blowpipe, charcoal, spirit-lamp, paper, knife.) 12

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—PAPER A.

Examiner:—C. C. CALEB, Esq., M.B., M.S.

I. Give a brief account of the functions of the green parts of plants. 10

II. What are the differences between (a) a thorn, (b) a leaf spine, and (c) a prickle? 10

III. Mention the chief distinctive characters presented by (a) stems and, (b) roots. 10

IV. Name and describe any three simple fruits you may know. 10

V. Describe and compare the flowers of the Rose and Mustard. 10

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—PAPER B.

Examiner:—C. C. CALEB Esq., M.B., M.S.

I. Give a brief account of the structure and mode of reproduction of the Common Hydra. 10

II. Give a careful account of the mouth and alimentary canal of the Leech. 10

III. Enumerate the essential characters of the class Aves. 10

IV. Define the following terms:—body-cavity, thread-cells, water-vessels, warm-blooded, and vertebral column. 10

- V. Describe the process by which the act of breathing is carried on in Fishes. 10

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—*Oral and Practical.*

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, ESQ., M.B., M.S.

- I. Given two leaves, simple and compound. Distinguish between them. 8
- II. Given a common flower. Dissect it and show its several parts. 8
- III. Given a potato. What is it and what does it consist of ? 8
- IV. Skull of a dog. Show the molars, incisors and canines. 8
- IV. Skeleton of a frog. Name and point out the bones of the pelvic girdle and hind limbs. 8
- VI. Refer to their proper classes the following : paramoecium, star-fish, lobster, dragon-fly, tape-worm, spider, snake, crocodile, tortoise, and monkey. 10

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, ESQ., M.B., M.S.

- I. Name, and briefly describe the elementary tissues of the body. 10
- II. Give a short account of the spinal column. What is the use of the elastic pads found between the vertebral bodies ? 10
- III. What is a gland ? What is the difference between a secretion and an excretion ? Name any three secretions you may know. 10
- IV. What are the properties and uses of the saliva ? 10
- V. Give a brief account of the blood. Explain why arterial blood is bright red, and venous blood dark purple. 10
- VI. Describe the coats of the eye-ball, and explain the uses of the iris and the lens. 10

- VII. What is the average temperature of the adult human body ? In what ways is heat produced in, and lost from the body ? 10
-

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, Esq., M.B., M.S.

- I. Why is fresh air essential for health ? Why is the ventilation of rooms necessary ? How much cubic space of living room would you recommend for a healthy adult ? 10
- II. What are the functions of the skin ? In what ways can it be kept in a condition of health ? 10
- III. Suppose a man to have died of plague in a room. What steps would you take to make the room habitable again ? 10
- IV. What are the chief objections to the use of alcohol and tobacco by young boys ? 10
-

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—*Oral and Practical.*

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, Esq., M.B., M.S.

- I. From the bones on the table pick out the humerus, scapula, vertebra, and fibula. 10
- II. Model of the Heart. Show the valves. Which is the right and which is the left Ventricle, and why ? 10
- II. What is the use of the valves of the Heart ? 10
- IV. Given a Chart of the Alimentary Canal. Name and point out its several parts. 10
-

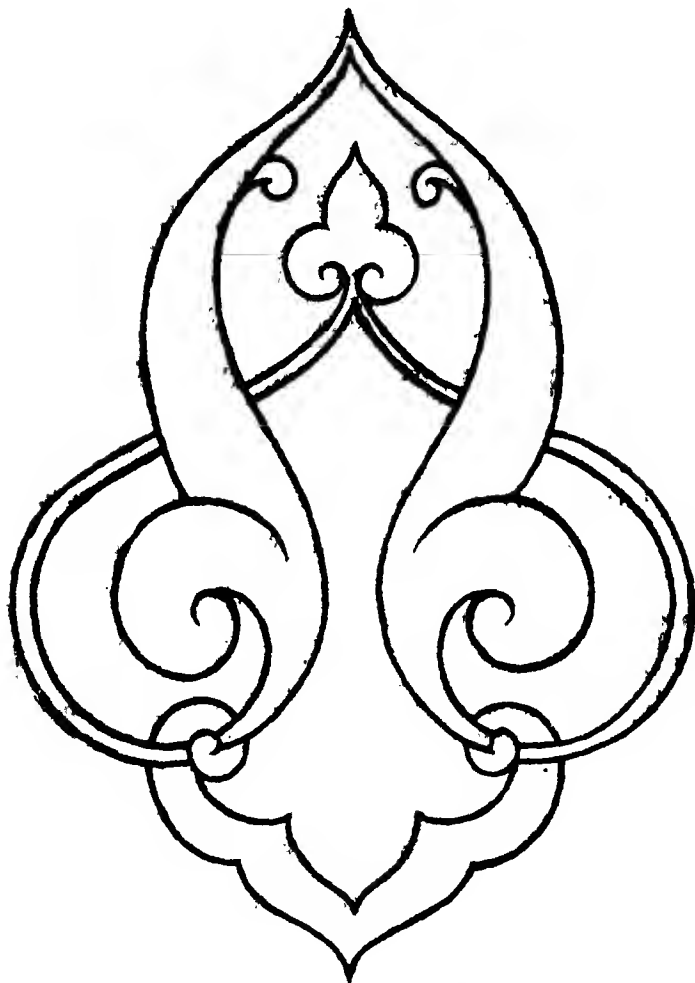
DRAWING.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—SARDAR SAHIB BHAI RAM SINGH.

- I. Make a drawing, slightly larger, of the design on the next page. 35

MODEL DRAWING.

- II. Make a shaded drawing of the chair placed before you. 40



NOTE :—No ruling allowed.

DRAWING.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—SARDAR SAHIB BHAI RAM SINGH.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

- | | |
|---|----|
| I. Divide a line 2 inches long into 7 equal parts. | 6 |
| II. Construct an isosceles triangle having an altitude of 2 inches and a vertical angle of 40° . | 7 |
| III. In a circle of 3 inches diameter construct a regular pentagon, and within this pentagon inscribe a square. | 7 |
| IV. An equilateral triangular right prism 3 inches long and having 1 inch ends, stands with one long edge resting upon the H.P. and making an angle of 30° with the V.P. Draw the plan and elevation. | 10 |
| V. A right pentagonal pyramid stands upright upon the H.P., one edge of the base inclined at an angle of 35° to the V.P.; edges of base $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; axis 3 inches. Draw the plan and elevation. | 10 |
| VI. A line is inclined to the vertical plane 30° , its length is 3 inches, and one end of its elevation is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch higher than the other. Draw its projections. | 10 |

DRAWING TO SCALE.

- | | |
|---|----|
| VII. Draw the plan, elevation and vertical section of the stool placed before you. Scale : 3 inches equal 1 foot. | 25 |
|---|----|



Clerical and Commercial Examination.

1908.

Dictation.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—E. LEWIS, ESQ.

A Conference dinner is a sight to be remembered. Glance down the long flower-decked tables, arranged in the form of a horseshoe, around which fifty or sixty delegates are eating and drinking and talking. The murmur of so many voices, speaking French for the most part, rises to the roof in a continuous intermittent babel of sound, through which the strains of the distant band make their way with difficulty. At the head of the table sits the first delegate of the country which is giving the dinner; on his right the Foreign Minister of Holland; on his left the President of the Conference. The second and third delegates sit in the centre of the other tables. Next them, on the right and left, the ambassadors, who rank before mere plenipotentiary delegates. Prominent among these is the burly good-natured form of Baron Marschall, ever the most conspicuous among whatever company he is in.

The book is full of narratives of similar happenings—of visions, of omens, of premonitions, and of all manner of apparitions. It is a book of real ghost stories, all of them vouched for as absolutely true by the person to whom they happened—a person who fortunately is a well-educated lady, with a scientific turn of mind, who carefully noted the events when they occurred, and verified them when verification was possible.

25

CALIGRAPHY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—E. LEWIS, ESQ.

1. Write in half-text hand the following :
Matriculation Examination.

5

II. Write in small hand the following :—

If the amount, or any part of the amount, paid for a special messenger is not used by the office of payment, the amount left undrawn will be repaid to the remitter if he applies to the Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta, within one year from the date of issue of the telegraphic money order.

8

III. Write in your usual handwriting :—

The rates of postage on parcels are as follows :—

Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight :—

Not over tolas	R.	A.	P.	Not over tolas	R.	A.	P.
20	0	2	0	240 ..	..	0 14 0
40	0	4	0	280 ..	..	1 0 0
80	0	6	0	320 ..	..	1 2 0
120	0	8	0	360 ..	..	1 4 0
160	0	10	0	400 ..	..	1 6 0
200	0	12	0	440 ..	..	1 8 0

A commission on the issue of inland money orders will be charged at the following rates, namely :—

Not over	Com- mission.	Not over	Com- mission.	Not over	Com- mission.
Rs.	R. A.	Rs.	R. A.	Rs.	R. A.
5 ..	0 1	75 ..	0 12	140 ..	1 7
10 ..	0 2	80 ..	0 13	150 ..	1 8
15 ..	0 3	85 ..	0 14	155 ..	1 9
25 ..	0 4	90 ..	0 15	160 ..	1 10
30 ..	0 5	100 ..	1 0	165 ..	1 11
35 ..	0 6	105 ..	1 1	175 ..	1 12
40 ..	0 7	110 ..	1 2	180 ..	1 13
50 ..	0 8	115 ..	1 3	185 ..	1 14
55 ..	0 9	125 ..	1 4	190 ..	1 15
60 ..	0 10	130 ..	1 5	200 ..	2 0
65 ..	0 11	135 ..	1 6	205 ..	2 1

12

lxvi CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

PRÉCIS WRITING.—PAPER C.

Examiner :—W. BRYAN, ESQ.

[NOTE.—Candidates are cautioned that a series of disconnected docketts will not be accepted as an adequate treatment of the subject.]

Write a précis, in narrative form, of the following correspondence :—

No. 25, dated 15th January, 1904.

From—The Commissioner, Lahore Division.

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Sir,

I have the honour to comply with the instruction given in paragraph 14 of the Review of the Provincial Municipal Report for 1902-03, and to refer, for orders, the proposal made by me in the Divisional Report that no increases in the salary of Municipal or District Board establishments should be allowed without the sanction of higher authority, and by higher authority I meant the Commissioner. There is a constant tendency for the cost of all establishments to increase. In the case of provincial establishment, the rule requiring that the sanction of Government be obtained to the creation of a new post, and to the very smallest increase in pay, is a most salutary, though not infrequently a rather irksome, precaution. In the case of local bodies there is little or no restraint, and, moreover, more pressure is brought on the Deputy Commissioner, who has a difficulty in opposing a resolution passed by the Committees, of which in most cases he is the President. Again, the Educational Department is constantly making recommendations for increases in the salary of the staff; and as the proposed increases are generally of small amounts, and in favour of men who have been in service for some time, the Committees not unnaturally are inclined to comply. This process is continually going on, and, as the increase is rarely treated as personal and therefore temporary, there is hardly ever a decrease, and thus the cost is always increasing. This increase is made at the expense of the public works, which are consequently starved. I think both Committees and Deputy Commissioners would probably welcome a rule that (a) all new appointments, and (b) all increases in the sanctioned salary of a post should require the sanction, or at least the confirmation, of the Commissioner.

2. In the Jullundur Division there is a standing order that all increases in salary shall be subject to the approval of the

Commissioner, and in Lahore I have attempted to exercise similar control. There are, however, difficulties in the way, and it is desirable to have a rule formally approved by Government. The authority for the issue of rules is to be found, in the case of Municipal Committees, in Section 184 (1) (x)—with regard to Section 32 of the Municipal Act, see also Fenton's Manual, Chapter II, paragraph 3 (b) and (c)—and in the case of District Boards, in Sections 27 and 55 (2) (i) and (j) of the District Boards Act. I attach draft rules, which will, I think, meet the requirements of the case, and which it is within the competence of the Local Government to frame.

3. They provide merely that the officers who have to control the expenditure on establishments shall have the information necessary to enable them to exercise that control. The actual authority to interfere and to disallow unnecessary expenditure or extravagance is given by the Acts themselves. The rule for District Boards requires to be somewhat different from the rule for Municipal Committees, as the officer responsible for the prevention of extravagance is in one case the Deputy Commissioner and in the other the Commissioner. It is desirable, however, that the Commissioner should in both cases be kept informed of proposed changes involving an increase of expenditure on establishments. The appeals provided for by the Acts would of course still be open to the Committees. It is less prejudicial to the prestige of a Committee to have to apply for sanction than to have its resolutions upset after they have been carried into effect. Moreover, it is easier to exercise proper control in matters of expenditure by veto of a proposed increase than by ordering reduction of a post already filled. The rules, therefore, require a reference before effect is given to the increase.

4. The rules would apply only to cases involving an increase in expenditure, and not to cases of ordinary grade promotions or promotion or appointment to a post of which the salary has already been sanctioned. The patronage of the Committees is in no way interfered with.

DRAFT RULES.

I.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following rule, made under the provisions of Sections 32 and 184 (i) (j) and (x) of the Punjab Municipal Act :—

If any Municipal Committee proposes to increase the number of persons employed by it as officers or servants, or to increase the remuneration attached to any appointment already sanctioned, it shall submit to the Commissioner, through the Deputy Commissioner, a report explaining the

lxviii CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

reasons for the proposed increase, and the increase shall not take effect until the orders of the Commissioner, approving of it, shall have been received. Provided that this rule shall not apply to grade promotions, or to promotions and appointments to a post of which the salary has already been sanctioned, or to other changes which do not involve an increase in the number of officers or servants employed by the Committee, or in the remuneration of any post already fixed.

II.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following rules, made under the provisions of Sections 27 and 55 (2) (i) and (f) of the District Boards Act :—

I. If any District Board proposes to increase the number of persons employed by it as officers or servants, or to increase the remuneration attached to any appointment already sanctioned, it shall submit to the Deputy Commissioner a report explaining the reasons for the proposed increase, and the increase shall not take effect until the orders of the Deputy Commissioner approving of it shall have been received. Provided that this rule shall not apply to grade promotions, or to promotions and appointments to a post of which the salary has already been sanctioned, or to other changes which do not involve an increase in the number of officers or servants employed by the Board or in the remuneration of any post already fixed.

II. The Deputy Commissioner shall submit for the information of the Commissioner all cases in which he has sanctioned an increase in the number of persons employed by the Board or an increase in the remuneration attached to any appointment.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government.

No. 108, dated 24th February, 1904.

Copy, with the proposed Rules, forwarded to the Commissioner of the (1) Delhi Division, (2) Jullundur Division, (3) Rawalpindi Division, (4) Mooltan Division, for any remarks he may have to offer in the matter.

No. 188 L. F., dated 7th March, 1904.

From—The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.

To—The Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 108, dated 24th ultimo, I have the honour to say that, as in the Jullundur Division, there is a

CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION. lix

standing order here that no new appointments may be made, nor salaries increased by any Local Body without the previous sanction of the Commissioner, and it is in my opinion a very necessary order.

2. I agree to the rule suggested by the Commissioner of the Lahore Division under the Punjab Municipal Act. But it seems to me that, as the Deputy Commissioner is President of the District Board in practically every District, the rule should be the same for District Boards as for Municipalities. And this seems to be contemplated in the 7th clause of Section 39 of the District Boards Act.

No. 336, dated 12th March, 1904.

From—The Commissioner, Mooltan Division.

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement No. 108, dated 24th ultimo, I have the honour to say that I entirely agree with the Commissioner of the Lahore Division. I am inclined to think that the rule for District Boards can, under the law, be the same as for Municipal Committees, and, if so, should certainly recommend that it be the same. But to avoid unnecessary reference to the Commissioner regarding the entertainment of temporary establishment, I suggest that the Commissioner's sanction should be required only when the increase of pay or of establishment are for more than three months.

2. I fully concur that it is time to intervene.

No. 60 L. F., dated 23rd March, 1904.

From—The Commissioner, Delhi Division.

To—The Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

Under cover of your endorsement No. 108, dated 24th February, 1904, you forward, for any remarks that I may have to offer, copy of a letter in which the Commissioner, Lahore, suggests that rules should be framed under the Municipal and District Boards Act, providing for the control, by Commissioners, of Municipal Committees and District Boards in the matter of establishments.

2. As regards Municipal Committees, I would invite your attention to your letter No. 271, dated 16th June, 1903, in which I was informed (with reference to a proposal that a rule should be framed similar to that now suggested by Commissioner, Lahore), that "as the law at present stands,

lxx CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

no such rule can be made." This correspondence would appear to have been overlooked in your present reference.

3. I may also invite attention to Punjab Government Proceedings No. 2546, dated 10th December, 1889. In paragraph 7 (3) of these, it is stated that "the objects of the Government are * * * * *

(3) in the case of establishments directly entertained by Local Bodies and kept under their control, to facilitate, by the comparison of the arrangements made in different districts, the exercise by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the powers conferred on them by Section 27 of the District Boards Act of 1883, and Section 30 of the Municipal Act of 1884."

4. The necessity of proper control of the action of District Boards and Municipal Committees in the matter of creating fresh appointments and of increasing the rates of pay drawn by the incumbents has forced itself upon my notice since I first took over charge of the Division. I may, in this connection, refer to the remarks in paragraph 5 of the Government Review of the District Boards Administration Report for the year 1901—02, from which I make the following extract: "the District Overseer was already in receipt of the maximum pay of the appointment, and the Commissioner (Delhi) observes that he has set himself against proposals of this sort, which are constantly coming up. He rightly remarks that the pay of every appointment under the District Board should be fixed, just as in Government service, and that proposals to increase the scale of pay on purely personal grounds should not be put forward."

5. I have found no difficulty in dealing with the matter executively, and it does not appear to me that *rules* are necessary. All that really seems to be needed is (1) that there should be fixed scales of establishment for every District Board and Municipal Committee, and that Commissioner should keep copies of these; and (2) that Commissioner's sanction should be required to any proposal to depart from these scales in the way of either fresh appointments or increase in the rate of pay of existing ones. It is quite within a Commissioner's general power of control under both Acts to deal with the matter in this way.

No. 1152, dated 31st March, 1904.

From—The Commissioner, Jullundur Division.

To—The Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 108, dated 24th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter No. 25, dated 15th January, 1904, from the Commissioner, Lahore Division, to the

CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION. lxxi

address of the Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab, together with a set of Draft Rules, for any remarks I may have to offer on the proposal that no increase in the salary of Municipal or District Board Establishments should be allowed without the sanction of the Commissioner. I have the honour to say that the rules are observed in this Division already and are approved by myself and all Deputy Commissioners. It is not, I understand, proposed that the Commissioner's sanction should be obtained for merely temporary appointments such as disinfectors, coolies employed in carrying out plague measures, and establishments engaged in connection with fairs and festivals. Nor, presumably, would the rules extend to increases in ordinary establishments for short periods of say two months.

No. 220 S., dated Simla. 2nd June, 1904.

From—The Judicial and General Secretary to Government,
Punjab.

To—The Commissioner, Lahore Division.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25, dated 15th January, 1904, which suggested the notification by the Local Government of certain rules under the Punjab Municipal Act and the District Boards Act respectively, requiring the previous sanction of the Commissioner to the increase of the number or remuneration of the establishment employed by Local Bodies. In reply I am to convey the following remarks.

2. As regards Municipal Committees, the Lieutenant-Governor has consulted the Legal Remembrancer and is advised that the Local Government has no power under the law as it stands to promulgate a rule in the sense you propose, and that an amendment of the Municipal Act would be necessary in order to vest any such rule with legal authority. The advisability of such an amendment, however, appears to His Honour to be open to question in view of the fact that the difficulty has already been met in the Jullundur, Delhi and Rawalpindi Divisions by the issue of standing orders to all Deputy Commissioners, and can probably be met elsewhere in the manner suggested below.

3. The standing orders referred to have, strictly speaking, no legal basis, and must be regarded in the light of executive instructions, but it is open to Commissioners under Sub-section 176 (1) (d) of the Municipal Act, to record suggestions in the form of advice to Municipal Committees not to increase the pay and strength of their establishments without previous reference. Should such advice be disregarded, the Committee con-

lxxii CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

cerned cannot justly feel itself aggrieved by the subsequent exercise of the power of veto conferred by Section 32 of the Act against any particular increase which the Commissioner is unable to approve, and I am to suggest that in cases where executive instructions are felt to be a source of difficulty the procedure indicated under Section 176 (d) of the Act might suitably be adopted.

4. The case of District Boards stands on a somewhat different footing. Under Section 55 (2) (i) of Act XX of 1883 the Local Government is competent to issue the draft rules proposed, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that it is either necessary or expedient to do so. The Deputy Commissioner is already Chairman of the District Board in all districts, and under Section 27 of the Act is invested with ample powers, analogous to those conferred on Commissioners by Section 32 of the Punjab Municipal Act, to prevent abuses in the matter of establishment. It is important therefore that the District Officer should feel a due sense of his responsibility in this matter, and, although an outside check is always useful, it is better that he should not always be dependent on exterior control for the exercise of functions which are clearly conferred on him by law.

5. While, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to interfere with the standing orders already issued by Commissioners of certain Divisions in the matter of increases to District Board Establishments, he considers that the Deputy Commissioner should feel himself primarily responsible for the management of district affairs, and he would be reluctant to limit the power to check undue extravagance conferred on him by the Act or to unduly circumscribe his initiative by the issue of the rules which you have proposed.

Endorsement by Punjab Government.

No. 221 S., dated 2nd June, 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of the (1) Delhi, (2) Jullundur, (3) Rawalpindi, (4) Mooltan Division, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 108, dated 24th February, 1904, and in reply to his letter (1) No. 60 L. F., dated 23rd March, 1904, (2) No. 1152, dated 31st March, 1904, (3) No. 188 L. F., dated 7th March, 1904, (4) No. 336, dated the 12th March, 1904.

CORRESPONDENCE.—PAPER D.

Examiner :—W. BRYAN, ESQ.

I. (a) Write a letter to the Bank of Bengal asking them if they will allow you to withdraw at once Rs. 10,000 which you have in fixed deposit there, but which does not fall due for repayment till one month hence, and if not, on what terms they will allow you to overdraw your current account to the same extent.

(b) Draft a reply from the Bank saying the withdrawal at once from the fixed deposit account can only be allowed on the understanding that all interest on the deposit will be forfeited if it is withdrawn, but that they are prepared to allow a loan or overdraft on the security of the fixed deposit at 6 per cent. interest per annum.

15

II. (a) Write a letter to the Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, complaining that no advice was sent to you of the arrival of goods booked from Calcutta and Lucknow under receipts 1,000 and 2,000 respectively, and that in consequence of this you were obliged to pay demurrage to the extent of Rs. 20 before being given delivery of goods, and asking for an immediate refund of this amount.

(b) Write a reply from the Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, stating that he can accept no responsibility for non-advice of arrival of goods, but that he has warned the Station Master to send out advices promptly in future.

15

III. (a) Under Rule 5 of the Punjab Hill Allowance Code an officer's family, for whom travelling allowance is claimed, must complete the journey within one month of the date on which the officer joins his appointment in Simla. There have, however, been cases in which this rule has been relaxed for special reasons. Write an application to the Head of your Department asking that the sanction of the Local Government may be obtained to your drawing travelling allowance for the members of your family from Lahore to Simla, explaining why sanction is necessary, and the circumstances under which the members of your family were unable to complete the journey within the period required by rule.

(b) The order passed by the Local Government on your application is that sanction may be given as a special case under Article 278A of the Civil Account Code. Write to the Head of the Department concerned conveying sanction, and to the Accountant-General Punjab, sending a copy of your letter for information and guidance.

20

lxxiv CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—E. TYDEMAN, ESQ.

- I. Explain clearly the difference between *Free Trade* and *Protection*. Under which system do the following countries conduct their trade—India, Great Britain, the United States ? 6
- II. What are the various means of transport employed for the conveyance of goods ? Give illustrative examples. 5
- III. Where are the following articles manufactured, and why are they manufactured in these particular localities—cotton fabrics, woollen goods, silk goods, ironware ? 5
- IV. Where are the great world centres of production of wheat, raw cotton, gold, jute, and rubber ?
- V. Name the ports at the mouths of the following rivers—the Irawadi, the Elbe, the Mersey, the Mississippi, and the Nile. What are the chief articles of commerce dealt with at these ports ? 5
- VI. What is a ship canal ? Give the names and localities of three such canals, and state the chief commercial advantages derived from them. 5
- VII. Enumerate the chief imports brought into India. From what countries are they brought, at what ports are they landed, and in what markets are they sold ? 5
- VIII. The railways of the Punjab follow more or less closely the courses of the Indus and its tributaries. Explain this fact, and say to what causes railway expansion is chiefly due. 6
- IX. Trace the route of quickest transit from Lahore to Madras, from Calcutta to Bombay, and from Bombay to London. What alternative routes exist between these cities ? 5
- X. Draw a map of India and indicate upon it the principal centres of manufacture, and the localities whence her chief mineral and vegetable products are obtained. 8
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BOOK-KEEPING.—PAPER A.*Examiner :—PANDIT BALAK RAM.**Candidates must not answer questions in both Groups A and B,
but will answer questions from A or B.***GROUP A.**

I. Define :—(1) Collateral Security, (2) Del credere Commission, (3) Negotiable Instrument, (4) Salvage, (5) Balance Sheet, (6) Debtor, (7) Creditor, (8) Bills Payable. 10

II. What do "Entering" and "Posting" mean? 3

III. State briefly the shortcomings of Single Entry Book-keeping, and how by its means the profit earned and capital employed in a business can be arrived at and their accuracy verified. 8

IV. Draft forms of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Note, and explain the difference in their nature. Mark each document as drawn, with its requisite stamp. 7

V. Journalise :—

1. (a) Paid my acceptance due this day, £30.
- (b) Accepted Hogg's draft at 3 mos for £50.
- (c) Lost a £10 note.
- (d) Lee's note received in payment of goods sold him, £37.

2. (a) Paid Robert Morton by cheque, £15
- (b) Paid John Smith-Brown's account, £30

Cash .. 25

£55

3. (a) Paid J. Smith (he allowed me 7s. 6d. discount)
 £22 12s. 6d.

(b) Received from B. Wise, Cash £90
 Cheque 110

£200

10

VI. John Ward's Assets and Liabilities at commencement are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
ASSETS—	{ Due to him by T. Jones ..	100	0	0
	{ Wine on hand ..	1000	0	0
	{ Cash on hand ..	200	0	0
		<u>1300</u>	0	0
LIABILITIES—Due by him to J. Smith ..		50	0	0

lxxvi CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

His transactions during the first month are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Sold Wine for Cash	10	0	0
(2) Bought Wine for Cash	100	0	0
(3) Sold J. Simth. Wine	50	0	0
(4) Bought of F. Brook, Wine	75	0	0
(5) Received T. Jones's acceptance in payment of amount due	100	0	0
(6) Accepted F. Brook's draft	75	0	0
(7) Lent Cash to J. Smith	20	0	0
(8) Paid Salary of Clerk	10	0	0
(9) Paid Cash for Insurance	10	0	0
(10) Discounted T. Jones's acceptance for £100, and received in Cash £99, and allowed for discount £1	100	0	0
(11) Bought Wine of F. Brook	100	0	0
(12) Paid F. Brook Cash £98, and was allowed discount £2	100	0	0
(13) Consigned to P. Walker, to be sold by him on my account and risk, Wine invoiced at	225	0	0
(14) Received Cash from P. Walker on account of Consignment of Wine	100	0	0
(15) Received Account Sales from P. Walker, shewing that the above Consignment of Wine realized (net)	285	0	0
(16) Received in Cash from P. Walker the balance of the amount realised by the sale of the Wine consigned to him	185	0	0
(17) Paid Cash for purchase of Business Premises	300	0	0

Post the items into a Ledger, by double entry, and prepare a Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. 30

VII. How can a trader, who at the end of a year makes out a statement of his assets and liabilities, ascertain his profits without making out a Trading Account ? 7

GROUP B.

I. Define :—(1) Accommodation Bill, (2) Affidavit, (3) Annuity, (4) Notation, (5) Numeration, (6) Solvent, (7) Consols, (8) Voucher, (9) Drawee, (10) Drawer, (11) Jetsam, (12) Overdraft. 12

II. Write short notes on the following :—(1) Co-operative Society, (2) Articles of Association, (3) Depreciation, (4) Appreciation, (5) Notary Public, (6) Open Policy, (7) Letters Patent, (8) Debentures, (9) Charter Party, (10) Letters of Administration. 20

- III. Write what you know about "The British National Debt." 10
- IV. Distinguish between Price and Value; Arabic, Roman, and Greek systems of Notation. 10
- V. What are the legal tenders for settlement of all money transactions in India and in Great Britain? 7
- VI. Give the corresponding Hindu or Mahomedan months for the English calendar months for the year 1908, commencing from January to December. 8
- VII. Name the principal Native States of India, giving their localities. 8

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—PANDIT BALAK RAM.

Add the following:—

	£	s.	d.	
I. (a)	126	14	7	
	18	13	8	
	93	16	8	
	937	0	10	
	317	3	8	
	71	6	6	
	72	13	10	
	215	10	8	
	34	8	11	
	572	12	9	
	208	9	9	
	85	14	4	
	39	12	11	
	735	12	5	
	572	14	9	
	825	19	4	
	3	17	11	
	178	0	9	
	412	3	7	
	29	8	7	6

(b) Divide 6834592 by 294 by factors. 5

(c) How would you dictate the following :—
17850792-93472. 4

II. What do you understand by :—

(1) Exchange; (2) Bill of Exchange; (3) Rate of Exchange; (4) Par of Exchange; (5) Commission; (6) Brokerage; (7) Tare; (8) Tret; (9) Discount; (10) Rebate? 10

lxxviii CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

- III. Draw out a form of Bill of Exchange. 5
- IV. I lent Mr. L. R. Davejee on the 4th Jan. Rs. 3,000 ; on the 10th he paid me Rs. 500 ; on the 2nd Feb. Rs. 350 ; on the 19th Rs. 600 ; on the 20th March Rs. 500 ; and on the 31st March Rs. 700. How did the account stand between us on the 7th April, made up with interest at 6 per cent. per annum ? 8
- V. If I lay out Rs. 3,700 in the purchase of 3 per cents. at 92½, and afterwards sell out at 94½, allowing brokerage ½ per cent. on both occasions, what profit shall I make ? 7
- VI. If 1 lb. of standard silver, of which 37 parts out of 40 are fine, be worth 66s., find the value of an Arcot Rupee, weighing 7 dwts. 9 grs., of which 941 parts out of 1,000 are fine. 7
- VII. Find by practice the cost of 34 acs. 2 rds. 10 pls. at £13 4s. 2d. per acre. 7
- VIII. What is the value (to the decimal of a penny) of the following ?—
- $$\frac{3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times 6\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \times 6\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}} \text{ of } £5.4. \quad 8$$
- IX. What is meant by Compound Interest ? What will be the compound interest on £1,000 for two years at 2½ per cent. payable half yearly ? 8

NATIVE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

Examiner:—LALA TARA CHAND, B.A.

- I. Define the following :—
- Badí, sudí, laund, laltaka, darshaní hundi, bidh miláná. 10
- II. Find the price of 3 md. 7 seers 8 chks. of milk at As. 2-6 per seer. 10
- III. A person pays Rs. 43-13-4 less income-tax when the tax is 3 p. in the rupee than when it is 7 p. ; what is his income ? 10
- IV. A Calcutta merchant has to pay Rs. 10,512-8 to his agent in Bombay. What must he give for a bank draft for that amount, exchange being at 100½ ? 10
- V. Find by “ anks ” the simple interest on Rs. 842-6 for 8 months 16 days at As. 6-9 per hundred per month. 12
- VI. What is a bahí ? How are transactions recorded in it ? State clearly the use to which the following bahis are put :—
- Kachhí Rokar, Pakkí Rokar, Roznámcha, Khátá. 12

CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION. lxxix

VII. Distinguish clearly between the true and banker's discount. Find the banker's discount on Rs. 600 due 4 years hence at 5 per cent. interest. 10

VIII. A merchant sells 60 mds. of rice at a profit of 8 per cent., and 94 mds. at a profit of 9 per cent. If he had sold the whole at a profit of 9 per cent., he would have received 17 as. less than he actually did. How much per md. did he pay for the rice ? 13

IX. Moti Ram, of Multan, sends to his agent in Bombay goods to the value of Rs. 4,000 and draws on him for that sum by a hundi at 16 days' date. Write out the above hundi in Mahajani characters, and state the name of the drawer, the drawee, and the payee. 13

(c) 2-4, 5-7, 8-10, 11-13, 14-16, 17-19, 20-22, 23-25, 26-28, 29-31, 32-34, 35-37, 38-40, 41-43, 44-46, 47-49, 50-52, 53-55, 56-58, 59-61, 62-64, 65-67, 68-70, 71-73, 74-76, 77-79, 80-82, 83-85, 86-88, 89-91, 92-94, 95-97, 98-100, 101-103, 104-106, 107-109, 110-112, 113-115, 116-118, 119-121, 122-124, 125-127, 128-130, 131-133, 134-136, 137-139, 140-142, 143-145, 146-148, 149-151, 152-154, 155-157, 158-160, 161-163, 164-166, 167-169, 170-172, 173-175, 176-178, 179-181, 182-184, 185-187, 188-190, 191-193, 194-196, 197-199, 200-202, 203-205, 206-208, 209-211, 212-214, 215-217, 218-220, 221-223, 224-226, 227-229, 230-232, 233-235, 236-238, 239-241, 242-244, 245-247, 248-250, 251-253, 254-256, 257-259, 260-262, 263-265, 266-268, 269-271, 272-274, 275-277, 278-280, 281-283, 284-286, 287-289, 290-292, 293-295, 296-298, 299-301, 302-304, 305-307, 308-310, 311-313, 314-316, 317-319, 320-322, 323-325, 326-328, 329-331, 332-334, 335-337, 338-340, 341-343, 344-346, 347-349, 350-352, 353-355, 356-358, 359-361, 362-364, 365-367, 368-370, 371-373, 374-376, 377-379, 380-382, 383-385, 386-388, 389-391, 392-394, 395-397, 398-400, 401-403, 404-406, 407-409, 410-412, 413-415, 416-418, 419-421, 422-424, 425-427, 428-430, 431-433, 434-436, 437-439, 440-442, 443-445, 446-448, 449-451, 452-454, 455-457, 458-460, 461-463, 464-466, 467-469, 470-472, 473-475, 476-478, 479-481, 482-484, 485-487, 488-490, 491-493, 494-496, 497-499, 500-502, 503-505, 506-508, 509-511, 512-514, 515-517, 518-520, 521-523, 524-526, 527-529, 530-532, 533-535, 536-538, 539-541, 542-544, 545-547, 548-550, 551-553, 554-556, 557-559, 560-562, 563-565, 566-568, 569-571, 572-574, 575-577, 578-580, 581-583, 584-586, 587-589, 590-592, 593-595, 596-598, 599-601, 602-604, 605-607, 608-610, 611-613, 614-616, 617-619, 620-622, 623-625, 626-628, 629-631, 632-634, 635-637, 638-640, 641-643, 644-646, 647-649, 650-652, 653-655, 656-658, 659-661, 662-664, 665-667, 668-670, 671-673, 674-676, 677-679, 680-682, 683-685, 686-688, 689-691, 692-694, 695-697, 698-700, 701-703, 704-706, 707-709, 710-712, 713-715, 716-718, 719-721, 722-724, 725-727, 728-730, 731-733, 734-736, 737-739, 740-742, 743-745, 746-748, 749-751, 752-754, 755-757, 758-760, 761-763, 764-766, 767-769, 770-772, 773-775, 776-778, 779-781, 782-784, 785-787, 788-790, 791-793, 794-796, 797-799, 800-802, 803-805, 806-808, 809-811, 812-814, 815-817, 818-820, 821-823, 824-826, 827-829, 830-832, 833-835, 836-838, 839-841, 842-844, 845-847, 848-850, 851-853, 854-856, 857-859, 860-862, 863-865, 866-868, 869-871, 872-874, 875-877, 878-880, 881-883, 884-886, 887-889, 890-892, 893-895, 896-898, 899-901, 902-904, 905-907, 908-910, 911-913, 914-916, 917-919, 920-922, 923-925, 926-928, 929-931, 932-934, 935-937, 938-940, 941-943, 944-946, 947-949, 950-952, 953-955, 956-958, 959-961, 962-964, 965-967, 968-970, 971-973, 974-976, 977-979, 980-982, 983-985, 986-988, 989-991, 992-994, 995-997, 998-1000, 1001-1003, 1004-1006, 1007-1009, 1010-1012, 1013-1015, 1016-1018, 1019-1021, 1022-1024, 1025-1027, 1028-1030, 1031-1033, 1034-1036, 1037-1039, 1040-1042, 1043-1045, 1046-1048, 1049-1051, 1052-1054, 1055-1057, 1058-1060, 1061-1063, 1064-1066, 1067-1069, 1070-1072, 1073-1075, 1076-1078, 1079-1081, 1082-1084, 1085-1087, 1088-1090, 1091-1093, 1094-1096, 1097-1099, 1100-1102, 1103-1105, 1106-1108, 1109-1111, 1112-1114, 1115-1117, 1118-1120, 1121-1123, 1124-1126, 1127-1129, 1130-1132, 1133-1135, 1136-1138, 1139-1141, 1142-1144, 1145-1147, 1148-1150, 1151-1153, 1154-1156, 1157-1159, 1160-1162, 1163-1165, 1166-1168, 1169-1171, 1172-1174, 1175-1177, 1178-1180, 1181-1183, 1184-1186, 1187-1189, 1190-1192, 1193-1195, 1196-1198, 1199-1201, 1202-1204, 1205-1207, 1208-1210, 1211-1213, 1214-1216, 1217-1219, 1220-1222, 1223-1225, 1226-1228, 1229-1231, 1232-1234, 1235-1237, 1238-1240, 1241-1243, 1244-1246, 1247-1249, 1250-1252, 1253-1255, 1256-1258, 1259-1261, 1262-1264, 1265-1267, 1268-1270, 1271-1273, 1274-1276, 1277-1279, 1280-1282, 1283-1285, 1286-1288, 1289-1291, 1292-1294, 1295-1297, 1298-1300, 1301-1303, 1304-1306, 1307-1309, 1310-1312, 1313-1315, 1316-131

SHORTHAND WRITING.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—A. C. WOOLNER, Esq., M.A.

I. Write the following in Shorthand :—

The great importance, from the national point of view, of increasing the area of cotton cultivation within the British Empire is now generally recognised, and much useful work has been done in this direction, more especially by the British Cotton Growing Association. The difficulties in the way of rapid development of cultivation are many, and perhaps the greatest of all is labour. There are many parts of the world where climate and soil are suitable to the growth of cotton, but few where labour is sufficiently plentiful, efficient, and cheap to make it a commercial success. It is this fact which has given the Southern States of America the predominant position they hold as cotton-producers. They have the finest supply of cheap labour in the world. At the time of emancipation it was feared that the cotton industry would be ruined from the want of labour, that the free negro in the Southern States would become an intermittent worker only, as in the West Indies and elsewhere. That fear has not been realised. Whatever his faults, the negro of the Southern States is a splendid worker, and he is content with a low wage. In no other country is there such a magnificent supply of labour suitable for the cotton field. But the peril of depending mainly upon the Southern States for the cotton requirements of Lancashire becomes greater every year. At the time of emancipation Great Britain took the great bulk of the cotton grown. But since then, and more especially of late years, the American home demand has increased enormously, and, concurrently, the requirements of the continent of Europe, not to speak of the United Kingdom, have grown rapidly.

SHORTHAND WRITING.—PAPER C.

Examiner :—A. C. WOOLNER, Esq., M.A.

The following to be written in shorthand from dictation at a speed of forty words a minute. The passage is to be dictated at an even pace of forty words a minute by the aid of the seconds hand of an ordinary watch and the divisions of quarter minutes and minutes marked in the text. The

passage is to be dictated *once only*, but the candidates may read over and revise what they have written, and enter corrections in the margin :—

We have now to consider, on the facts that will | be laid
before us, what principles we can and should | adopt. I
have no fear that you will shrink from | your responsibilities
1 m. as the most representative body hitherto assembled in |
India to grapple with these weighty problems. I have no |
fear that you will be timid in experiment or fearful | of
risk where novel conditions must be dealt with, or | that
2 m. you will be shackled by precedent where no true precedent
exists. I have no fear that you will | accept past failure
without investigating its causes to see if | they cannot be
removed. For my part I consider that | the object to be
3 m. gained is worth a heavy sacrifice. | I confess that my imagi-
nation is powerfully affected by the | opportunities of the
present occasion. We cannot regulate the sunshine | and
the shower, the seed time and the harvest ; that is beyond
4 m. the power of man. But we can control, | to some extent
we can control, the disposal of the | products of the earth,
thereby opening new avenues to employment | and spreading
greater prosperity over the land. We may make | some
5 m. mistakes, we may spend some money unprofitably, but I |
am confident that we are entering to-day on labours which
will not | be in vain.

“Gentlemen,—We have now concluded our consideration |
of the very important matters which we began to discuss | on
6 m. the 19th. We can look back with satisfaction to | the results
of our deliberations. There has been earnestness of | purpose
throughout the discussions, and almost complete harmony
as regards | the objects to be aimed at and the means of | at-
7 m. taining them. I think we make take credit to ourselves |
that the scheme we have projected bears evidence of
resolute | thought and practical wisdom, and that when it is
adopted | a suitable system of industrial education will be
secured for | these Provinces, and the foundation laid for
8 m. the eventual development | of our local resources in a satis-
factory manner. I know that | many of you, gentlemen,
have attended this conference at a | considerable sacrifice of
your personal convenience, and I beg once | more to offer
9 m. you my cordial thanks for your presence | here and for the
whole-hearted and earnest manner in which | you have
considered the questions put before you. All that | remains
for me to do in dissolving the conference is | to express the
10 m. fervent hope that the higher authority will be | able to
endorse the conclusions at which we have | arrived, and to
sanction the proposals to be recommended to | it by us.”

Intermediate Examination.

1908.

ENGLISH.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—E. TYDEMAN, ESQ.

PART I.

Answers to questions in Part I to be written in ordinary blank books only.

I. (a) What do you understand by (1) a sonnet, (2) a lyric, (3) blank verse? Refer to illustrative examples in the volume of poetry you have read, and say who wrote them. 4

(b) Quote twelve lines from a poem you have committed to memory. Say where they occur, who wrote them, and why you consider them worth learning by heart. 4

II. Give in simple prose the meaning of the following lines. Explain the allusions and state the source of each extract.

(1) His heart more truly knew that peal too well,
Which stretch'd his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood *alone* could quell :
He rushed into the field, and foremost *fighting*, fell.

(2) But times are altered, trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land and dispossess the swain :
Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose,
Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose,
And every want to opulence *allied*,
And every pang that folly pays to pride.

(3) A new Prometheus, chained upon the rock,
Still *grasping* in his hand the fire of Jove,
It does not hear the cry, nor heed the shock,
But hails the mariner with words of love.

(4) Thy soul was *like* a star, and dwelt apart ;
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea,
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free ;

So didst thou travel on life's common way
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 12

III. (a) Analyse extract (2) above, commencing " But times are altered."

(b) Parse all the words in italics in Question II. 7

IV. (a) Where do the following lines occur? Explain them with reference to the context.

- (1) " Britannia needs no bulwarks."
- (2) " He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small";
- (3) " — Ah, but the artist, that was lost."
- (4) " Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."
- (5) " — where ignorance is bliss.
'Tis folly to be wise."
- (6) " The proper study of mankind is man."

(b) Write explanatory notes on:—
" her Beauty and her Chivalry "; " oak leviathans ";
" Carinthian boor "; " the Cinque Ports "; " play the
game "; " dark as Erebus "; " the ruddy lion ramp'd in
gold "; " the Round Table is dissolved." 8

PART II.

*Answers to questions in Part II to be written in blank books
(Blue) only.*

V. (a) Tell *briefly* the story of Charles Darnay as related in the ' Tale of Two Cities.'

(b) Connect each of the following extracts with the context:—

(1) " Drive him fast to his tomb. This, from Jacques."

(2) " Every pulse and heart in St. Antoine was on high fever strain, and at high fever heat. Every living creature there held life as of no account, and was demented with a passionate readiness to sacrifice it."

(3) " Eye to eye, voice to voice, hand to hand, heart to heart, these two children of the Universal Mother, else so wide apart and differing, have come together on the dark highway, to repair home together, and to rest in her bosom."

VI. Which of the stories in ' Historic Boys ' has most interested you? Relate *briefly* in your own words the outline of the story.

VII. (a) What was the state of Roman society in the time of Seneca ?

(b) Explain the following :—

(1) “ There was an hereditary taint of insanity in this family, which was developed by their being placed on the dizzy pinnacle of imperial despotism.”

(2) “ Seneca begged his friend and physician to give him a draught of hemlock, the same poison by which the great philosopher of Athens had been put to death.”

(3) “ So blameless was the conduct of Marcus Aurelius that neither the malignity of contemporaries nor the spirit of posthumous scandal has succeeded in discovering any flaw in the extreme integrity of his life.”

VIII. (a) Write a short account of Alfred the Great as a law-giver. On what did he base his code of laws ?

(b) Write short notes on the following, explaining the words in italics :—

(1) “ King Edmund was *crowned*, and his body entombed in St. Edmund's *shrine*, where a *splendid abbey* in due time rose over it.”

(2) “ The *hundreds* and *tythings* were represented by their own officers, and had their own *hundred-courts* and *courts-leet*.”

ENGLISH.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—REV. F. B. McCUSKEY, M.A.

PART I.

Answers to questions in Part I to be written in ordinary blank books only.

I. Translate the following passages into English, giving particular attention to *direct* and *indirect discourse* :—

(a) اب ہم ان علماء کی طرف رجوع کرتے ہیں - جب
آخری جلسہ برخاست ہو چکا - اور وہ اپنے اپنے گھر کو روانہ
ہو گئے - توشیح سلیمان فضل کے دل میں یہ خیال گذرا - کہ
ضرور ہے - کہ اس جواب سے جو انہوں نے شیخ ناصر الدین کو
بھیجا ہے - شاید آج رات کو یا صبح کو کوئی بڑا حادثہ واقع

ہو۔ پس وہ اُسی وقت لوٹ آیا - اور اپنے اس خیال کو شیخ علی پر ظاہر کیا اور اُس سے التماس کی - کہ ”اسیوقت سب بھائیوں کو بلا لیا جائے - تاکہ وہ اس امر میں صلاح و مشورہ کریں - بلکہ رات بھر وہیں رہیں“ شیخ علی نے اس خیال اور رائے کو پسند کیا - مگر یہہ کہا کہ ”میری رائے میں یہہ مناسب ہے کہ اس دفعہ یہہ مجمع شیخ محمود کے مکان پر ہو اور اگر آپ پسند کریں تو جا کر اُن کو خبر کر دیں - تاکہ وہ ہمارے لئے جگہ تیار کریں - اور باقی بھائیوں کو بھی بلا بھیجیں - اور تھوڑے عرصہ میں انشاء اللہ میں بھی وہیں ہوں گا“ - پس شیخ سلیمان نے جا کر شیخ محمود کو اس معاملہ کی خبر دی چنانچہ اُس نے اپنے ایک اوکر کو حکم دیا - کہ اُسیوقت جا کر تمام علماء مذکورین کو بلا لاؤ - اور اور انہی رات کی ایک گھڑی نہ گدڑی تھی کہ سب لوگ سوائے عمر آفندی زاکي اور حسن آفندی قباواتی کے جو کسی وجہ سے حاضر نہ ہو سکے جمع ہو گئے - اور پھر انہوں نے ایک علیحدہ مکان میں جا کر اُن ننانچ کے متعلق جو اُس جواب سے جو شیخ ناصر الدین کو بھیجا گیا ہے پیدا ہوئے - صلاح و مشورہ کرنا شروع کیا *

آپ ہمکو نصیحت کرتے ہیں کہ ہم اُس رستے سے جس (b) میں ہم نے اب قدم رکھا ہے - لوٹ آویں - بغیر اسکے کہ آپ کسی دلیل سے اُس خطرہ کو جو آپ کے خیال کے مطابق اُس راستے میں واقع ہوگا ہم پر ظاہر کریں - مگر یہہ ایک ایسی بات ہے جس کے بچالانے کی ہم طاقت نہیں رکھتے اور نہ ہم ایسا کرنا مناسب ہی سمجھتے ہیں - درحقیقت آپ جیسے

عالموں سے ایسی باتیں سن کر ہم کو نہایت حیرت اور تعجب ہوتا ہے اور یہ بات آپکے معجز پر دلالت کرتی ہے۔ اے بھائیو! آپ علم فقہ سے واقف ہیں۔ پس فرمائیے کونسی شریعت یہ اجازت دیتی ہے۔ کہ مدعا علیہ پر اُس کے جواب سننے سے پہلے فتویٰ لگا دیا جائے؟ اور کون ایسا قاضی ہے جو مدعی کو۔ سوائے اس کے کہ پہلے شرع کی رو سے اُس کے دعویٰ کی بطلان کو ظاہر کرے ملزم ٹھہراوے؟ کیا یہ بات حق و راست سمجھی جائیگی۔ الرقی الفور مدعی سے کہدیا جائے۔ کہ نیزا دعویٰ باطل اور فاسد ہے مگر اُسکو کوئی شرعی وجہ نہ بتائی جاوے؟ ہوگز نہیں *

ਕਈ ਇਹ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਹਣੇ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਦੋਲਾਫ਼ ਹਨ. ਇੱਕ ਇਹ ਜੋ ਬੱਚੇ ਸੋਹਣੇ ਜਾਪਦੇ ਹਨ, ਦੂਜੇ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਅਮੀਰੀ ਪਤਘਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਦੇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੋ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਫ਼ਤਾ ਸਿਖਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਸਾਫ਼ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਬਰੇ ਰਹਣ, ਅਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਬਸਤ੍ਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨਗਹਲਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਲਾ ਨ ਕਰਣ; ਕੇਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਲੋਰ ਕੇ ਨਾ ਰਖਣ, ਨਿਵਾਸ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਦਾਂ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੇਣ; ਕਿੰਉ ਜੋ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ, ਬਸਤ੍ਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਦਾ ਨੀਰੋਗਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਉਹੀ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਜਿਹਾਕੁ ਫੋਜਨ ਅਤੇ ਲੂਣ ਦਾ, ਜੋ ਸਰੀਰ ਦੀ ਸੁਫ਼ਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਨੀਰੋਗਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਰਸਪਰ ਅਟੱਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੇ ਦੇਖੋ ਜੋ ਛੂਖਨੋਂ ਕੇ ਪਹਰਨੇ ਤੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ, ਬੱਚਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੀ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਹੋਵੇ

ਉਸਦੇ ਹਥੀਂ ਕੜੇ ਪਾ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਦੀ ਬੀਣੀ ਕਾਲੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਉ ॥ ਕੰਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਲੀ ਪਾ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਡੰਦਾ ਮਲੁਮ ਹਵੇ ਗਾ, ਇਸ ਤੇ ਬਿਨਾ ਫੁਖਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਸੂਰਤ ਯੋਸੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਉਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਖੂਬੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਪਦੀ । ਛਲਾ ਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੇੜੀ ਹੱਸੀ ਪਾਂਉਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਲਾਭ ਹੈ, ਅਜੇਹਾ ਗਹਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਘੋੜੇ ਅਥਦਾ ਬਲਦ ਦੇ ਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਛਾਂਵੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਲਗੇ, ਪਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਮੂਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਛੇੜਾ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਹਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਦ ਦਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਬੱਚਾ ਕਿਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਨੱਚੇ, ਟੱਪੇ, ਦੌੜੇ, ਕੁੱਦੇ ਗਾ, ਤੇ ਉਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਾੜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸਤਰਾਂ ਲਹੁ ਪੱਘਰੇ ਗਾ ॥ ਜੇ ਘੜ ਦੀ ਅਮੀਰੀ ਪਰਘਟ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚ ਸਿਖਛਾ ਦਿਓ ॥

ਪੁਤ ! ਮੈਂ ਤੈਥੋਂ ਘੋਲ ਘੁਸਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਲ ਬਲ ਜਾਵਾਂ ।
ਬਾਂਹ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਕੜੀਏ, ਸਿਰ ਦਿੱਜੇ ਬਾਂਹ ਨ ਫੌੜੀਏ ॥
ਜੇ ਜੀਅ ਹਇ ਸੇ ਉੱਗਦੇ; ਜ ਘੜਿਆ ਸ ਛੱਜਸੀ ।
ਤੇਰਾ ਛਾਣਾ ਮੀਠਾ ਲਾਗੇ; ਕੋਣ ਵਡਾ ਮਾਇਆ
ਵਡਿਆਈ ॥

ਯੋਖੀ ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਰਾਮ ਸਹਾਈ; ਵਾਹ ਬਈ ਵਾਹ !! 34

(a) ਭੌਤਿਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਧਿਐਤਰੇ ਵੇ ਸਕਨ ਭੌਤ-ਵ੍ਰਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਬਲ
ਥਾਕੇ ਏਵਾਂ ਵਾਹਾ ਪੂਰ੍ਵ ਹਰ ਨਾ, ਸੁਕ੍ਰਾਸ ਪਰ ਸੇਵ-ਭਾਸੇਰ ਸਭੇ
ਅਸਰਾ ਭਾਸ ਭਾਗ ਕਰਿਤਾ ਅਸਿਧੇ ਪਾਸਿ ਨਾ । ਪ੍ਰਥਿਵੀਏ ਸੇ
ਸਥਲ ਕਥਨ ਨਾ ਕਥਨ ਪੂਰ੍ਵ ਹਰੇਵਾਰ ਸਭਾਵਨਾ ਥਾਕੇ, ਕਿਛ ਏਥਾਨੇ
ਭਾਸ ਕਥਨ ਪੂਰ੍ਵ ਹਰ ਨਾ । ਭੌਤਿਕ ਅਧਿਐਤਰੇ ਭੌਤਿ ਕਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਥਲ

উপকরণের অভাব নাই, কিন্তু অল্প দেহ না থাকায় সে সমস্ত ব্যবহার করিবার ক্ষমতা আমাদের নাই। আমাদের স্পর্শে অহুভূতি নাই, আহার করিলে খাদ পাই নাই। তোমরা যে উপায়ে নিজের অভিলାষ পূর্ণ করিতে পার, আমাদের এমন ক্ষমতা নাই যে, আমরা তাহা পারি। ভোগের বাসনা খুবই প্রবল, কিন্তু তাহার নিবৃত্তি করিবার উপায় নাই; অন্তরে প্রবল তৃষ্ণা, সম্মুখে সুশীতল বারি, পানও করিতেছি, কিন্তু তৃপ্তি নাই, জলপান করি আর না করি তৎকাং কিছু বৃদ্ধিতে পারি না। সব তাতেই অতৃপ্তি। এই অতৃপ্তির জালায় মরিতেছি। যার যত কম ভোগ-তৃষ্ণা, সেই আমাদের মধ্যে তত সুখী। এই আমাদের নরক যজ্ঞা—নরক বলিয়া আর কি কিছু আছে? নরক ইহা অপেক্ষা আর কি যজ্ঞা দিবে?

(b) বোম্বাইয়ের বন্দর দিয়া যখন ভারতে প্রবেশ করা যায়, তখন একটা উজ্জল জীবন্ত চিত্র মনোমধ্যে গভীররূপে অঙ্কিত হয়। নগর ও বন্দরের উদ্যমশীলতা দেখিয়া মনে হয়, বোম্বাই একটা বিপুল বাণিজ্যের স্থান। অথচ বোম্বাই-বন্দর ইংরাজ-উদ্যমের নিকট সর্বাপেক্ষা কবী, এক্রূপ বোধ হয় বলা যায় না। ইহার দৃষ্টান্তরূপ কলিকাতা, করাচির উল্লেখ করা যাইতে পারে। ইহারা খুব ক্ষুণ্ণভাবে পুষ্টিলাভ করিয়াছে। এই বন্দরগুলির উন্নতির ইতিহাস ও বহির্বাণিজ্যের উন্নতির ইতিহাস একই কথা। শুনা যায়, ইংরাজ আসিবার পূর্বে, এই দেশ হইতে দশ লক্ষ পৌণ্ড মূল্যের পণ্য বিদেশে রপ্তানি হইত। ইহার ৮৫ ভাগ বেশি মূল্যের মাল আজ এখান হইতে রপ্তানি হইতেছে। ইহা হইতেই বুঝা যায়, রপ্তানি-বাণিজ্য কি বিপুল পরিমাণে পুষ্টিলাভ করিয়াছে। এক্ষণে ভারত, চীনের সহিত, জাপানের সহিত, ফ্রান্সের সহিত, ইটালির সহিত, রুশের সহিত, যুক্তরাজ্যের সহিত, বিশেষতঃ ইংরাজ-রাজধানী লণ্ডনের সহিত বাণিজ্য সম্বন্ধে আবদ্ধ। লণ্ডনের “ডকু” দেখিলেই বুঝা যায়, কি বিপুল এই উদ্যম-তৎপরতা—কি বিস্তীর্ণ এই বাণিজ্য ব্যাপার।

(c) 1. हलधर বেশ ব্যবসা বুকে এবং চটপটে। পরলা কড়ির বিষয়ে বড় খাড়া।

2. তোমার এই স্মরণস্মরণ, নতুবা তুমি এই আগুন বিপদ হইতে অব্যাহতি পাইতে না। আর দেখ, তুমি উপরি উপরি তিনটি মোকদ্দম। জিতিলে।

3. তিলকে ভাল করা তোমার অভ্যাস। মোটে একশ লোক হবে কি না সন্দেহ, তুমি বলিলে হাজার লোক উপস্থিত হইয়াছিল। হাজার লোক তেমন ছোট ঘরে ধরে ?

4. কলমটা ত ভাল, তুমি ভাল লিখিতে পার না তাই বল ; নাচতে না জানিলে উঠানের দোষ। ভাল কথা মনে পড়েছে, কাল তোমাদের এখানে একটা কলম ফেলিয়া গিয়াছি ?

(a) क्या इन चरे भरे वृत्तों को, जिन के रङ्गे विरङ्गे वर्णों आंखों को आनन्द देते हैं, जिनकी नीठी सुगन्ध से संसार मोहित हो जाता है, ईश्वर ने वे शक्तियां और गुण नहीं दिये हैं जो अधम से भी अधम पशुओं में पाए जाते हैं ? इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में दो विरुद्ध सिद्धान्त माने जाते हैं। एक को अनुसार वृत्तों में प्राण है, ज्ञान है, और मनुष्यों की वी चेतना है। दूसरे को अनुसार उन में चेतना आदि कुछ भी नहीं है ॥

(b) यह पुरुष इस संसार में धन्य है जिस को जाति और देशोन्नति की लगन है। कौन ऐसा है जो कष्ट को मुख से बच सकता है ? कौन ऐसा है जिस को सारा सांसारिक ऐश्वर्य नहीं छोड़ जाना है ? कौन ऐसा है जो यहां बसा बैठा रहेगा ? एक न एक दिन इस सब को एक ही मार्ग से जाना है। इस सबभंगुर संसार में सब पुरुष का जीवन धन्य है जिसने अपना सर्वस्व जाति की उन्नति में लगाया हो। ऐसा पुरुष अपना ही जीवन सुफल नहीं करता वह औरों को भी अपने मार्ग पर चलने के लिए बुलाता है। सबको जीवन में एक अद्भुत शक्ति आ जाती है। सब को सुख

से निकले हुए शब्द मुर्दा दिनों में भी जान डाल देते हैं। उस का नाम पवित्र करने वाला हो जाता है। उसका यश अपने ही देश में नहीं, द्वीप द्वीपान्तरी तक में फैल जाता है। सारा संसार ऐसे पुरुष का आदर सम्कार करता है ॥

(c) जापानी लोग स्त्रियों को उच्च शिक्षा देने से बड़े पक्षपाती हैं। स्त्रीशिक्षा का वहाँ बहुत प्रचार है। इस देश में यदि १०० में १ लड़की मरसे पढ़ने जाती है तो जापान में १०० में २० लड़कियाँ मरसे जाती हैं। स्त्रियों में वहाँ अनेक कवि चित्रकार अध्यापिका और सम्पादक हैं। इन्होंने पुस्तकें स्त्रियों ने बनाई हैं। जापान में, पुरुष जैसे समाज का सुधार करने में सङ्कोच नहीं करते, वैसे स्त्रियाँ भी सङ्कोच नहीं करतीं। जो पुरानी रीतियाँ हानिकारक अथवा निरर्थक हैं उन को वे छोड़ देती हैं और नई अनुकूल रीतियों को स्वीकार कर लेती हैं ॥

PART II.

Answers to questions in Part II to be written in blank books B (blue) only.

II. Rewrite the following sentences, substituting for the italicized words other words simpler or in better taste :—

1. There was a fine *pyrotechnic display*.
2. Mr. Snip is a *professor of the sartorial art*.
3. A city *situate* on a mountain must be *conspicuous*.
4. The *nuptial ceremony* was *celebrated* this morning.
5. Pope took great pains with his *epistolary correspondence*.
6. The *exercise of cutaneous ablution* is *essential* to health.
7. In a moment the *edifice* was *enveloped in shooting tongues of flame*; the *catastrophe* has *plunged the whole street into the gloom of night*.

III. Correct the following sentences, giving fully your reasons for each correction :—

1. Be ready to succour such persons who need your help.
2. Such men that act faithless ought to be shunned.
3. He writes novels like you do.
4. Scarcely had she gone than she returned again.
5. I had scarcely addressed him than he knew me.

3

IV. Rewrite the following sentences in good English, making the sense clear :—

1. At the end of their lives people usually die.
2. Covering a head somewhat sandy with beard and moustache of the same colour was a cloth skull-cap.

3. On Tuesday last an accident happened to a man by the name of Smith working for Mr. Sugar, grocer and baker of this village, who was out with bread and opposite the lane near the high road the animal took fright at a heap of stones and bolted, and he couldn't stop him, and he ran down along as far as the hotel as fast as he could go, and went smash into a waggon that was standing there driven by a man by the name of Hodge and was thrown out and the back part of it was smashed to atoms. The animal was a good deal damaged, but not very much, and the poor fellow was taken into the hotel; and Dr. Sawbones of this village sent for and afterwards removed to his house. We understand he is progressing favourably to recovery, but has sustained a sprained ankle under the care of Dr. Sawbones.

5

V. Rewrite, in *prose*, the following passages, changing the *direct* into *indirect* discourse :—

- (a) "She has struck," he shouted. "the *Redoubtable* !
Save whom we can,
Silence our guns," for in him the woman was great in the man ;
In that heroic heart each drop girl-gentle and pure,
Dying by those he spared :—and now Death's triumph was sure !
From the deck the smoke-wreath cleared, and the foe set his musket in rest,
Dastardly aiming where Nelson stood forth with the stars on his breast,
"In honour I gained them, in honour I die with them," then in his place
Fell. . . "Hardy, 'tis over, but let them not know," and he covered his face.
- (b) "Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle towards me ? Come, let me clutch thee.

I have thee not, and yet I see thee still.
 Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
 To feeling as to sight ? or art thou but
 A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
 Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain ?
 Mine eyes are made the fools o' the other senses,
 Or else worth all the rest." 6

VI. Express the following passago in *narrative prose style*, being careful not to omit the meaning of any of the lines of the poem :—

One afternoon, as in that sultry clime
 It is the custom in the summer time,
 With bolted doors and window-shutters closed,
 The inhabitants of Atri slept or dozed,
 When suddenly upon their senses fell
 The loud alarm of the accusing bell !
 The Syndic started from his deep repose,
 Turned on his couch, and listened, and then rose,
 And donned his robes, and with reluctant pace
 Went panting forth into the market-place,
 Where the great bell upon its cross-beam swung,
 Reiterating with persistent tongue,
 In half-articulate jargon, the old song :
 " Some one hath done a wrong, hath done a wrong ! "
 But ere he reached the belfry's light arcade,
 He saw, or thought he saw, beneath its shade,
 No shape of human form of woman born,
 But a poor steed dejected and forlorn,
 Who with uplifted head and eager eye
 Was tugging at the vines of bryony.
 " Domeneddio ! " cried the Syndic straight,
 " This is the Knight of Atri's steed of state !
 He calls for justice, being sore distressed,
 And pleads his cause as loudly as the best." 7

VII. Write an Essay, of not less than *two* pages and not more than *three* pages, on any *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The Characteristics of a True and Noble King.
 (As portrayed in Hughes' " Alfred the Great.")
2. Incidents in the lives of several Historic Boys.
 (Based on Brook's " Historic Boys.")
3. The Successful Student : his Methods and Habits. 12

was none. So he sat down upon the parapet of the quay, and watched the shoals of sardines which played in and out over the marble steps below, and wondered at the strange crabs and sea-locusts which crawled up and down the face of the masonry, a few feet below the surface, scrambling for bits of offal, and making occasional fruitless dashes at the nimble little silver arrows which played round them. And at last his whole soul, too tired to think of anything else, became absorbed in a mighty struggle between two great crabs, who held on stoutly, each by a claw, to his respective bunch of seaweed, while with the others they tugged, one at the head and the other at the tail on a dead fish.

II.

Suddenly she rose, and turned to him with a clear, calm, gentle gaze.

"Listen to me, Mr Smith. We must part to-day, and for ever. This intimacy has gone on—too long, I am afraid, for your happiness. And now, like all pleasant things in this miserable world, it must cease. I cannot tell you why; but you will trust me. I thank you for it, I thank God for it. I have learnt things from it which I shall never forget. I have learnt at least from it, to esteem and honour you. You have vast powers. Nothing, nothing, I believe, is too high for you to attempt and succeed in. But we must part; and now, God be with you. Oh, that you would believe that these glorious talents are His loan! That you would but be a true and loyal knight to Him who said: 'Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly of heart.'" "Ay," she went on, more and more passionately, for she felt that not she, but One mightier than herself was speaking through her, "then you might be great indeed. Then I might watch your name from afar, rising higher and higher daily in the ranks of God's own heroes. I see it—and you have taught me to see it—that you are meant for a faith nobler and deeper than all doctrines and systems can give. You must become the philosopher, who can discover new truths—the artist, who can embody them in new forms—while poor I . . . And that is another reason why we should part. Hush! hear me out. I must not be a clog to drag you down in your course. Take this, and farewell: and remember that I was once your friend."

III.

Every lip was breathless with expectation as the flutes swelled louder and louder; horns and cymbals took up the harmony; and to a triumphant burst of music, the curtain rose, and a shout of delight burst from ten thousand voices.

The scene behind represented a magnificent temple, half hidden in an artificial wood of tropical trees and shrubs which

filled the stage. Fauns and Dryads peeped laughing from among their stems, and gorgeous birds, tethered by unseen threads, fluttered and sang among their branches. In the centre an avenue of palms led from the temple door to the front of the stage, from which the mimic battlements had disappeared, and had been replaced in these few moments by a broad slope of smooth greensward fringed with roses, apple-trees, and poppies.

The folding doors of the temple opened slowly, the crash of instruments resounded from within, and a splendid car issued, drawn by white oxen, and bearing the rarest of foreign flowers and fruits, which young girls strewed in front of the procession and among the spectators.

A long line of beautiful youths and maidens, crowned with garlands, followed by two and two. Each pair carried or led a pair of wild animals, captives of the conquering might of Beauty. Foremost were borne on the wrists of the actors the birds especially sacred to the goddess—doves and sparrows and swallows. Then followed strange birds from India, parrots, peacocks, pheasants, silver and golden; and a pair of gigantic Indian tortoises, each ridden by a lovely nymph, which showed that one wish at least of the bride had not been forgotten.

IV.

All honour and reverence to the divine beauty of form. Let us cultivate it to the utmost in men, women, and children—in our gardens and in our houses. But let us love that other beauty too, which lies in no secret of proportion, but in the secret of deep human sympathy. Paint us an angel, if you can, with a floating violet robe, and a face paled by the celestial light; paint us yet oftener a Madonna, turning her mild face upward to welcome the divine glory; but do not impose on us any æsthetic rules which shall banish from the region of Art those old women scraping carrots with their work-worn hands, those heavy clowns taking holiday in a dingy pot-house, those rounded backs and stupid weather-beaten faces that have bent over the spade and done the rough work of the world—those homes with their tin pans, their brown pitchers, their rough curs, and their clusters of onions. In this world there are so many of these common coarse people, who have no picturesque sentimental wretchedness! It is so needful we should remember their existence, else we may happen to leave them quite out of our religion, and frame theories which only fit a world of extremes. Therefore let Art always remind us of them; therefore let us always have men who see beauty in common-place things, and delight in showing how kindly the light of heaven falls on them. There are few prophets in the world; few sublimely beautiful women; few heroes. I cannot afford to give

all my love and reverence to such rarities : I want a great deal of those feelings for my everyday fellow-men, especially for the few in the fore-ground of the great multitude whose faces I know, whose hands I touch, for whom I have to make way with kindly courtesy.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER A.

*Examiner :—*LALA MUNSHI LAL, M.A.

I. Translate into English :—

- (a) न द्वेष्ट्यकुशलं कर्म कुशले नानुषज्यते ।
 त्यागी सत्त्वसमाविष्टो मेधावी द्विद्वसंशयः ॥
 न हि देहभृता शक्यं त्यक्तु कर्माण्यशेषतः ।
 यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते ॥
 अनिष्टमिष्टं मिश्रं च त्रिविधं कर्मणः फलम् ।
 भवत्यत्यागिनां प्रेत्य न तु संन्यासिनां क्वचित् ॥
 पञ्चैतानि महाबाहो कारणाणि निबोध मे ।
 सांख्ये कृतान्ते प्रोक्तानि सिद्धये सर्वकर्मणाम् ॥
 अधिष्ठानं तथा कर्ता करणं च पृथग्विधम् ।
 त्रिविधाश्च पृथक्चेष्टा देवं चैवात्र पञ्चमम् ॥
- (b) अवाकिरन्वयोदुष्टास्तं लाजैः पौरयोषितः ।
 पृषतेर्मन्दरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतम् ॥
 स ययौ प्रथमं प्राचीं तुल्यः प्राचीनवर्हिषा ।
 अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयद्विष कोतुभिः ॥
 रजाभिः स्यन्दनोद्धूतैर्गजैश्च घनसन्निभैः ।
 भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलम् ॥
 प्रतापोऽग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदनन्तरम् ।
 ययौ पञ्चादृषादीति चतुस्कन्धेव सा चतुः ॥
 मरुपृष्ठानुदम्भासि नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः ।

विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्त्वाद्भकार सः ॥

- (c) 1. मातेव रक्षति पितेव हिते निपुङ्गे
कान्तेव चाभिरमयत्यपनीय खेदम् ।
कीर्तिं च दितुं विमलां वितनोति लक्ष्मीं
किं किं न साधयति कल्पलतेव विद्या ॥
2. सन्तस्तृणोत्सारणमुत्तमाङ्गा-
त्सुवर्णकोटरर्पणमामनन्ति ।
प्राणव्ययेनापि कतोपकाराः
खलाः परे वैरमिवोद्बहन्ति ॥
3. देहे पातिनि का रक्षा यशो रक्ष्यमपातवत् ।
नरः पतितकायोऽपि यशःकायेन जीवति ॥
पण्डिते चैव मूर्खे च बलवत्यपि दुर्बले ।
ईश्वरे च दरिद्रे च सृष्टोः सर्वत्र तुल्यता ॥
निमेषमात्रमपि ते व्ययो गच्छन्न तिष्ठति ।
तस्माद्देहेष्वनित्येषु कीर्तिमेकामुपार्जयेत् ॥

II. Explain the following : -

- (a) मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्यैवास्ति मे गतिः ।
(b) फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव ।
(c) त्याज्यो दुष्टः प्रियोऽप्यासीदङ्गुलीवोरगच्छता ।
(d) एकान्तविध्वंसिषु मद्बिधानां ।
पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु ॥
(e) न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूति-
मर्वाह मां कामदुष्टां प्रसन्नाम् ॥
(f) सुजे भुजङ्गिन्द्रसमानसारे ।
मूयः स भूमेर्धुरमाससञ्ज ॥

- (g) अनुद्देशकरं वाक्यं सत्यं प्रियहितं च यत् ।
 स्वाध्यायाभ्यासनं चैव वाङ्मयं तप उच्यते ॥
- (h) सत्त्वं रजस्तम इति गुणाः प्रकृतिसंभवाः ।
 निबध्नन्ति महाबाहो देहे देहिनमव्ययम् ॥

16

III. Explain briefly what is meant by Purushottama and by Good and Evil destiny as described by Sri Krishna in Gītā, chapters xv and xvi.

8

IV. Expound the Samāsa underlined in the following :—

- (a) तयोपचाराञ्जलिखिन्नहस्तया ।
 (b) निसर्गसंस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ ।
 (c) कालोपपन्नातिथिकल्पभागां वनम् ।
 (d) तस्मै क्षयावेशविवर्जिताय ।

V मय्येव मन आघटस्व मयि बुद्धिं निवेशय ।
निवसिष्यसि मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्वं न संशयः ॥

- (a) Parse the words underlined in the above. 3
 (b) Form abstract nouns and nouns of agency, nominative singular, from the roots घा, विष्, वस्, and शौ. 2
 (c) Give third person singular, Parasmaipada, second preterite (खिठ), and third preterite (कुङ्) of वृष्, वस्, and विष्. 3

VI. What case or cases are used in Sanskrita in the place of a nominative absolute? Give examples in sentences. 4

VII. What case or cases are governed by each of the following ?—

शृते, किं, स्वाहा, प्रभृति, आ, चदृश ।

Form sentences to illustrate your answer. 3

VIII. Form sentences in Sanskrita to illustrate the use of the correlative conjunctions :—though . . . yet, whether . . . or. 4

SANSKRIT.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—PANDIT GANESH DATTA, SHASTRI.

I. Translate into English :—

- (a) तौत्राघातप्रतिहततसः कन्धलग्नैकदन्तः
 पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयसङ्गसञ्जातपाशः ।
 भूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारङ्गपूयो
 धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यन्दनालोकभीतः ॥
- (b) अधाक्रान्ता वसतिरमुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये
 रत्नायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं सञ्चिनोति ।
 अथापि द्यां स्पृशति दशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः
 पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः ॥
- (c) तस्याः पुष्पमयी शरीरलुलिता ग्रथ्या शिलायामियं
 क्लान्तो मन्मथलेख एव नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः ।
 हस्ताद् अष्टमिदं विषाभरणमित्यासज्यमानेक्षणो
 निर्गन्तुं सहसा न वेतसमुद्वाच्छुक्रोमि शून्यादपि ॥
- (d) याद्यात्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया
 कण्ठः स्तम्भितवाग्यदृत्तिकलुषश्चिन्ताजहं दर्शनम् ।
 वैक्लव्यं मम तावदौदृशमिदं खेदादरण्यौकसः
 यौक्यन्ते मुद्गिलः कथं न तनयाविक्षेपदुःखैर्नवैः ॥
- (e) महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरहो
 न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपयमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते ।
 तथापीदं शश्वत्परिवितविविक्तेन मनसा
 जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं मुहमिव ॥
- (f) प्राहुर्द्वादशघातस्थितस्य मुनयो यत्तेजसः कारणम्
 भर्तारं भुवनत्रयस्य सुषुप्ते यद्यश्चभागेऽक्षरम् ।

यस्मिन्नात्मभवः परोऽपि पुरुषश्चक्रे भवायास्यदं

हृन् हं दक्षमरीचिसम्भवमिदं तत्क्षुधुरेकान्तरम् ॥ 24

II. Explain fully in English the following extracts :—

- (a) अतीत्य हरितो हरौश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः ।
 (b) काममननुरूपमस्या व्यसो वत्सकलं न पुनरलंकारश्चियं
 न पुष्पति ।
 (c) यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते ।
 (d) अहो विघ्नवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसद्वियः ।
 (e) अये, अनुपपुक्तभूषणोऽयं जनः । चित्रकर्मपरिचये-
 नाङ्गेषु त आभरणविनियोगं कुर्वः ।
 (f) स्नेहप्रवृत्तिरेवदर्शनी ।
 (g) विजयतां देवः ।
 (h) अस्मात्प्रभवतो वेमनस्यादुत्सवः प्रत्याख्यातः ।
 (i) वत्स, त्वमपि स्वापत्यदारसहितः सख्युराखण्डलस्य
 रथमारुह्य ते राजधानीं प्रतिप्रुक्ष ।

10

III. Rewrite the following extracts in Sanskrit :—

(a) तत्क्षणं सो मे पुत्तिकिदग्नौ दीहापङ्क्तौ खाम मिश्रपो-
 दग्नौ चवद्विग्नौ । तुय अग्नं दाद्य पटमं पिश्रस त्ति अग्न-
 अम्पिणा उवच्छन्दिदो चअरण । ख सख वे अपरिचआदो
 हत्यग्भासं सवगदो ।

(b) को तस्म धम्मदारपरिज्ञायिखो खाम संकीतिदुं
 चिन्तिस्सदि ।

6

IV. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) I told him, I once thought myself a kind of mon-
 arch in my old station, of which I had given him an
 account, but that I thought he was not monarch only, but
 a great conqueror : for he that has got a victory over his
 own exorbitant desires, and has the absolute dominion

over himself, and whose reason entirely governs his will, is certainly greater than he that conquers a city. "But, my lord," said I, "shall I take the liberty to ask you a question?" "With all my heart," said he. "If the door of your liberty was opened," said I, "would not you take hold of it to deliver yourself from this exile?"

(b) He happened to be killed in the battle.

(c) I do not know whether to go or to stay.

(d) Wait here till I come.

(e) I remember seeing Kalidasa when I was a boy.

35

ARABIC.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—MAULVI M. ABDUL JALIL.

I. (a) Translate into English :—

كَانَ فُؤَادِي حِينَ جَدَّ مَسِيرَهَا
جِدَاجَ غَوَابٍ رَامَ رَكْضًا إِلَى وَكْرٍ
فَوَدَّعْنَهَا وَالنَّهَارَ تَقْدَحُ فِي الْعِشَاءِ
وَتُودِّيْعُهَا عَدَدِي أَمْرًا مِنَ الصَّبْرِ
وَرَهْتَ كَانِي هَيْئًا رَاحَتِ جَمَالَهُمْ
مَقِيَّتِ دَمَ الْحَيَاتِ حَتَّى انْقَضَى عَمْرِي
أَبَيْتَ صَرِيعَ الْحُبِّ دَامَ مِنَ الْهَوَى
وَاصْبَحَ مَنْزُوعَ الْفَوَادِ مِنَ الصَّدْرِ
رَمْتَنِي يَدُ الْإِيَامِ عَنْ قَوْمِي غُرَّةً
بِسَهْمَيْنِ فِي أَعْشَارِ قَلْبِي وَفِي سَحَرِي
بِسَهْمَيْنِ مَسْمُومَيْنِ مِنْ رَأْسِ شَاهِقٍ
فَغَوْدَرْتُ مَحَرَّ التَّرَائِبِ وَالنَّهَرِ

10

Write out the above verses with vowel-points.

8

II. (b) Translate the following into English, and explain the rhetorical beauties contained therein :—

الظن يغطي قارة و يصيب
و جميع ما هو كائن فقريب
تصبر النفوس الى البقاء وطوله
ان البقاء الى النفوس حبيب
ولقد عجزت من الزمان وعرفه
حتى العورت وانى لعجيب
وعجزت ان المراء في غلالته
و العادات لهون فيه ديب
يا من يعيب و عيبه منسعب
كم فيك من عيب و انت تعيب
الله درك كيف انت و عاية
يدعوك ربك عدهما فتعجب

10

III. Translate the following into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

يا ساكن الدنيا لقد اوطنتها
وامنتها عجباً فكيف امنتها
وشغلت قلبك عن معادى بالمدى
وخدعت نفسك بالهوى وقتنتها
اكرمت نفسك بالهوان لها ولو
كرمت عليك نصحتها واهنتها
يا ساكن الدنيا كانك خللت انك
خالدا فجمعتها و خزنتها

اذكر احببتك الذين تكلمهم
 اذكر رهونا في الثراب رهنها
 والغير ما قدمت سذقة صالح
 للصالحين فعلتها وسنتها

10

IV. Translate faithfully into English :—

اذا ما الموء صرت الى سؤاله
 فما تعطيه اكثر من نواله
 ومن عرف المعامد جد فيها
 وحن الى المعامد باحتياله
 ولم يستغل معدة بمال
 ولو اضعت تعيط بكل ماله
 عيال الله اكرمهم عليه
 اتهم المكارم في عياله
 اتدري من اخوك اخوك حقا
 اخوك بصيرة لك و احتماله
 اخوك المبتغى لك كل خير
 و صاحبك المداوم في وصاله

10

V. Analyse and scan the last couplet of the above, and name the metre.

9

VI. Define غير منصرف, and state the causes which make a noun غير منصرف.

9

VII. Define معتل and مضاف, and give the different forms of جمع قلت, with an example of each.

9

ARABIC.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—MAULVI HAMID-UD-DIN, B.A.

I. Translate into English :—

قالت بلغنى ايها الملك السعيد ان السد ناد البعير صار ينقل
 من تلك المغارة ما يلقاه فيها من المصاغ وغيره ويجلس على
 جانب البعير مدة من الزمان قال فبينما انا جالس يوما من
 الايام على جانب البعير وانا متفكر فى امرى واذا بمركب
 جازة فى وسط البعير العجاج المتلاطم بالامواج فاخذت فى
 يدى نونا ابيض من ثياب الموتى وربطته بعكاز وجريت به على
 شاطئ البعير وصرت اشير اليهم بذلك الذوب حتى لاحت منهم
 التفانة فرأونى وانا فى رأس الجبل فجاءوا الى وسمعوا صوتى
 وارسلوا الى زورقا من عندهم وفيه جماعة من المركب فلما
 قربوا عدنى قالوا لى من انت وما سبب جلوسك فى هذا المكان
 وكيف وصلت الى هذا الجبل وما فى امرنا رأينا احدا جاء
 اليه فقلت لهم اسى رجل تاجر عرقت المركب التى كنت فيها
 فطلعت على لوح *

11

II. Translate into English :—

فقال النرجس والذى زين العيون بالدعج وارسلها فى فترة
 الاجفان الى المهج وفضل الانسان بالعين والعين بالانسان
 وكحل دفاون السحر فنون الاجفان ان لم ترجع عنى لا جردن
 سيفى من جفنى والطبع راسك من قدمك واخضبك بدمك
 ومن انت فى البين وقد اصبح فضلى عليك فرض عين اتعار
 نبي وجيادى السوانق وتناظرنى ونواظرى احداق العدائق *

12

III. Translate into English :—

ما من احد من الخلق اعطى فضائل ومواهب جمّة الا وقد
 حرم ما هو اكبر منها وما من احد حرم مواهب الا وقد اعطى
 شيئا لم يعطه غيره لان مواهب الله كثيرة لا يستوفيهما كلها شخص
 واحد ولا ينفرد بها نوع ولا جنس بل قد فرقت على الخلق
 طرا فمكثر ومقلّ وما من شخص آثار الربوبية عليه اظهر الاورق
 العبودية عليه ايمن *

7

IV. Explain the following passage in English, and write full explanatory notes on the underlined phrases :—

وشتان بين طالع وآفل وكم بين مقيم وزاحل وان لم ترجع
 الى السكينة والوقار لاريك الانجوم بالذهار اين قضبان الزمرد
 من شوك القناد وكم بين مرید و**ممراد** واقسم بمن زين السماء
 بؤينة الكواكب ان لم نرجع لارمينك بشهاب ناغب *

11

V. Translate the following into Arabic :—

By that time the opportunity had been irremediably lost. The English had not only driven Suráj-ud-daulah out of Calcutta, they had dispersed his army at Plassey, had dethroned him and set up another Nawab, had become masters of Bengal, the richest province of India, and had expelled the French from all that region. By that time Clive could report that "perfect tranquillity reigns in Bengal;" so that he was able to co-operate powerfully in the gallant defence of Madras by supplies of men and money. He also made an effective diversion by despatching Colonel Forde to drive the French out of those important districts the Northern Sirkáras, which was done very smartly and successfully.

35

LATIN.—PAPER A.

Examiner.—A. C. WOOLNER, ESQ., M.A.

I. Translate into English :—

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
 Voltu, quo caelum tempe statesque serenat,
 Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur :
 Parce metu, Cytherea, muneut immota tuorum
 Fata tibi : cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
 Moenia, *sublimumque* feres ad sidera caeli
 Magnanimum Aenean ; neque me sententia vertit.
 Hic tibi—fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet.
 Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—
 Bellum ingens geret Italia populosque feroces
 Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
 Tertia dum Latio regnanteu viderit aestas
 Ternaque transierint Rutulis luberna subactis.
 At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen *Iulo*
 Additur. Ius erat, dum res stetit Ili regna—
 Triginta magnos *rotundas* mensibus orbes
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
 Transferet, et longam multa vivumiet Albani.

Explain the grammatical construction of the words italicised.

To whom does '*natae*' refer ?

15

II. Translate into English :—

At Cytherea novis artes, nova pectore versat
 Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
 Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
 Incendat regnum atque ossibus implicet ignem.
 Quippe donum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues.
 Urit atrox Iuno, et sub noctem cura recurat
 Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem.
 Nate, Patris summi qui tota Typhloia temnis,
 Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
 Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
 Litora jactetur odus Junonis acerbæ,
 Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
 Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
 Vocibus ; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant
 Hospitia ; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.

Explain the mood and the scansion of *jactatur*
 Explain Venus' apprehension and her design.

15

III. Translate into English :—

Inde, lupi ceu
 Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
 Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relict
 Faucibus expectant siccis, per tela, per hostes
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
 Urbis iter : nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
 Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores ?
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos :
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 Corpora, perque domos et religiosa decorum
 Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teueri ;
 Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,
 Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago

10

IV. Translate into English :—

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
 Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
 Femineis ululant ; ferit auroa sidera clamor.
 Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,
 Amplexæque tenent postes atque oscula figunt.
 Instat vi patria Pyrrhus ; nec claustra, neque ipsi
 Custodes sufferre valent ; labat ariete crebro
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes
 Fit via vi ; rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
 Inmissi Danaï, et late loca milite complent.
 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus æmnis
 Exit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
 Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
 Cum stabulis armenta trahit.

10

V. How is Oratio Recta changed into Oratio Obliqua ?

Turn into Oratio Recta —

- (a) Rogavit quid faciendum putarent.
 (b) Rogat an quicquam esse superbius.

Turn into Oratio Obliqua —

- (c) Ferte opem, adjuvate.
 (d) Si voluisses, venissem.

18

VI. With what cases and meanings are the following prepositions used ?—*praeter, coram, secundum, penes, sub.* 7

LATIN.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—A. C. WOOLNER, Esq., M.A.

I. Translate into English :—

Ibi tribuni militum non loco castris ante capto, non praemunito vallo, quo receptus esset, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato nec litato instrunt aciem diductam in cornua, ne circumveniri multitudine hostium possent; nec tamen aequari fronte poterant, cum extenuando infirmam et vix cohaerentem mediam aciem haberent. paulum erat ab dextera editi loci, quem subsidiariis replemi placuit; eaque res ut initium pavoris ac fugae, sic una salus fugientibus fuit. nam Brennus, regulus Gallorum, in paucitate hostium artem maxime tinens, ratus ad id captum superiorem locum, ut, ubi Galli cum acie legionum recta fronte concurrissent, subsidia in aversos transversosque impetum darent, ad subsidiarios signa convertit, si eos loco depulisset, haud dubius facilem in aequo campi tantum superanti multitudine victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat.

15

II. Translate into English :—

Ego vero in isto genere libentius quam multorum, tum hominis eloquentissimi et sapientissimi. L. Crassi, auctoritatem sequor, qui cum Cu. Plancum defenderet, accusante M. Bruto, homine in dicendo vehementi et callido, quam Brutus, duobus recitatoribus constitutis, ex duabus ejus orationibus capita alterna, inter se contraria, recitanda curasset: quod in dissuasionem rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, quantum potest, de auctoritate senatus detrahit: in suasionem legis Serviliae summis ornat senatum laudibus: et multa in equites Romanos quam ex ea oratione asperius dicta recitasset, quo animi illorum iudicium in Crassum incenderentur: aliquantum esse commotus dicitur. Itaque in respondendo primum exposuit utriusque rationem temporis, ut oratio ex re et causa habita videretur: deinde, ut intelligere posset Brutus, quem hominem, et non solum qua eloquentia, verum etiam quo lepore et quibus facetiis praeditum laceassisset: tres et ipse excitavit recitatores cum singulis libellis, quos M. Brutus, pater illius accusatoris, de jure civili reliquit.

15

III. Translate into English :—

Quanto nostrae civitatis senatus venerabilior in Deos! qui post Cannensem cladem decrevit, ne matronae ultra

trigesimum diem luctus suos extenderent, uti ab his sacra Cereris peragi possent: quia, majore paene Romanorum virorum parte in execrabili ac diro solo jacento, nullus penates moeroris expertes erant. Itaque matres ac filiae conjugesque et sorores nuper interfectorum, abstersis lacrymis depositisque doloris insignibus, candidam induere vestem, et aris dare thura coactae sunt. Qua quidem constantia obtinendae religionis, magnus caelestibus innotuit est rubor ulterius adversus eam saevienti gentem, quae ne injuriarum quidem acerbitate ab eorum cultu absterreri potuerat.

10

IV. Translate into Latin Prose :—

The first news they heard of the army's being engaged was by those who fled upon the first charge; who made marvellous haste from the place of danger, and thought not themselves safe till they were gotten out of any possible distance of being pursued. It is certain, though it was past two of the clock before the battle began, many of the soldiers, and some commanders of no mean name, were at St. Albans, which was near thirty miles from the field, before it was dark. These men, as all runaways do for their own excuse, reported all for lost, and the king's army to be so terrible that it could not be encountered.

35

PERSIAN.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—MAULVI MUHAMMAD DIN, B.A.

I. Translate the following into good English :

- (1) کشمیر بہشتیست فریبده چو شبلی
 آمد چو درو صومعه بروی سقر آید
 طراوس متالی کہ نہ افشاده پر و بال
 ہر لحظہ ہر نگہ دگر اندر نظر آید
 ہر لحظہ کہ شاداب ترش بینم و گویم
 ہر گشای بغل تو کہ در آغوش در آید

یاد از روش خود کسب و بزم خداوند
هرگه که صبا از چمنش جلوگر آید
چون بوی گل آید کف از انجمش یاد
تا نکست گل مایه صد درد سر آید
هرگه که بزم سفر از شوق تو عرفی
آید بوداع دی و نا چشم تر آید
زاری کند از شش جهت آغاز که مشتاق
کین فصل و سه فصل دگر بر اثر آید
لیک ارمه خلد است که بیطرف جنات
چندان نکند مکث که وقت نمر آید
کشمیر برو والد و او والد کشمیر
اما نچندان کش بدل از دیده تر آید

9

(a) Explain in English the last two lines.

2

(b) Comment upon the use of **چو** in the first line,
and of **که** in the eighth line.

1

(c) Scan the third line.

1

(2) اگر جهان همه کام است و دشمن اندر پی
بدوستی که جهان جای کامرانی نیست
جهان ز دست ندادند دوستان جدا
که پای بند فنا را جز این جهانی نیست
بگله دار زبان تا بدوزخت نبـروند
که از زبان بقر اندر جهان زیانی نیست
عمل پیار و علم بر مکش که مردان را
رهی سلیم تر از کوی بی نشانی نیست

طریق حق بروء هر کجا که خواهي باش

که کنج خلوت صاحب‌دلان مگاني نيست

5

(a) Explain the sense of **ي** in **جهاني** - **زياني** .
مگاني - بي نشاني .

1

(b) Comment upon the use of **ب** in **بدوستي** , and give some other uses of it, with examples.

1

II. State and explain the various uses of **مركب ناقص** .

2

III. Translate the following into good English :—

زاهد ظاهراً پرست از حال ما آگاه نيست

در حق ما هرچه گويد جای هيچ اكره نيست

در طريقت هرچه پيش سالک آيد خير است

در صراط المستقيم اى دل كسى گمراه نيست

تا چه بازي رخ نمايد بيدقى خواهيم را

عرضه شطرنج زندان را مجمال شاه نيست

اين چه استغذاست يارب و اين چه نادر حكمت است

كاین همه زخم نهان است و مجمال آه نيست

هرچه هست از قامت ناساز و بى اندام ماست

ورنه تشريف تو بر بالاي كس كونا نيست

7

(a) Mention the various kinds of Persian verse, and define any two of them.

1½

(b) Explain the use of **تا** in the third line.

½

(c) Define **اسم آله** , and state the method of its formation, giving examples.

1½

IV. Explain the following in English :—

آنها که بفكر در معنای سفتند

هر ذات خداوند سخنها گفتند

سر رشته اسرار ندانست کسی
 اول ز پیچی زدند و آخر خفتند
 از آب عدم تخم مرا کاشته اند
 از آتش غم روح من افراشته اند
 سرگشته چو باد میدوم گرد جهان
 تا خاک من از چه جای برداشته اند

از بی ادبی کسی بجای نرسید
 دریست ادب بهر گدای نرسید
 سر رشته ملک پادشاهی ادب است
 تاجی است که جز پادشاهی نرسید

6

(a) Write a short note on the life and works of Umar Khayyam.

2

V. Define نشر , لف and حسن تعلیل , giving examples.

1½

VI. Translate into English :—

چو آن عاصیان خداود کش * خبر یافتند از خداوند هوش
 که برگنج شان کامگاری دهد * به خونریز بد خواه یاری دهد
 حق نعمت شاه بگذاشتند * پیع کشتن شاه برداشتند
 چو یاقوت خورشید را دزد برد * بیاقوت جستن جهان پی فشرده
 بدزدی گرفتند مهتاب را * که آن بود آن جوهر ناب را
 دولشکر کشاده کم چون دوکوه * شدند از نبرد آزمایی ستوه
 به منزل گه خویش گشتند باز * به رزم دگر روزه کردند ساز
 بیا ساقی از می مرا دور کن * جهان از می لعل پر نور کن
 می کو مرا به منزل برد * همه دل بوند او غم دل برد

18

PERSIAN.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—M. SAYED ABDUL BAQI, M.A.

I. Explain in English the following passages as clearly as you can :—

اگر این یوز را بزنجیر و پی صد جا بگل میخ
داغها بندند بیم است که بجلدی از جلد بیرون چمد * 3

این نه تنها رهروان عرصه صحرای دلکشی معنی را
پیش آمده بلکه کوه نوردان کربوه صورت را نیز پیش آمده که
از حال خود غافل مانده چشم طمع در مال دیگران دوخته اند * 2

بر سر سواد این نامه که از دوست بمن رسید میان
مردم چشم و سوبدای دل سئیده روی داد آن هیبخواست
همه او را باشد و این می جست تا همه بر باید من در میان آمد
و از پرخاش باز داشتم تا هر یکی بهره بر گرفت و آشنی
پدید آمد * 2

II. Translate into English :—

اما از امور متعلقه بوزیر اعظم ممکن نیست که
تعریفی چنانکه باید بشود در حقیقت کارهای وزیر موقوف است
بر اعتماد و عنایت و کاربندی یا تبدیلی یا عجز بادشاه عادتاً
کارهای که بسته بانظام امور مملکت و رفاه رعیت است کلیه
بواسطه وزیر می گذرد و سفرای دول خارجه را او بحضور می برد
و به احکام مملکت مکاتبت و مراسلت میکند * 3

نگاه بهرام روی با اکابر عجم کرد و گفت هر کرا در دل
سخنی است هم اکنون بر زبان آرد حکمای عجم یگان یگان از

کوداهائی بد یزدگرد یاد کردند و مکشوف داشتند که سپاهی
و رعیت در زمان او بوحمت روز آوردند و مملکت خرابی پذیرفت
ازین روی مردم ایران روی از اولاد او بگردانیدند و کسوی را
اختیار کردند که هم از خاندان ملک بود بهرام گفت من
سخن شما را استوار داشته‌ام و دانسته‌ام که یزدگرد بد کرده
است و این گناه بر مردم نگیزم که دیگری را برگزیدند *

فرمایش اوست که هرکس به کنگاش کار کند همواره (c)
آسوده است - بدوستی پادشاه صفای که نزدیکان او با تو دشمنی
ورزند - فرمود پادشاه را مستی نشاید چو او نگهبان کشور است
و شایسته نیست که نگهبان را دیگری نگهداری کند *

III. What do you understand by the following terms ?
Describe them briefly in English.

طالینت - نظام الفکس - نشان ژار تیر - خورنق

IV. Translate into English :—

از ادوزرچهر پرسیدند که کدام پادشاه بزرگوارتر است (a)
گفت آنکه بیگناهان او ایمن باشد و گناهگاران توران دمنده
تیغ برق نشانش با گویه ستمگاران بد بر مقتدر باشد و بارقه
نسیم فیضرسانش با باران اعمام بر درویشان مستحق مقارن بود *

و شرطی دیگر در مهمان داری آنست که اگر از مهمان (b)
جریمه صادر شود یا قبل ازین خطای واقع گشته باشد چون از
خوان احسان او نواله تناول نماید از سر آن گناه در گذرد *

و فی نفس الامر حسد ذلیل ترین صفت او خوار (c)
ترین خلقت است و اصلاً از ذنات همت و خساست طبیعت
در وجود آید که نتایج جهل اند *

- و گفته اند علامت مودی آنست که از ولی نعمت (د)
مکروهی و مضرتی رسد آنرا در مقابله فائده و منفعتی که ازو
گرفته معفو و ناچیز گرداند تا شکر نعمت بجا آورده باشد *

2

V. Translate into Persian :—

(a) We differ in our disposition one man from another ; and the human race is like mines of gold and silver. Among some vice is deeply rooted : they are incorrigible ; and it is as impossible to lead them back to virtue as to make a negro white. With others vice has not yet become a second nature ; they may return from their wanderings of the will, by seriously retiring into themselves, mortifying their senses, and repressing their passions. The surest mode to cure evil is for a man to search deeply his conscience, to open his eyes to his own faults, and to ask pardon from the God of mercy with a true repentance and a bitter sorrow.

12

(b) About 800 years before the Christian era, a usurper called Zohak reigned in Persia. His government was oppressive, and became at length unsupportable. The citizens of Ispahan flew to arms, and, headed by a blacksmith named Gawah, attacked, defeated, and killed the tyrant. Gawah, after this victory, discovering the retreat of Faredun, the heir to the crown, placed him on the throne, and received in return Ispahan, with its dependencies, as a feudal principality. What truth may be in this remote event it is impossible to determine ; but it is a generally recorded fact, that the blacksmith's apron, said to have been displayed by Gawah when marching against Zohak, as a banner from the point of a spear, was taken by the Arabs at the battle of Kadsia, when they conquered the Persians in the year 636 A.D. It had been laid in the treasury of the Persian kings, and was enriched with jewels to a prodigious value. It was considered as the great standard and palladium of the empire, and was never carried to the field but on important emergencies, or when the king marched in person.

18

FRENCH.—PAPER A.

Examiner:—MISS E. L. RAMMELL.

I. Translate:—

- (a) Le défaut des auteurs, dans leurs productions,
 C'est d'en tyranniser les conversations,
 D'être au Palais, au Cours, aux ruelles, aux tables,
 De leurs vers fatigants lecteurs infatigables.
 Pour moi, je ne vois rien de plus sot, à mon sens
 Qu'un auteur qui partout va guenir des encens,
 Qui, des premiers venus saussant les oreilles,
 En fait le plus souvent les martyrs de ses veilles,
 On ne m'a jamais vu ce fol entêtement ;
 Et d'un Grec, là dessus, je suis le sentiment
 Qui, par un dogme exprès, defend a tous ses sages
 L'indigne empressément de lire leurs ouvrages.
 Voici de petits vers pour de jeunes amants
 Sur quoi je voudrais bien avoir vos sentiments.

6

- (b) Je suis fort redevable a vos feux généreux.
Cet obligea d'amour a de quoi me contondre.
 Et j'ai regret, monsieur, de n'y pouvoir répondre.
Je vous estime autant qu'on saurait estimer.
 Mais je trouve un obstacle a vous pouvoir aimer.
 Un cœur, vous le savez, a deux ne saurait être,
 Et je *sens* que du mien Clitandre s'est fait maître.
 Je sais qu'il a bien moins de mérite que vous
 Que j'ai de méchants yeux pour le choix d'un époux ;
 Que par cent beaux talents vous devriez me *plaire* ;
 Je vois bien que j'ai tort, mais je n'y puis que faire ;
 Et tout ce que sur moi peut le raisonnement,
 C'est de me *vouloir* mal d'un tel aveuglement.

(Give the imperfect and the imperative of the verbs italicised.

8

- (c) Je vois votre chagrin, et que par modestie,
 Vous ne vous mettez point, monsieur, de la partie ;
 Et, pour ne vous point mettre aussi dans le propos.
 Que font ils pour l'Etat, vos habiles héros ?
 Qu'est ce que leurs écrits lui rendent de service ;
 Pour accuser la cour d'une horrible injustice,
 Et se plaindre en tous lieux que sur leurs doctes noms
 Elle manque à verser la faveur de ses dons ?
 Leur savoir à la France est beaucoup nécessaire !

Et des livres qu'ils font, la cour a bien affaire !
 Il semble à trois gredins, dans leur petit cerveau,
 Que pour être imprimés et reliés en veau,
 Les voilà dans l'Etat d'importantes personnes ;
 Qu' avec leur plume ils font les destins des couronnes ;
 Qu' au moindre petit bruit de leurs productions,
 Ils doivent voir chez eux voler les pensions ;
 Que sur eux l'univers a la vue attachée,
 Que partout de leur nom la gloire est épanchée :
 Et qu'en science ils sont des prodiges fameux,
 Pour savoir ce qu'ont dit les autres avant eux,
 Pour avoir eu trente ans des yeux et des oreilles.
 Pour avoir employé neuf ou dix mille veilles
 A se bien barbouiller de grec et de latin,
 Et se charger l'esprit d'un ténébreux butin
 De tous les vieux fatras qui traînent dans les livres,
 Gens qui de leur savoir paraissent toujours ivres ;
 Riches, pour tout mérite en babil importun ;
 Inhabiles à tout ; vides de sens commun.
 Et plein d'un ridicule et d'une impertinence
 A décrier partout l'esprit et la science.

8

II. Give the context and translation of :—

- (a) Je ne veux point d'un cœur qui ne se donne pas.
- (b) Je ne l'aimerais point, s'il faisait le Joerisoe.
- (c) Je n'ai déjà que trop d'un si rude assaillant.
- (d) On n'en convient pas chez ces certaines gens.
- (e) Nul n'aura de l'esprit, hors nous et nos amis.
- (f) C'est lui qui, dans des vers, vous a tympanisées.
- (g) Ma femme avec raison vous chasse.
- (h) Un benêt dont partout on siffle les écrits.

8

III. Distinguish between :—

un homme bon, and	un bon homme
un homme brave,	un brave homme
un homme grand,	un grand homme
un homme pauvre,	un pauvre homme
un livre triste,	un triste livre.

2

IV. Translate :—

- (a) His writing is good ; yours is better ; that is the best.
- (b) She writes well ; you write better ; Charles writes best.
- (c) The remedy is bad ; it is worse than the disease ; it is worst of all.

(d) They behave badly ; they are on worse terms than ever.

(e) He speaks but little ; he speaks less than you ; she speaks least of all.

(f) I have much money ; he has more than I ; it is she who has the most.

6

V. What rule can you give for the use of tout ?

Translate :—

(a) All London knows it.

(b) The girls were all ashamed.

(c) These flowers are quite as fresh as yesterday.

(d) She gave me quite another answer.

4

VI. “ L'éternel attrait des pièces de Molière, c'est que l'auteur ne s'y montre pas, c'est que nous ne voyons que ses personnages, et dans ses personnages l'humanité tout entière.”

Discuss in French this statement, and illustrate from “ Les Femmes Savantes.”

8

VII. Translate :—

Réprouches de Marie Stuart à Elisabeth.

“ Par où commencerai-je ? Et comment à ma bouche
Prêterai-je un discours qui vous plaise et vous touche ?
Accorde-moi, mon Dieu de ne point l'offenser !
Emousse tous les traits qui pourraient la blesser !
Toutefois, quand d'un mot mon destin peut dépendre,
Sans me plaindre de vous, je ne puis me défendre.
Oui, vous fûtes injuste et cruelle envers moi.
Seule, sans défiance, en vous mettant ma foi,
Comme une suppliante enfin j'étais venue,
Et vous, entre vos mains vous m'avez retenu.
De tous les souverains blessant la majesté,
Malgré les saintes lois de l'hospitalité,
Malgré le droit des gens, et la foi réclamée
Dans les murs d'un cachot vous m'avez enfermée.
Dépouillée à la fois de toutes mes grandeurs,
Sans secours, sans amis, presque sans serviteurs,
Au plus vil dénûment dans ma prison réduite
Devant un tribunal, moi, reine, on m'a conduite ;
Enfin n'en parlons plus : qu'en un profond oubli
Tout ce que j'ai souffert demeure enseveli.
Je veux en accuser la seule destinée.
Contre moi, malgré vous, vous fûtes entraînée ;
Vous n'êtes pas coupable, et je ne le suis pas :
Un esprit de l'abîme, envoyé sur nos pas
A jeté dans nos cœurs cette haine funeste,
Et des hommes méchants ont achevé le reste.”

La démente a du glaive armé contre vos jours
Ceux dont on n'avait point invoqué le secours.
Tel est le sort des rois : leur haine en maux féconde
Enfante la discorde et divise le monde."

10

FRENCH.—PAPER B.

*Examiner :—*MISS E. L. RAMMELL.

I. Translate, writing notes on the passages italicised :—

(a) Au début de leurs guerres, les forces se balançaient entre les deux grandes républiques. Ajoutons, et rappelons surtout que si *Carthage* n'avait rien omis de ce que peuvent procurer l'intelligence et la richesse, en fait de moyens d'attaque et de défense, elle était restée impuissante à remplir l'énorme lacune d'une armée nationale, et à élever sur un pied solide l'édifice d'une *Symmachie vraiment phénicienne*. Rome ne pouvait être attaquée qu'en Italie : Carthage ne pouvait aussi l'être qu'en Afrique. Le fait est incontestable. Pour celle-ci, de plus, il était de même certain qu'elle ne saurait pas toujours éviter une telle attaque. La navigation était encore dans l'enfance : une flotte ne constituait pas chez les peuples une sorte de richesse héréditaire ; et il s'en pouvait construire en tout lieu où se trouvaient à la fois les bois, le fer et l'eau. Quelque puissante que fût une cité, elle n'avait pas les moyens, ou le comprend, d'empêcher le débarquement, même d'un ennemi plus faible ; et l'Afrique en a fait maintes fois l'expérience. *Agathoch*, ayant montré la route, on vit bientôt un général romain suivre ses traces.

5

(b) On eût dit, en effet, qu'Opimius s'enorgueillissant de sa conduite, qu'il s'en faisait gloire, et qu'il regardait, en quelque sorte, comme un sujet de triomphe *le massacre de tant de citoyens*. Aussi écrivit on la nuit ce vers, à côté de l'inscription du temple : " La Fureur élève ce temple à la Concorde. Cet homme, le premier qui se fut arrogé, dans le consulat, une puissance dictatoriale : cet homme qui avait fait mourir, sans aucune formalité de justice, trois mille citoyens, et, avec eux, Caius Gracchus et Fulvius Flaccus, i-ci personnage consulaire et qui avait été honoré triomphe, et l'autre qui l'emportait sur tous ceux de son âge par sa vertu et par sa gloire ; Opimius, dis-je, ne sut pas même garder ses mains pures de tout vol : envoyé en ambassade vers *Jugurtha le Numide*, il se laissa corrompre par l'argent

du roi. Frappé, comme concussionnaire, par une sentence flétrissante, il vieillit dans l'ignominie, objet de la haine et du mépris du peuple.

5

(c) Démosthène n'eût fait, je pense, ni le *Traité des Devoirs*, ni l'admirable *Songe de Scipion*. Ajoutons d'ailleurs que *Cicéron*, qui reproduit avec ampleur *Isocrate*, ressuscite en même temps *Platon*, *Ménandre* même, plus pourtant par son goût d'imitation que par un don de nature : et, d'autre part, si Démosthène a pu faire éclore *Cicéron*, on ne comprend pas que *Cicéron* eût suscité Démosthène.

4

(d) Il est peut être à propos d'expliquer ce qu'il faut entendre par ce mot "tour." C'est un bâtiment carré d'environ quarante pieds de haut, qu'en un autre pays, on nommerait tout bonnement un colombier. La porte, étroite s'ouvre à huit pieds du sol, et l'on y arrive par un escalier fort roide. Au-dessus de la porte est une fenêtre avec une espèce de balcon percée en dessous comme un *mâche-coulis*, qui permet d'assommer sans risque un visiteur indiscret. Entre la fenêtre et la porte, on voit deux écussons grossièrement sculptés. L'un portait autrefois la croix de Gênes ; mais, tout martelé aujourd'hui, il n'est plus intelligible que pour les antiquaires. Sur l'autre onsson sont sculptées les armoiries de la famille qui posséda la tour. Ajoutez, pour compléter la décoration, quelques traces de balles sur les écussons et les chambranles de la fenêtre, et vous pouvez vous faire une idée d'un manoir du moyen âge en Corse. J'oubliais de dire que les bâtiments d'habitation touchent à la tour, et souvent s'y rattachent par une communication intérieure. . . La présence d'Orso sur le côté sud de la place produisit une grande sensation à Pietranera, et fut considérée comme une preuve d'audace approchant à la témérité. Pour les neutres rassemblés le soir autour du chêne vert, ce fut le texte de commentaires sans fin.

6

2. Translate (unseen) :-

Notez bien que le flâneur ne s'avoue pas à lui-même qu'il est un flâneur ; au contraire il se regarde, le bienheureux ! comme l'homme le plus occupé et le plus laborieux de ce monde. Lui, un flâneur ! y pensez-vous ? mais il a en horreur l'oisiveté ; mais à peine est-il behout qu'il se met à son travail favori : artiste, il est à son tableau ; poète, à son poème ; homme d'état, à sa correspondance. Voulez-vous suivre le flâneur ? vous avez du courage, et c'est une entreprise au dessus de vos forces. Le flâneur est partout et il n'est nulle part. Il est au jardin du Palais Royal pour régler sa montre sur le canon qui part justement frappé par le premier rayon du soleil de midi. Il est sur le quai Voltaire, tout occupé à contempler les antiquités des marchands

de bric-à-brac, tout occupé à regarder les hommes célèbres de Madame Delpech.

5

III. Translate :—

- (i) Le préfet est arrivé et Pietranera est pleine de ses estapirs.
- (ii) Elle se mit à le confrer pour faire des bandes et de la charpie.
- (iii) Coup double ! tous les deux roides morts !
- (iv) Eh bien ! en voilà d'une bonne !
- (v) Les deux bergers s'entre regardèrent interdits.
- (vi) De la part d'un autre, j'en ne passerais pas l'espièglerie. Bien des choses de ma part à Mlle. Columba.
- (vii) Depuis quelque temps vous êtes sujet à ces accès d'humeur noire.
- (viii) Colomba regarda son frère, qui ne se fit pas trop prier.
- (ix) Chacun semble aux aguets comme un faucon sur son nid.
- (x) Le médecin dit qu'il n'en a pas pour longtemps.

5

IV. Compare, in French, the characters of Cæsar and Augustus.

10

V. Translate into French :—

(a) In the still room life stagnated. Through the open window the dusty air swung in haltingly. Once a butterfly flitted to the sill, hovered above the lilies, then flew out again ; in a corner the cat crouched on the boards, stealthily watchful of a mouse-hole ; on the table by the bed a fly crawled up the medicine bottle. Mary watched each in turn with weary eyes. Her head ached, her arm was cramped ; from her place by the bed she could smell the white roses. Presently there was a step outside ; her figure became alert, a light came into her face. After a short pause the door creaked cautiously, and the dwarf came softly into the room.

(b) Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, one day met Diogenes, the famous philosopher. He told him that he was the great king. Diogenes replied by giving his name. Alexander asked him if he was not afraid, and Diogenes retorted by asking him whether he was good or bad. " Good, of course " ! was the king's reply. " Then why should I fear you ? " said Diogenes. On another occasion Alexander asked the philosopher if he could help him at all. " Yes, by getting out of my sunlight ! " said Diogenes.

20

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

PART I.

Answers to questions in Part I to be written in ordinary blank books only.

I. A man having bought a cottage, sold it at a loss of 5 per cent. Had he been able to sell it at a gain of 7 per cent., it would have fetched £24-18 more than it did. What was the cost price? 6

II. A room 21 ft. long by 14 ft. 3 in. broad is to be carpeted with Brussels carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide at 3s. 10d. a yd., so as to leave a margin all around $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. wide. This margin is to be covered with matting at 3s. the square yd. How much of each material will be required? And what will be the cost of the whole? 6

III. Prove the formulæ which give the sum and the product of the roots of a quadratic equation.

What is the discriminant of a quadratic equation?

If the roots of the equation $x^2 - px + q^2 = 0$ be real, prove that p cannot lie between $+2q$ and $-2q$. 7

IV. Solve (i) $\sqrt{\frac{3x}{x+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{3x}} = 2$; 3

(ii) $\sqrt{(ax+b)} + \sqrt{(cx+d)} + \sqrt{(ex+f)} = 0$. 3

V. (a) Derive the formula for summing a series in Geometrical Progression. 3

(b) Continue the series 4, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$. . . for three terms, and find the sum of these six terms. 3

VI. Find the value of k where ${}_aP_{k+1} = 48{}_aC_k$. 5

PART II.

Answers to questions in Part II to be written in blank books B (Blue) only.

VII. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Find the two middle terms of $(a+x)^n$ considering n odd. 6

VIII. What is an Exponential Function?

For what values of x is the following series true ?—

$$\log_e (1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

Derive the following formula :—

$$\log_e (1+n) = \log_e n + 2 \left[\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3(2n+1)^3} + \frac{1}{5(2n+1)^5} \dots \right]. \quad (6)$$

IX. Prove that the area of the figure whose vertices are the middle points of the sides of any quadrilateral is equal to one-half of the area of the quadrilateral.

3

X. (a) If from any point without a circle two lines be drawn to it, one of which is a tangent, and the other a secant, the rectangle contained by the segments of the secant is equal to the square of the tangent.

5

(b) If through a point P in the circumference of a circle two chords are drawn, the chords and the segments between P and a chord parallel to the tangent at P are reciprocally proportional.

4

XI. (a) Construct an isosceles triangle having each base angle double the vertical angle.

5

(b) Equiangular parallelograms which are equal in area have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

5

XII. If a right line be perpendicular to each of two intersecting lines, it will be perpendicular to any line which is both co-planar and concurrent with them.

5

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—G. N. CHATTERJEE, ESQ., B.A. (*Cantab.*).

PART I.

Answers to questions in Part I to be written in ordinary blank books only.

I. Express $\sin \theta$ and $\sin 2\theta$ in terms of $\tan \theta$.

If $\tan 2\theta = 3$, obtain all the values of $\cos \theta$ and $\cos 2\theta$. 2, 2, 2, 2

II. Establish geometrically :—

(i) $\sin (A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$,

(ii) $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$.

What is the least value of $\tan A + \cot A$ for values of A between 0° and 90° ?

2, 3, 2

III. Express $\sin A - \sin B$ in factors.

Express $\sin 73^\circ - \cos 43^\circ$ as the sine of a single angle. 4,3

IV. Prove that

$$\cos n\theta + \cos (n-2)\theta = 2 \cos (n-1)\theta \cos \theta,$$

and by aid of the formula find $\cos 5\theta$ in terms of $\cos \theta$. 3,4

V. Prove that

$$\tan (a + \beta) = \frac{\tan a + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan a \tan \beta}$$

If $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$, find the value of $\tan 3\theta$. 3,4

PART II.

Answers to questions in Part II to be written in blank books B (Blue) only.

VI. Shew that in any triangle $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$, and from this and the two other similar equations find an expression for $\cos A$ in terms of the sides.

Find the sides of the triangle formed by joining the feet of the perpendiculars from the angular points on the opposite sides of a given triangle ABC . 4,3

VII. Find the area of a regular polygon of n sides inscribed in a circle of radius r .

Hence shew that the area of the circle is πr^2 . 5,2

VIII. Define the subtangent of any point on a conic.

Prove that in a parabola the subnormal is equal to the semi latus-rectum. 2,5

IX. A pair of tangents drawn to an ellipse from an external point are equally inclined to the focal distances of that point.

Given one focus of an ellipse inscribed in a triangle, find the other. 6,3

X. Supplemental chords of an ellipse are parallel to conjugate diameters.

Draw the equiconjugate diameters of an ellipse. 6,3

HISTORY.—PAPER A.

Examiner:—J. GHOSH, ESQ., M.A.

I. What were the functions and privileges of the Tribunes and the Censors respectively? Who were the Optim-

ates ? How did they change the character of the Roman Republic ? State what you know about Cato the Censor.

II. Mention the evils in the Roman State which the Gracchi attempted to remove, and give a full account of their political career.

8

III. Write a brief history of the Rebellion of the Gladiators. What do you know about the Conspiracy of Catilina ?

6

IV. Sketch briefly the career of Caius Marius, and show how it foreshadowed the military despotism of a subsequent epoch.

7

V. Write a short note on the administration and conquests of Trajan, and compare his policy with that of his successor.

7

VI. Mention the circumstances which contributed to the success of the Tyrants in some of the states of Ancient Greece. Explain how they destroyed the close oligarchy which existed before their appearance. In what sense was Pisistratus a tyrant ?

7

VII. Enumerate the measures adopted by Solon for the relief of the indebted peasantry and the good government of Attica.

8

VIII. Describe fully the battles of Plataea and Mykale.

6

IX. Estimate the work of Pericles as a statesman, and contrast his policy with that of Kimon. Mention some of the poets and philosophers that flourished during his administration.

8

X. What do you know about the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues ?

6

HISTORY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—G. A. WATHEN, ESQ., M.A.

I. Sketch the policy of Charles V of Spain.

10

II. Account for the decline of the Turkish Empire.

10

III. How did the Holy Roman Empire come into existence ?

10

IV. Describe the internal government of France from 1789 to 1795.

10

V. Draw a sketch-map illustrating the expansion of Russia from the time of Peter the Great till to-day.

10

VI. What Powers took part in the Thirty Years' War, and how did it originate ?

10

VII. Narrate the rise of the Dutch Republic.

10

VIII. Write historical notes on :—

The Janissaries.
 The Mamelukes.
 The Edict of Nantes.
 The Revival of Learning.
 The Battle of Leipzig.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—REV. F. J. WESTERN, M.A.

- I. Define *judgment*, *proposition*, *general term*, *distributive term*, *univocal term*; give examples of the last three. 7
- II. Explain clearly *meaning in intension* and *meaning in extension*, and show their relation to each other. Explain: "Analysis in extension is synthesis in intension." 8
- III. State the propositions contradictory and subaltern to the following, illustrating each proposition by a diagram :—"No men are perfect." What can be inferred from this proposition by Obversion? 7
- IV. Explain and justify the Syllogism rule—"The middle term must be distributed once at least"; and give an example of a fallacy committed by neglect of this rule. 8
- V. Draw conclusions, if possible, from the following sets of premises :—
 - (a) No dogs have teeth;
 Some cats have teeth;
 - (b) All English books are printed;
 Some printed books are untrustworthy;
 - (c) An amendment to a motion being put before a meeting, the voting was: For, 20 per cent. of those present; Against, 60 per cent. The motion was then put, and the voting was: For, 60 per cent.; Against, 40 per cent. 9
- VI. Explain Mr. Jevons' Method of Indirect Inference; and prove by this method that if all A is either B or C, all B is D, and all C is D, then all A is D. 8
- VII. Discuss the certainty obtainable by Induction, and apply your results to the proposition, "The sun will rise to-morrow." 8
- VIII. State Mill's Second Canon (of the Method of Difference), and give an example of its application. 7
- IX. Define *hypothesis*. Discuss the use that should be made of it in scientific investigation. 8

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—G. S. BRETT, ESQ., B.A.

- I. Define the nature of Feelings. How are feelings related to the senses and changes in sensations ? 10
- II. Explain the terms Association and Discrimination. What is the use of these for the advancement of our knowledge ? 10
- III. Explain the general principles of movement in human beings, and describe the different types. 10
- IV. What are æsthetical feelings ? Describe their nature and characteristics. 10
- V. Explain the principles of (1) relativity, and (2) solidarity in mental life. How is the latter related to formation of character ? 10
- VI. How far can reasoning be attributed to animals ? What is the distinctive mark of reasoning ? 10
- VII. How may Perceptions be classified ? Discuss the difference in importance between Smell and Touch. 10
- VIII. "Pleasure indicates action which is beneficial, and pain indicates action which is harmful." Criticise this. 10

PHYSICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—P. C. MUKERJI, ESQ., M.A.

- I. Define *energy*, *kinetic energy*, and *potential energy*.
A ball of mass 10 lbs. is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 16 ft. per second. Determine in foot-pounds both the forms of energy in the ball, at (a) the greatest height, (b) half the greatest height, and (c) the starting point. 6
- II. A weight W is at rest on a smooth inclined plane of inclination α , and under the action of a force P inclined at an angle β to the plane. Determine by resolution of forces the ratio between W and P . How will you find out the magnitude and direction of the reaction of the plane ?
A weight of 1,000 kilogrammes has to be dragged up a smooth inclined plane which rises 3 in every 5. Find the smallest force in dynes which is capable of doing this when it acts (a) parallel to the base, and (b) parallel to the inclined surface. 5

III. State what you understand by (a) the principle of transmission of pressure, (b) the principle of Archimedes; and write down the conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.

4

IV. Explain clearly what you understand by the terms *node* and *antinode*, and show their positions in both closed and open organ-pipes. What is the relation between the lengths of these pipes, the wave-lengths, and the vibration-numbers of the notes they emit?

4

V. Describe how you can measure the co-efficient of absolute expansion of mercury by means of a weight-thermometer, when the co-efficient of linear expansion of glass is given. Can you use the same instrument as a thermometer? If so, state how you can do it.

5

VI. Define relative humidity and dew-point. Describe the construction and explain the action of any dew-point hygrometer, noticing any errors in arriving at the result and the means used to rectify them.

5

VII. State the laws of regular reflection of light, and describe an experiment to verify them. Explain what you understand by irregular or diffused reflection.

4

VIII. Describe an experiment to illustrate chromatic dispersion. Explain fully by means of diagrams how a pure spectrum may be projected on a screen, noticing all the important precautions necessary.

6

IX. State clearly what is meant by the terms *electric potential* and *capacity*. How are they measured?

If 100 units of work must be done in order to move an electric charge equal to 4 from a place where the potential is -10 to another place where the potential is V , what is the value of V ?

6

X. Enunciate Faraday's and Lenz's laws for determining the currents induced by changes in the magnetic field. Show that these laws lead to the same result for the direction of the current induced in a circuit moving in a magnetic field.

5

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—B. M. JONES, ESQ., B.A.

I. State exactly what you understand by the Law of the Conservation of Matter. Explain its importance to chemists, and describe an experiment illustrating the law.

5

II. According to the chemist Berzelius the atomic weight of oxygen was 100; afterwards for many years the

number 15.88 was accepted ; now the number 16 is generally taken. All three are correct. How can this be so ? 5

III. Write chemical equations for the action of (a) heat on ammonium nitrite, (b) hydrochloric acid on copper, (c) nitric acid on iodine, (d) hydrofluoric acid on glass, (e) rain-water on iron. 5

IV. How would you prepare (a) silicon from quartz, (b) iodine from sea-weed, (c) oxygen from nitric acid ? 5

V. Calculate the chemical formula of a substance which analysis shows to consist of :—

Potassium	..	..	7.79%
Iron	..	..	11.25%
Sulphur	..	..	12.82%
Oxygen	..	..	25.50%
Water (of crystallization)			43.17%
			<hr/>
			100.53 (K = 39 ; Fe = 56.)
			<hr/>

VI. Describe the preparation and properties of bromine. 5

VII. 30 c.c. of a mixture of ethane (C_2H_6) and ethylene (C_2H_4) were exploded with 100 c.c. of oxygen. The resulting gas contained 60 c.c. of carbon dioxide and 5 c.c. of oxygen. What was the composition of the original mixture ? (All measurements were made at standard temperature and pressure.) 5

VIII. What are the oxides of phosphorus, and how are they prepared ? 5

IX. Why is sulphuric acid said to be an acid, and sodium hydroxide a base ? Would you call oxide of silicon an acid or a base ? Give reasons. 5

X. How is ozone prepared ? Would you call it an element ? In what way does it resemble hydrogen dioxide ? 5

PHYSICS.—PAPER A.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—REVD. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

I. Given a triangle and a meter scale. Measure each side of the triangle to the tenths of a millimeter and express the result (a) in meters, (b) in centimeters, and (c) in millimeters.

II. Trace the path of a ray through the given prism.

PHYSICS.—PAPER B.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

I. Given a disc and meter scale. Determine the circumference of the given disc (a) by measuring to the tenths of millimetres its diameter, and applying the formula for circumference; (b) by rolling the disc on the meter stick and thus getting the circumference directly.

II. Find the focal length of the given lens.

PHYSICS.—PAPER C.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

I. Show that the sum of the moments on one side of the fulcrum is equal to the sum of the moments on the other side.

II. Find the focal length of the given concave mirror.

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER A.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

I. Pour the liquid marked A on the solid substance marked B. Note what takes place. Test and identify the gas, if any, which may be given off.

II. Prepare and collect some oxygen gas. Fit up the apparatus you would require.

NOTE.—In awarding marks the neatness of manipulation will be taken into consideration. A brief description of the experiments allotted to the candidates should be written out on the copy-books provided for the purpose. Candidates are expected to make a neat sketch of the apparatus used.

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER B.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

I. Pour the liquid A on the solid substance marked B. Note what takes place. Test and identify the gas, if any, which may be given off.

II. Prepare and collect some CO gas from oxalic acid and H_2SO_4 . Fit up the apparatus you would require. Test the gas in the presence of the examiner.

NOTE.—In awarding marks the neatness of manipulation will also be taken into consideration. Candidates are expected to make a neat sketch of the apparatus used and to write out a brief description of the experiments allotted to them in a copy-book provided for the purpose.

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER C.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

I. Pour liquid A on solid marked B. Note what takes place. Test the gas, if any, which is given off.

II. Prepare and collect some H_2 from zinc and H_2SO_4 . Fit up the apparatus you would require. Test the gas in the presence of the examiner.

NOTE.—In awarding marks the neatness of manipulation will be taken into consideration. Candidates are expected to make a neat sketch of the apparatus used and to write out a brief description of the experiments allotted to them in a copy-book provided for the purpose.

SCIENCE FACULTY.

GEOLOGY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Give the mineral name of the principal oxides which occur as minerals, and the chemical composition of each.

- II. What is the difference between a volcanic and a plutonic rock? What are the principal examples of plutonic rocks and their mineral constituents? 7
- III. Describe the principal features of glaciers. What are the characteristics of the deposits of glaciers? 7
- IV. Give some account of the sea as an eroding agent. 7
- V. Explain and compare Darwin's and Murray's theories of the origin of coral islands. 7
- VI. What are the elements of symmetry in the six systems into which crystals are divided? 8
- VII. Explain the meaning of axis plane, thrust plane, geyser, amygdaloidal, false-bedding, passage beds. 6

GEOLOGY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

- I. What explanations have been offered to account for the bending and contortion of rocks? Upon what evidence do they rest? 7
- II. Draw diagrams to show the outcrop near the upper end of a valley (a) with horizontal strata, (b) with vertical strata, (c) with strata dipping towards the upper end of the valley, (d) with strata dipping down the valley. 6
- III. Describe the principal subdivisions of the Jurassic system with their characteristic rocks and fossils. 9
- IV. Give some account of the traces of the existence of man found in the Post-Tertiary system. 8
- "The village of L—is situated on a small hill in the middle of a level plateau. To the east, the *Outcrop* consists of beds of limestones and slates of the Devonian period with *Intrusive Sheets of Dolerite*, and having a dip of 30° towards the east, the *Strike* being N and S. These beds are traversed by a *Strike Fault* with a *Hade* of 60° to the east. To the west of L—, beds of Cretaceous chalk and *marls* rest *Unconformably* upon these beds, and have a dip of 20° towards the west. The hill of L—itself is an *Outlier* of Eocene gravel."
- (a) Explain the meaning of the words italicised in the above description. 10
- (b) Assuming the plateau to be a square with the village of L—in the centre, draw a rough geological map of the district and a section through L—from E to W. 10

GEOLOGY.—*Oral and Practical.*

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Find by blowpipe analysis the composition of the substances A and B.

II. Describe, and if possible, identify, the rock specimens C—H, giving reasons for your answers.

III. Demonstration with the given crystal models.

IV. Name the sub-kingdom and class of the fossils I—M.

BOTANY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, Esq., M.B., M.S.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

I. Describe the structure and method of development of *Saccharomyces Cerevisiæ*. If you grow this plant in an artificial culture fluid, state—

(1) what must the composition of the fluid be to obtain the best results, and

(2) what is the nature of the action set up in the fluid as the result of the plant's growth.

II. Give a simple classification of the Schizomycetes according to form. Explain the meaning of the terms "aerobic" and "anaerobic" as applied to these plants.

III. Describe and illustrate with diagrams the following forms of symmetry :—radial, isobilateral and zygomorphic.

IV. Describe an experiment to show the evolution of oxygen by a green plant during daytime.

V. Give a brief account of the various ways in which seeds are dispersed.

ZOOLOGY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—N. ANNANDALE, Esq., D.Sc.

I. Compare the skull of the frog with that of the rabbit. 10

II. Give a detailed account of the life history of *Hydra*. 15

III. Describe, with diagrams, the generative system of the male pigeon. 10

- IV. Explain the following terms:—vertebrate, invertebrate, arthropod, insect, skull, and vertebra. 15

BOTANY.—*Oral and Practical.*

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, ESQ., M.B., M.S.

N.B.—*Each question carries five marks.*

- I. Examine and write a brief description of the microscopic specimens upon the table.
- II. Describe the plant given you in the proper sequence of its parts.
- III. Contrast the structure of the Andræcium in Specimens A and B.
- IV. Specimen C. Determine its phyllotaxis.
- V. Refer to their Natural Orders the plants laid upon the table.
 - A. Flower of Mustard.
 - B. Flower of Hibiscus.
 - C. Branch of Apple.

ZOOLOGY.—*Oral and Practical.*

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, ESQ., M.B., M.S.

- I. Make a careful dissection of the genito-urinary organs of the animal given you. Demonstrate your dissection. 5
- II. Fore-limb of pigeon. Demonstrate and describe the constituent bones. 5
- III. Model of Leech. Demonstrate the parts of the alimentary canal. 5
- IV. Microscopic specimens A, B, C, and D. Identify them. 5
- V. Describe the course of the systemic circulation in the rabbit. 5

PHYSICS.—*Practical.*

Examiner.:—REVD. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

N.B.—*Students will be required to perform THREE out of the following experiments.*

- I. Find "g" by means of the given simple pendulum.
- II. Find the volume of given sphere by means of water and a burette; and test result by means of vernier callipers.
- III. Read, using the vernier both for inches and cm., the given barometer.
- IV. Find the specific gravity of the given substance by means of the specific gravity bottle.
- V. Find the specific heat of the given substance.
- VI. Arrange the given prism in the position of minimum deviation by means of the pin method.
- VII. Find the radius of curvature of given concave mirror by the method of parallax.
- VIII. Arrange the six cells in a battery, connecting them so that there shall be two series of three each in parallel.

— — —

CHEMISTRY.—*Practical.*

Examiner.:—B. M. JONES, ESQ., B.A.

N.B.—*Make careful notes of all your observations. Marks will be deducted for untidiness in manipulation.*

- I. Determine the acid and base of the simple salt A. 10
- II. Investigate the action of the liquid B upon the solid C. Describe everything you observe, and determine the properties and nature of any gas that may be evolved, identifying it, if possible. 15

— — —

ADDITIONAL TEST IN CHEMISTRY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—B. M. JONES, ESQ., B.A.

N.B.—Only TEN questions are to be attempted. Each question carries ten marks.

I. An organic substance is suspected to contain phosphorus. How would you test for its presence? Describe a method of accurately determining the percentage of chlorine in an organic compound.

II. An organic liquid which boils at $18^{\circ}7$ C. and whose smell strongly resembles that of ammonia, is found to possess a basic reaction in aqueous solution. It gave a double chloride with platinum chloride which on ignition left 38.9% of metallic platinum. Calculate the molecular weight of the base, and, if possible, identify it. Qualitative tests shew that it contains Nitrogen.

III. Compare and contrast the properties of aldehydes and ketones.

IV. What are the following? Give structural formulae where possible and write short notes on the importance and use of each substance :—(a) iodoform, (b) glucose, (c) aniline, (d) carbolic acid, (e) chloral, (f) tartar emetic.

V. Give syntheses of the following substances :—(a) glycerine, (b) urea, (c) oxalic acid.

VI. Contrast the properties of benzene and hexane (C_6H_{14}). How do you account for the marked dissimilarity?

VII. Describe with full practical details how you would carry out the recognized tests for arsenic. How could you make sure that a poisoning case was due to arsenic and not to antimony?

VIII. Write a description, giving chemical reactions, of the blast-furnace method for producing cast-iron.

IX. Give tests for the following metals :—(a) Calcium, (b) mercury, (c) lead, (d) zinc, (e) magnesium.

X. What are the following and how are they prepared?—(a) calomel, (b) lunar caustic, (c) copperas, (d) German silver, (e) sal ammoniac.

XI. What are organic cyanides? Give a general account of their physical and chemical properties.

XII. Give chemical tests for the following substances :—(a) acetylene, (b) uric acid, (c) starch, (d) alcohol, (e) chloroform. Write chemical equations where possible.

XIII. Write a short essay upon Fermentation.

XIV. How would you carry out a "combustion" of an organic substance containing oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. Give full practical details.

B.A. Examination.

1903.

ENGLISH.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—REV. W. G. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.D.

I. (1) Translate the following passages into simple English prose, using your own words and avoiding metaphors; add notes on any word or phrase that seems to you to require explanation :—

- (a) Peace, master marquess, you are malapert ;
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.
O, that your young nobility could judge
What 'twere to lose it, and be miserable !
~~They that stand high have many blasts to shake them ;~~
And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
- (b) In the mildness of your sleepy thoughts
Which here we waken to our country's good,
This noble isle doth want her proper limbs ;
Her face defaced with scars of infamy,
Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants,
And almost shoulder'd in the swallowing gulf
Of blind forgetfulness and dark oblivion.
- (c) Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp ? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court ?
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons' difference, as the icy fang
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile, and say,
" This is no flattery ; these are counsellors
That feelingly persuade me what I am."
- (d) Patience herself would startle at this letter,
And play the swaggerer ; bear this, bear all ;
She says I am not fair ; that I lack manners ;
She calls me proud, and that she could not love me,
Were man as rare as phoenix. 'Od's my will !'
Her love is not the hare that I do hunt..

(2) "Shakespeare laid little stress on originality of plot and incident." Explain this statement with reference to *As You Like It*;

or,

"It is a triumph of Shakespeare's art that he makes us follow Richard with sympathy." Justify this remark.

II. Explain the allusions in the following lines :—

- (a) Pitchers have ears.
- (b) Like the formal vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
- (c) Like a Jack thou keep'st the stroke
Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.
- (d) 'Tis a Greek invocation to call fools into a circle. I'll go sleep, if I can; if I cannot, I'll rail against all the first born of Egypt.
- (e) I will weep for nothing, like Diana in the fountain.
- (f) According to the fool's bolt, sir, and such dulcet diseases.

III. Explain any peculiarity in the grammar or idiom of the following passages :—

- (a) Let him thank me that help to send him hither.
- (b) The proudest of you all have been beholding to him.
- (c) On what occasion, God he knows, not I,
The queen your mother, and your brother York,
Have taken sanctuary.
- (d) My lords, at once; the cause why we are met
Is, to determine of the coronation.
- (e) My father hath no child but I, nor none is like to have.
- (f) You must not learn me how to remember any extraordinary pleasure.
- (g) How brief the life of man runs his erring pilgrimage.
If that thou be'st found
So near our public court as twenty miles,
Thou diest.

IV. (1) Paraphrase the following passage :—

I let my due feet never fail
Twalk the studious cloysters pale,
I love the high embowed roof,
th antick pillars massy proof,
and storied windows richly dight
etting a dimm religious light.
here let the pealing organ blow
p the full voic'd quire below
e service high and anthems cleer,
s may with sweetnes, through mine ear,
dissolve me into extasies,
and bring all Heav'n before mine eyes.

Is *Il Penseroso* reflect the personality of its author?

(2) Translate the following stanza into simple English prose, using your own words :—

The splendours of the firmament of time
May be eclipsed, but are extinguished not ;
Like stars to their appointed height they climb,
And death is a low mist which cannot blot
The brightness it may veil. When lofty thought
Lifts a young heart above its mortal lair,
And love and life contend in it, for what
Shall be its earthly doom, the dead live there,
And move like winds of light on dark and stormy air.

What is the general argument of the poem from which this passage is taken ?

(3) Explain the allusions in the following quotations with reference to the context ; and state the object of the respective poems :—

- (a) The dauntless Child
Stretch'd forth his little arms, and smil'd.
- (b) In each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine.
- (c) A wicked whisper came, and made
My heart as dry as dust.
- (d) The soul that rises with us, our life's star.
Hath had elsewhere its setting.

(4) What do you understand by "an imaginative poem" ? Illustrate your answer from the text-book, and explain clearly how the mind of the poet operates in the production of imaginative poetry.

(5) Give a brief account of the life and works of Lord Byron.

V. Sketch the career of Shakespeare during his residence in London.

ENGLISH.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—F. A. LESLIE-JONES, ESQ., B.A.

I. How far is the estimate of Marlborough's character given in *Edmond* a just one ?

II. Explain, with reference to the context, the allusions in the following passages :—

(a) And old Mr. Pastoureaux, as he gave the old his blessing, scowled over his shoulder at the strange gentleman, and grumbled out something about Bas and the good lady.

(b) There was yet a charm about this Circe from which the poor deluded gentleman could not free himself, and for a much longer period than Ulysses (another middle-aged officer who had travelled much and been in foreign lands), Esmond felt himself enthralled and besotted by the wiles of this enchantress.

III. Give an outline sketch of the internal politics of England during the period treated of in *Esmond*.

IV. Explain fully the meaning of the following passage:—

Now I tell you a poem must be kept *and used*, like a meerschaum, or a violin. A poem is just as porous as a meerschaum; the more porous it is the better. I mean to say that a genuine poem is capable of absorbing an indefinite amount of the essence of our own humanity, its tenderness, its heroism, its regrets, its aspirations, so as to be gradually stained through with a divine secondary colour derived from ourselves. So you see it must take time to bring the sentiment of a poem into harmony with our nature, by staining ourselves through every thought and image our being can penetrate.

V. There is no power I envy so much—said the divinity student—as that of seeing analogies and making comparisons.

Shew by illustration how this power belonged peculiarly to Holmes.

VI. How far can Steele and Addison be said to be the forerunners of the novel?

VII. Explain the meaning of the following:—

- (a) The incognito of an inn is one of its striking privileges.
- (b) There is such a thing in nature as sick whist.
- (c) April Fool whistled to a tune of New Brooms.
- (d) Books can never teach the use of books.

VIII. How far was the popular verdict upon Raleigh's life just?

IX. Write explanatory notes on the following:—

(a) And yet the writer of this uncompromising philippic was one day to be tried for conspiring with Spain "to alter religion and bring in Roman superstition."

(b) A justifiable mistrust of the law of treason made his committal to the Tower appear already tantamount to a conviction.

(c) Only the king, whose invincible antipathy to Raleigh obscured his judgment, would have none of a book which he stigmatised as "too saucy in censuring princes."

X. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—

(a) The comparative value of a literary and a scientific education.

or (b) The strength and weakness of a democratic form of Government.

or (c) History repeats itself.

ENGLISH.—ORAL.

Examiner :—REV. W. G. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.D.

I.

In the plays of Shakespeare every man sees himself, without knowing that he does so: as in some of the phenomena of nature, in the mist of the mountains, the traveller beholds his own figure, but the glory round the head distinguishes it from a mere vulgar copy. In traversing the Brocken, in the north of Germany, at sunrise, the brilliant beams are shot askance, and you see before you a being of gigantic proportions, and of such elevated dignity, that you only know it to be yourself by similarity of action. In the same way, near Messina, natural forms, at determined distances, are represented on an invisible mist, not as they really exist, but dressed in all the prismatic colours of the imagination. So in Shakespeare: every form is true, everything has reality for its foundation: we can all recognise the truth, but we see it decorated with such hues of beauty, and magnified to such proportions of grandeur, that, while we know the figure, we know also how much it has been refined and exalted by the poet.

II.

Pope had, in proportions very nicely adjusted to each other, all the qualities that constitute genius. He had *invention*, by which new trains of events are formed, and new scenes of imagery displayed, as in the *Rape of the Lock*; and by which extrinsic and adventitious embellishments and illustrations are connected with a known subject, as in the *Essay on Criticism*. He had *imagination*, which strongly impresses on the writer's mind, and enables him to convey to the reader, the various forms of nature, incidents of life, and energies of passion, as in his *Eloisa*, *Windsor Forest*, and the *Ethic Epistles*. He had *judgment*, which selects from life or nature what the present purpose requires, and, by separating the essence of things from its concomitants, often makes the representation more powerful than the reality: and he had *colours of language* always before him, ready to decorate his matter with every grace of elegant expression, as when he accommodates his diction to the wonderful multiplicity of Homer's sentiments and descriptions.

ENGLISH.—PAPER B.

*(For European Candidates.)**Examiner :—F. A. LESLIE JONES, ESQ., M.A.*

I. Paraphrase the following passages :—

(a) But if this element was a main factor in Mr. Gladstone's hold over the affections of his disciples, and thereby of his public success, it is not difficult to discern, in the second of the citations given above, the operation of another element which did much to mar his popularity, to limit his range of influence, and to set great masses of his countrymen in opposition to his policy. This was his tendency to belittle England, to dwell on the faults and defects of Englishmen, to extol and magnify the virtues and graces of other nations, and to ignore the homely prejudice of patriotism. He frankly told us he did not know the meaning of "prestige," and an English Minister who makes that confession has yet to learn one of the governing sentiments of

"An old and haughty nation, proud in arms."

(b) Here pause : the poet claims at least this praise,
That virtuous Liberty hath been the scope
Of his pure song, which did not shrink from hope
In the worst moment of these evil days ;
From hope, the paramount *duty* that Heaven lays,
For its own honour, on man's suffering heart,
Never may from our souls one truth depart—
That an accursed thing it is to gaze
On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye ;
Nor—touched with due abhorrence of *their* guilt
For whose dire ends tears flow, and blood is spilt,
And Justice labours in extremity—
Forget thy weakness, upon which is built,
O wretched man, the throne of tyranny !

II. Criticise and emend the following :—

(a) In the Attic Commonwealth it was the privilege of every citizen to address the people.

(b) I fancied I was on the right road and that I should reach my destination.

(c) Quite a unique and interesting document has been published here.

(d) No one as yet had exhibited the structure of the human kidneys, Vesalius having only examined them in dogs.

III. What is the meaning of the following terms ?—

Prosody, Alliteration, Lyric, Epigram, Euphony.

IV. Put the following passage into indirect speech, making "Min" the reporter :—

"Thank God, I am a man," Min said.

"What do you mean?" she faltered.

"That I am old enough and strong enough, mother, to share your burdens."

"My burdens, Min?"

"Mother, don't play with me! Is it fair? I have heard what they are saying in the town, and, before we fight the enemy, we must hold a council of war."

V. Write a letter to a firm of shipping agents, making arrangements for the engagement of a passage to London from Bombay or Karachi.

VI. Write out the following as poetry, making all necessary corrections :—

Men are at some time masters of their fates but fate is oftener master of the man and sense weighs spirit down with leden weights will all he may and struggle all he can. Macbeth does murder sleep the wierd words roll a dreadfull knell to many a haunted soul which owns the inditement true and like Macbeth shall sleep no more this side of death.

VII. Write an essay on :—

(a) Conscription ;

or (b) Love of Nature ;

or (c) Education.

ENGLISH.—ORAL.

Examiner :—E. TYDEMAN, ESQ.

He was aroused from his slumbers at sunrise the next morning by the attendants who came in to sweep out the lecture rooms, and wandered, disconsolately enough, up and down the street, longing for, and yet dreading, the three weary hours to be over which must pass before he would be admitted. But he had tasted no food since noon the day before : he had had but three hours' sleep the previous night, and had been working, running, and fighting for two whole days without a moment's peace of body or mind. Sick with hunger and fatigue, and aching from head to foot with his hard night's rest on the granite flags, he felt as unable as man could well do to collect his thoughts or brace his nerves for the coming interview. How to get food he could not guess ; but having two hands, he might at least earn a coin by carrying a load ; so he went down to the Esplanade in search of work. Of that alas ! there

III.

There is no doubt but that the present ministry (provided they could get over the obligations of honour and conscience) might find their advantage in advising the continuance of the war, as well as the last did; although not in the same degree, after the kingdom has been so much exhausted. They might prolong it till the parliament desire a peace, and in the meantime leave them in full possession of power. Therefore it is plain that their proceedings at present are meant to serve their country, directly against their private interest; whatever clamour may be raised by those who, for the vilest ends, would move heaven and earth to oppose their measures. But they think it infinitely better to accept such terms as will secure our trade, find a sufficient barrier for the States, give reasonable satisfaction to the emperor, and restore the tranquillity of Europe, although without adding Spain to the empire; rather than go on in a languishing way, upon the vain expectation of some improbable turn for the recovery of that monarchy out of the Bourbon family, and at last be forced to a worse peace, by some of the allies falling off, upon our utter inability to continue the war.

IV.

Science and art are either subservient to life or the objects of it. As subservient to life, or practical, their results are, in the common sense of the word, useful. As the object of life or theoretic, they are, in the common sense, useless. And yet the step between practical and theoretic science is the step between the miner and the geologist, the apothecary and the chemist; and the step between practical and theoretic art is that between the builder and the architect, between the plumber and the artist; and this is a step allowed on all hands to be from less to greater. So that the so-called useless part of each profession does, by the authoritative and right instinct of mankind, assume the more noble place; even though books be sometimes written, and that by writers of no ordinary mind, which assume that a chemist is rewarded for the years of toil which have traced the greater part of the combinations of matter to their ultimate atoms, by discovering a cheap way of refining sugar; and date the eminence of the philosopher whose life has been spent in the investigation of the laws of light, from the time of his inventing an improvement in spectacles.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—A. C. WOOLNER, ESQ., M.A.

GRAMMAR.

I. (a) To what changes is final visarga liable according to the rules of external sandhi ?

(b) When is स् replaced by ष् in the middle of a word ?

II. Parse चक्रवांसम् and कृतवन्तम्. Give the Accusative Neuter of each for all three numbers.

III. (a) Write down 2nd and 3rd persons, Singular and Plural, Imperfect and Imperative Parasmaipada of द्विष्, वध्, क्री, छ, and वञ्।

(b) Parse अलावीत्, अनेशि, अद्युत्तम्, अजीजनत्, अक्षेप्सुः, जघ्नुः, बुध्यासुः, अभिभसः।

IV. Illustrate the principal uses of the Instrumental case in Sanskrit.

LITERATURE.

V. "The history of ancient Indian Literature naturally falls into two main periods." Explain this. To which of these periods would you assign the following : Mānavadharmasāstra Yāska, Sāyaṇa, Pāṇini, and why ?

VI. Compare the subject-matter of the Atharvaveda with that of the R̥gveda.

VII. Sketch the rise and development of the Mahābhārata. State any evidence showing when it assumed its final shape.

VIII. What do you know of the following :—Bilhana, Jayadeva, Viśāṇadatta, Somadeva, Rāmānuja, Patañjali.

MĀLATIMĀDHAVA.

IX. The Mālatīmādhava has been called the Indian Romeo and Juliet with a happy ending, passionate but not tragic. Discuss this.

X. Translate into English :—

कथितं हि मे गुरुणा - 'वत्से कपालकुण्डले भगवत्याः
करालाया यन्मया प्रागुपपाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहृत्य तदत्रैव नगरे
विहितमास्ति इति । (सकोत्कमवलोक्य) तत्कोऽयमतिगम्भीरमधुरा-
कृतिस्तस्मिन्कुटिलकुन्तलभारः कृपाणपाणिः प्रमथानमवतरति ।
य एष

कुन्तलपदलश्यामोऽप्यङ्गं दधत्यरिधूसरं
ललितविक्रान्तासः श्रौमान्मृगाङ्गनिभाननः ।
हरति विनयं वामो यस्य प्रकाशितसाहसः
प्रविगलदस्यक्ष्णः पाणिर्ललद्रज्ज्वाङ्मुखः ॥

(निरूप्य) स एष कामन्दकीसुहृत्पुत्रो महामांसस्यपणयिता
माधवः । तत्किमनेन । यथावमौहितं संपादयामि ।

What is the connection of this with the main plot ?

XI. Translate into English :—

लवङ्गिका - हुं मश्वरन्दो ।
मदयन्तिका - (सानन्दम्) सहि किं भणायिषि ।

लव० - शं भणामि मश्वरन्दो त्ति (सञ्चितं शरीरमस्याः
स्पृशन्ती संस्कृतमाश्रित्य) ।

वयं तथा नाम यदात्य किं वदा-
म्यं च कस्माद्विकृतः कथान्तरे ।
कदम्बगोलाकृतिमाश्रितः कथं
विशुद्धमुरधः कुलकन्यकाजनः ॥

मदयन्तिका - (सलज्जम्, सहि किं मं उवहसिषि । शं
भणामि ।

शिवावेदि तारिषस्व अप्यगिरवेकवृषवाहणो किप्रन्तकव-
लिज्जन्तजीविप्रबलामोडिप्रपञ्चायप्रणगुहश्रीवप्रारिणो जगत्स संक-
हामेत्तस्व यामरगह्वं सुमरणं अ ।

Is it usual for ladies in Sanskrit plays to speak Sanskrit ?

XII. Translate into English :—

माधवः तत्किमिवात्र विपिने प्रियावार्ताहरं करोमि

फलभरपरिणामश्यामजम्बूनिकुञ्ज-

स्खलनतमुतरङ्गामुत्तरेण सद्यन्तीम् ।

उपचितधनमालप्रौढतापिङ्गनीलः

अपति शिखरमद्रेर्नतनस्तोपवाहः ॥

Give any literary parallels to the selection of a cloud as a messenger.

— — —

SANSKRIT.—PAPER B.

*Examiner :—*PANDIT HIRA NAND SHASTRI, M.A.

I. Translate the following into English, giving references where necessary :—

(a) अभिमुखमापतश्च तस्मादनान्तरादलुनभुजदण्डसहस्रविप्रकी-
र्णमिव नर्मदाप्रवाहमनिलवशाक्षलितमिव तमालकाननमेकीभूत-
मिव कालरात्रीणां यामसंध्यातमञ्जनशिलास्तम्भसंभारमिव चित्ति-
कम्पविधूर्णितमन्त्रकारपुङ्गवमिव रविकाशाकुलितमन्त्रपरिवारमिव
परिचमन्तमवदारितरघातलोद्भूतमिव दानवलोकाभ्युपक्रममिव
वैकत्र समागतमथेष्टदण्डकारण्यवशिष्टमुनिजनप्रापसार्यमिव संवरन्त-
मनवरतशरनिर्गवर्धिरामनिहतखरदूषणजलनिवहमिव तदपथ्याना-
त्यशाचतामुपगतं कलिकालवन्धुमिवैकत्र संगतमवगाहप्रस्थितमिव
वनमहिषधूयमचलशिखरस्थितकोवरिकराकृष्टिपतनविशीर्णमिव का-

लमेघपटलमखिलरूपविनाशाय धूमकेतुजालमिव समुद्रतमन्वकारि-
तकाननमनेकसहस्रसंख्यमतिभयजननमुत्पातवेतालव्रातमिव शबर-
सेनमद्राक्षसु ।

(b) तेन च क्रमेणोपचीयमानबहुलपूरतिना दिग्विजयमङ्गलध्व-
जन रिपुकुलकमलप्रलयनोदारेण राज्यलक्ष्मीविलासपटवासूच्यना-
हितातपत्रपुष्परीकलखड्गदुषारेण सैन्यभरपीडितमहीतलमूर्च्छान्व-
कारेण चलद्गलजलदकालकदम्बकुसुमोद्गमेन दिवसकरकमलवनोद्-
लनद्विपपूर्णन गगनमहीतलप्रावनप्रलयपयोधिपूरेण त्रिभुवनलक्ष्मी-
शिरोवगुच्छनपटेन महावराहकेसरनिकरकर्जुरेण प्रलयानलधूमरा-
जिमांसलेन पातालतलादिवोत्तिष्ठता चरयेभ्य इव निर्गच्छता
लोचनेभ्य इव निष्पतता दिग्भ्य इवागच्छता नभस्तलादिव पतता
पवनादिवोत्सृजता रविकिरयेभ्य इव संभवतानपहृतचेतनेन निद्रा-
गमेनानवगणितसूर्यणाश्वकारेण।धर्मकालोपस्थितेन भूमिपृष्ठेणानु-
दिततारागणनिवहेन बहुलनिशाप्रदोषेणापतितसलिलेन जलधर-
समयेनाभान्तभुजंगेन रसातलेन हरिचरयेनेव संवर्धमानेन त्रिसु-
वनमलंप्यत रजसा ।

II. Write notes in *fikā* form on the following sentences :—

(a) यौवनारम्भे च प्रायः शास्त्रजलप्रक्षालननिर्मलापि कालुष्य-
मुपयाति बुद्धिः । गुह्यचनममलमपि सलिलमिव महदुपजनयति
श्रवणस्थितं शूलमभयस्य । इतरस्य तु करिण इव शङ्खाभरणमानन-
शोभासमुदयमधिकतरमुपजनयति ।

(b) केचित् संपद्भिः प्रलोभ्यमाना विव्वलतामुपयान्ति सप्तच्छदतरव
इव कुसुमरज्जोविकारेरासद्गवर्तिनां शिरःशूलमुत्पादयन्ति । कालवृष्टा
इव महामन्त्रैरपि न प्रतिबुध्यन्ते । इधव इव पानवर्द्धिततैरश्याः
परिप्रेरिता विनाशयन्ति ।

III. State what you know about the following :—

श्रीच, जावालि, विलासवती, शुक्रनाथ and the विद्यामन्दिर
(= hall of learning) built for *Candrāpīḍa*.

IV. Explain the following :—

स्वप्नेन शरीरमभिग्रहत्यामुषः सुप्तानभिचाकशीति ।
शुक्रमादाय पुनरेति स्थानं हिरण्यः पुरुष एकहं सः ॥
प्रायेण रत्नद्वरं कुलायं बहिष्कुलायादभ्युत्थरित्वा ।
स ईयतेऽमृतो यत्र कामं हिरण्यः पुरुष एकहं सः ॥
स्वप्नान्त उच्चावचमीयमानो रुपाणि देवः कुरुते बहूनि ।
वतेव स्त्रीभिः सह मोदमानो जलदुत्तेवापि भयानि पश्यन् ॥

V. How does Yājñavalkya describe *Ātman* to *Uśasta* and *Kahola* in the third chapter of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka* ?

VI. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) Men-devouring *Rākṣasas* of various shapes, and wild beasts which feed on blood, dwell in this forest. They harass the devotees who reside in the settlements and slay them in the forest : repress them, O *Rāghava*. These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify their abominable character by various cruel and terrific displays. These base-born wretches implicate the hermits in impure practices, and perpetrate the greatest outrages. Changing their shapes, and hiding in the thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees. It is not expedient for thee to tarry here alone with thy spouse, in the neighbourhood of these cruel *Rākṣasas*. Thou art indeed able to destroy them : but be not too confident, O *Rāma* ! for they are a treacherous race.

(b) But what avail these taunts ? Valour dwells in the arm, not in the voice. Take to your weapon. Not thus are you my match. My arm is untought to smite the weaponless.

ARABIC.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—MAULVI HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD,
S.U., LL.D.

I. Translate into English, adding notes wherever necessary :—

اعدد الددى والصف نصف كويكب
رهنية رمس ذى تراب وجندل
اذكر بالبقيا على من اصابتنى
وبقيى اى اى جاءد غير مؤذل
فلاند على قوى ليوم كرهية
لان لم اعجل ضربة او اعجل
انختم عايدها كلال العروب مرة
فنعن بدخوها علىكم بكل كل
يقول رجال ما اصيب لهم اب
ولا من اخ اقبل على المال تعقل
كريم اصابتك ذياب كذيرة
فلم يدر حتى جلى من كل مدخل
ذكرت انا اروي فاسدات عبوة
من الدمع ما كادت عن العين تنجلي

(a) Who is the author of the above verses ? What incident led him to compose these lines ?

(b) Comment on the word **من** in line 5 and in line 7.

(c) Give the vowel-marks of **اذكر** in line 2 ; of **اعجل** and **اعجل** in line 3.

II. Translate into English:—

اقول لها وقد طارت شعاعا
 من الابطال ويحك لا تروا عى
 فانك لو سألت بقاء يوم
 على الاجل الذى لك لم تطاع
 فصبرا عى محال الموت صبرا
 فما نيل الخلود بمستطاع
 والانبوب البقاء ثوب عز
 فيطوى عن اخى الخنع الذراع
 سبيل الموت غاية كل عى
 فداعيه لامل الارض داع
 ومن لا يعتبط بسؤم ويهرم
 وتسلمه المنون الى انقطاع
 وما للمرء خير فى حيرة
 اذا ما عد من سقط المتاع

(a) To what does لها in the first verse refer ?

(b) Parse صبرا.

(c) To what does عى in داعيه refer ?

III. Translate the following passage into English, adding notes wherever you deem necessary:—

ملك سميت الخالق فترفعت
 عن رتبة الاشباح والامثال
 فمر حلال ظلم الخطوب ضيوة
 عنا و بدر كامل الاجلال

ذو همة رفعت عوامل نصبها
فقضت بحزم الخفض للافعال
وعوامل حدث لقطع مكيدها
فهي القواصب في مضى وعقال

(a) Write down the singular of قواصب and اشياء. Give مضى and تعليل of قضت and صيغة.

(b) Explain the third verse fully, and describe its beauty.

IV. Translate the following into English :—

(a) بقيت وفرى وسعد روت عن العلى
ولقيت اضيد فى بوجه عبوس
ان لم ادى على ابن حرب عارة
لم تغفل يوما من اهاب نفوس
خيل كاعمال السعالى شربا
تعدو بديس الى الكربة تنوس
حمى الى الدرد عليهم فكاك
ومض ان يرق او شعاع شموس

(i) What do you know of ابن حرب ? Why is the poet angry with him ?

(ii) Why did not the poet say بقيت instead of بقيت ? What is the difference between the meaning of the two ?

(iii) Parse the first line.

(b) رينده وه وعذل الفرخ اعظمه
ام الطعام تبرى فى جلده زغبه
حنى اذا آوى كالفعال شده
اداره ونفى عن مقدمه الكربة

انشأ يمزق اثوابي يودبني
ابعد شيدى عندي يتبغى الادبا

(i) Explain—

كربا - ابار - شذب - فعال - آف - اعظم

(ii) Parse the first line.

(iii) Parse يودبني.

V. Translate clearly into English :—

خرجوا به ولكل باك خلفه
معقبات موسى يوم ذك الطور
والشمس في كبد السماء مريضة
والارض واجفة نكان تمور
وحفيف اجذعة الملائك حوله
وعيون اهل الانبياء مورو
حتى اتوا جدثا كان ضريحه
في قلب كل موحّد معفور
كفل الذاء له برّد حياته
لما انطوى فكانه منشور
وكانما عيسى بن مريم ذكره
وكان عازر شغفه المقبور

(a) Explain the underlined words in the above extract, narrating the stories wherever referred to.

VI. Translate the following into simple English :—

(a) اذا المرو لم يترك طعاما يحبه
ولم ينه قلبا غاويا حيث يمما

قضى وطرا منه وغادر سبة
اذا ذكرت امثالها تملأ الفضا

- (b) والله لن يصلوا اليك بجمعهم
حتى اوسد في التراب وفيها
فاصدع بامرك ما عليك غضاة
واشروقر دذك منك عيوننا
ودعوتنى وزعت لك ناصعى
ولقد صدقت وكنت ذم اميدا
وعرضت ديدالا محالة اذنه
من خير اديان البرية دينا
لولا الملامة او حذار مسبة
لوجدتني سمعا بذاك ميذا

ARABIC.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—MAULVI ABDUL JALIL.

I. Translate into English:—

(a) واقام عليهم مهيدا من لدنه يهديهم الرشاد
ويعذرهم الفساد ويرجيهم الثواب وينذرهم العقاب ولم يقتصر على
ما اقامه من الحججة حتى اتبعت الانبياء صلوات الله تعالى عليهم
اجمعين بالمعجزات الباهرة والدلالات الظاهرة والبيانات المتظاهرة
دامين الى توحيد ونادين لتسبيحه وتمجيدته فازاح بهم العلة
وازال الشبهة وافاد سكور النفس ونفى خلاج الشكوى والبس
ولم يزل يستحدث من يشاء من خليقته مرسومين بسنن الانبياء

ومثل من قام بعدهم على مناهجهم من الولاة والأمراء حتى
انتهت نوبة الخلق الى زمن المصطفى صلوات الله عليه الأمين
المجتبى الإبطعى المرتضى محمد صلى الله عليه واله فارسله
بالحق بشيرا ونديرا وداعيا الى الله باذنه وسراجا منيرا *

(b) When, by whom, and under what circumstances
was the title of الأمين given to محمد ?

II. Translate the following into English, and explain the
rhetorical beauties contained therein :—

وقال الصيف انا الخذل الموافق و الصديق الصادق والطبيب
العاذق اجتمع في مصالحة الاصحاب وازرع عنهم تلفة حمل
التياب واخفف انقالهم واوفر اموالهم واكفديم المؤونة واجزل لهم
المعونة واعنيهم عن شراء الفراء واحقق عندهم ان كل الصيد
فى جوف الفراء نصرت بالصبا واوتيت الحكمة فى زمن الصبا بى
تنضح الجادة وتنضح من الفواكه المادّة ويزهو البسر والربط
ويصلح مزاج العذب ويقوى قلب اللوز ويلين عطف التين والموز
ويدعق حب الرمان وينقع الصفراء ويسكن الخفقان *

III. Translate into English, adding suitable explanatory
notes :—

وقد كان لداود وسليمان صلوات الله وسلامه عليهما الملك
الذي لم يكن لغيرهما وهما من انبياء الله تعالى والكرم الخلق
عندهم تم نقول لهم ان هذا الغراز عن الملك بعدم وجوب هذا
النصب لا يغنيكم شيئا لانكم موافقون على وجوب اقامة احكام
الشريعة وذلك لا يحصل الا بالعصبية والشوكة والعصبية مقتضية
بطونها للملك فيحصل الملك وان لم ينصب امام وهو عين ما
فودتم عنه واذا تقرر ان هذا النصب واجب باجماع فهو من
فروض الكفاية وراجع الى اجتياز اهل العقد والعمل فيتعين

عليهم نصبه ويجب على الخلق جميعا طاعته لقوله تعالى اطيعوا الله واطيعوا الرسول واولى الامر منكم *

IV. Translate faithfully into English :—

وبعد فان الدين والملك توازيان فالدين اس والملك حارس
وما لا حارس له فضائع وما لا اس له فمهدوم والسلطان ظل
الله سبحانه في ارضه وخليعته على خلقه واميداه على رعاية
حقه به نظم السيادة النامة وملبه تستقيم الخاصة والعامة
ويهيئته ترتفع العوائد والمغنى وباياله تنقسم المخاوف
والمعنى ولولا لا نعدل النظام وتساوى الخاص والعام وشمل
المرج والمرج وعم الاعطراب والهيج واشترات النفوس الى
ما فى طباعها من التباين والتباين حتى يشغلهم ذلك
عما يصلحهم معاشا ومعادا ويقدم اودهم يوما وغدا •

V. Translate into Arabic :—

(a) As soon as Marjan had shut the door, Ali Baba followed her, and when she brought him into the courtyard, she asked him to look into the first jar, and see if there was any oil in it. Ali Baba did so, and, seeing a man, started back frightened. "Do not be afraid," said Marjan, "the man you see there can neither do you nor any body else any harm. He is dead. Do not excite the curiosity of your neighbours, for it is of great importance to keep this affair secret. Look in all the other jars."

(b) He was a handsome and perfectly well-made fellow, with straight strong limbs. He was tall, and about twenty-six years of age. His hair was long and black, and his forehead high and large. After he had slept about half an hour, he awoke again, and came out of the cave to me, where I had been milking my goats. As soon as he espied me, he came running to me, and laid down his head on the ground close to my feet, and set one of them upon his head as he had done before. I ordered him to get up, and let him know by signs that I was very well pleased with him.

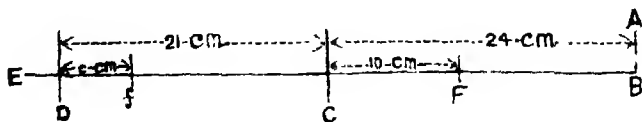
PHYSICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner:—J. PATERSON, ESQ.

- I. (a) What is meant by Elasticity ?
 (b) Explain Hooke's Law, and give a method of finding Young's Modulus.
- II. (a) What is the difference between Kinetic Energy and Potential Energy ?
 (b) A body of mass m slides down a smooth plane, of length l , inclined at an angle θ to the horizon. Find its Kinetic Energy when it reaches the bottom of the plane, and show that it is equal to the Potential Energy of the mass at the top of the plane.
 (c) If the plane had been rough what effect would that have on the motion of the body ? Explain fully.
- III. Find the Moment of Inertia of a hollow cylinder of length l about its axis, the radii of the inner and outer surfaces being a and b .
- IV. Describe fully an experiment to show that there is a definite relation between Heat and Work.
- V. Distinguish carefully between (a) conduction, convection, and radiation ; (b) latent heat and specific heat. What part do they play in nature ?
- VI. (a) Explain fully the need for correcting a barometer reading for temperature
 (b) Obtain the formula for reducing the reading to 0°C .
 (c) The reading of a barometer with a brass scale is 748.56 mm. at 30°C . Find the height of the barometer column corrected to 0°C .

[Coefficient of expansion of brass = 0.00001878 and of mercury 0.0001802 .]

- VII. Find graphically or otherwise the position of the image of the object AB as seen through the two thin convex lenses C and D , of 10 cm. and 5 cm focus respectively. Find the magnification, and draw in a separate figure the course of a pencil of rays, showing how an eye placed at E can see the object.



- VIII. Explain what is meant by Diffraction of light and describe an experiment by which diffraction effects can be

produced. Explain the theory in general terms (mathematics need not be employed).

IX. What is meant by Rectilinear Propagation of light? How far is it true? Define Double Refraction and Polarisation.

Using the wave theory of light, show how to find graphically the direction of the refracted ray in a medium when the index of refraction is 1.5.

X. Describe fully the theory of the Sextant. Using any additional apparatus that you may require, how can you measure the height of a tower with it?

PHYSICS.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A.

I. What is a Kundt's tube? Explain clearly how it can be used to determine the velocity of sound in glass.

II. Two organ pipes are of the same length, but one is open and the other closed. Compare their fundamental notes and harmonies.

III. Define *elasticity*. If the velocity of sound in water be 1435 metres per second, find the elasticity of water in C.G.S. units, approximately.

IV. Explain fully the meaning of the phrase *magnetic circuit*, and justify the use of the term.

V. How can the value of H be determined? What are the approximate values at Lahore of H , magnetic declination, and magnetic dip?

VI. Find an expression for the capacity of a plate condenser. How would you make a condenser of large capacity for work at low potentials?

VII. Describe the phenomena presented by the discharge of electricity through a gas, as the pressure is diminished from normal to a very small fraction of a millimetre of mercury.

VIII. Explain Carey Foster's method of measuring small differences of resistance.

IX. Two coils are wound upon the same core; find an expression for their mutual induction.

The reluctance of the core of a transformer is 0.002; find the coefficient of mutual induction between the primary and secondary coils, which have 1000 and 50 turns respectively, assuming no magnetic leakages. Express your answer in *henries*.

X. Describe the construction of the Telephone, and explain the peculiar property of the Microphone.

PHYSICS.—*Practical.*

Examiners :— { A. S. HEMMY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc.
REV. D. J. FLEMING, M.A., M.Sc.

N.B.—*The candidate must select two questions from each division, write down the principal apparatus required, and very briefly the method of experimenting, with not more fulness than is required to enable the examiner to see that he knows the experiment. The examiner will then set the candidate an experiment. When the candidate has finished this experiment, he should write out his results clearly and ask the examiner for another experiment. Candidates are not required to do more than three experiments.*

A

I. Find the thickness of the given glass plate by means of the spherometer and also the screw gauge.

II. Prove that the area of a triangle is equal to half the product of base and perpendicular by comparison with the area of a square by the method of weighing

III. Find the value of the acceleration of gravity by means of the simple pendulum.

IV. Find the specific gravity of the given finely divided substance.

B

V. Find the latent heat of ice.

VI. Test the boiling point of the given thermometer.

VII. Obtain the focal length of the given concave half-lens by tracing the path of a ray through it by the pin method.

VIII. Given two convex lenses prove the formula $\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

where f_1 and f_2 are the focal lengths of the two lenses respectively, and F the focal length of the combination.

C

IX. Compare the moments of the two given magnets by means of the deflection magnetometer by measurements of deflections and by the mill method.

X. Find the resistance of the given coil by means of the Post Office box.

BOTANY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, Esq., M.B., M.S.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

I. Write an account of the general morphology of the Basidiomycetes, and give a detailed description of the various forms of spore formation exhibited by the Uridineæ or Rust-Fungi.

II. Describe the sexual organs and reproductive branches of *Marchantia*. What are elaters and what is their function?

III. Describe in detail the Sporophyte of any True Fern with which you may be familiar.

IV. Describe the minute structure of the stem, leaf and root of *Selaginella*.

V. Explain the following terms :—Heterosporous, isogamous, chlamydospores, consortium, zygote and indusium.

BOTANY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, Esq., M.B., M.S.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

I. A plant deprived of oxygen does not die at once. Explain carefully in what way the process of respiration is maintained by the plant in the absence of oxygen. How can you prove that there is direct communication between the external atmosphere and the internal tissues of a plant?

II. Describe in detail the minute structure of the root, as seen in transverse section, of any Dicotyledon.

III. Give the principal characters of the natural orders Meliaceæ, Cactaceæ and Salicaceæ.

IV. Describe the various forms of movements exhibited by naked protoplasts.

V. Classify and briefly describe the monopodial (racemose) inflorescences.

PERSIAN.—PAPER A.

Examiner :— LIEUT.-COLONEL D. C. PHILLOTT.

1. Translate into English :—

- (a) خورشید در گریزان بودت در خم گیسو
 زین حلقه بدان حلقه و زین سوی بدانسو
 گوئی پیداه آمده در نژد تو خورشید
 زین دست بدانان شدنش با خم گیسو
 زلفی تو با لعل تو اینگونه شده رام
 مانا که خرددار شکر آمده هدو
 و اندر عوض شکر تو زان خط و زان خال
 سوسن بیغل دارد و نافه نوازو
 چشمت بچه ماند یکی مردم بیمار
 کز ضعف فرو خفته در آن دامن ابرو
 زلفت به طبابت شد و زد سرمه اش از مشک
 بیماریش افزون ز ناسازی دارو
 رخساره ز من تانی غافل که بخوبی
 خرد نیست قهاریت کم از آن عارض نیکو

(b) Give the etymology of خورشید . What is the Arabic equivalent ?

(c) To what noun does the pronominal ت in بودت , in the first line, refer ?

II. Translate into English :—

- (a) مجاوران موسی که صاحب عقل بود
 و فرعون که صاحب وهم بود
 رفت موسی بر ط - وبق نیسنی
 گفت فرعونش بگو تو کیستی
 گفت عن عقلم رسول ذوالجلال
 حج - ته الله ام امان از هر ض - لال
 گفت نی حامش رها کن گفتگوی
 نسبت و نام قدیمت را بگوی
 گفت موسی نسبتم از خای دانش
 نام اسلام کمند - وین بددگانش
 بددده زاده آن خداوند مجید - د
 زاده از نشت - واری و عبید - د
 نسبت اسلام : خای و آب و گل
 آب و گل را داد یزدان جان و دل
 مرجع این جسم خاکی هم بخای
 مرجع تو هم بخای ای سهدای

(b) Give the root meaning of عقل and وهم .

(c) Explain the final ی in each of the following :—

گفتگوی - خاکی - کیستی - بیستی

III. Mention a few Arabic interjections used in Persian.

IV. Translate into English :—

- (a) بدفشسته رسته از زمین نظرف جویبارها
و یا گسسته حور عین ز زلف خویش تارها
ز سنگ اگر ندیده چنان جهد شوارها
ببرگم ای لاله بدین میان لاله زارها

که چون شراره میجهد ز سنگ کوهسارها
ندا نه از گودکی شگوفه از چه پیر شد
نخورده شیر عارضش چرا بونگ شیر شد
گمان برم که همچو من بدام غم امیر شد
ز پا فگنده دلبرش چه خوب دستگیر شد
بلی چپین بزند دل ز عاشقان نگارها

درین بهار هر کسی هوای راغ دارد
بیاد راغ طاعتی خیال باغ دارد
نه تیره شب ز جام می بکف چراغ دارد
همین دل منست و بس که درد و داغ دارد
جگر چو لاله پرز خون ز عشق گلزارها

بهار را چه میکنم چو شد زیر بهار من
کناره کردم از جهان چو او شد از کنار من
خوشا و خرم آندمی که بود یار یار من
دو زلف مشکبار او بچشم اشکبار من
چو چشمه که اندرو شنا کنند مارها

(b) Scan the first *bayt*, and name the metre.

(c) Explain the figures in the *bayt* commencing
بهار را چه میکنم , and the one following it.

V. Give the singular or plural of :—

نجم - آفاق - عالم - اجرام - شراب - افغان - صورت - هیکل

VI. Translate the following, explaining all the allusions :—

- (a) باز پیداری کلیدی رب ارنی گوی شد
کز تجلی طور ایران سینۀ سبزا بود
- (b) این زمین را گر نبودی چشم جان
از چه قارون را فرو خورد انجمنان
سگـویزه گـره بودی دیده ور
چون گـواهی دادی اندر مشیت در

VII. Translate the following from *Hāfiz* :—

در ازل پرتو حسدست ز تجلی دم زد
عشق پیدا شد و آتش بهمه عالم زد
جلوه کرد رخس دید ملک عشق نداشت
عین آتش شد ازین غیـورت و بر آدم زد
مدعی خواست که آمد نمـاشا گه راز
دست غیب آمد و بر سینۀ نامـحـرم زد
نظری کرد که بید بجهان صورت خویش
خیمه در آب و گل مـزـرعـه آدم زد

PERSIAN.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—M. SYED ABDUL BAQI, M.A.

I. Translate the following passages into English :—

(a) امروز امنای دو دولت بزرگ و مپناه و رعیت دو
مملکت عظیم چشم و گوش و دل و هوش خود را نگاری که

بالفعل در عهدۀ آن عالیجاه و رؤف پاشاست داده شب و روز در انتظارند و دولقه‌های خارجه از هر طرف در هر گذر عیون و ابصار دارند و هر قلمی که درین کار نوشته شود و هر قدمی که درین راه گذاشته گردد برای ممالک خطیره و خلایق کثیره در عاجل و آجل موهوم حالتین خیر و شر و حیثیتین نفع و ضرر میباشد *

و هماندم علی الرغم او برلیغ قضا تبلیغ بمتصدیان (b) اورنگ آباد و بهان پور و برار روانه شد که از هر جا پنججاه هزار خریطۀ کرباس هر یک بطول دو ذراع و عرض یکدراع دوخته بمستقر الخلافت ارسال دارند تا نار دیگر خندق پر شود و بورش بعمل آید *

و نیز این وقت میرزا مهدی علی خان ملقب به (c) بهادر حشمت جنگ بر حسب فرمان امدای دولت بهیۀ انگلیس و فرمانفرمای همدوستان در اواخر ربیع الآخر بدرگاه شهریار آمد و تعف و هدایای فرنستان و همدوستان که برای وداد طرفین و اتحاد دولتین حمل داده بود پیش گذرانید و مورد اشفاق شامانه گشت *

میرمودند ریش ایزدی فیض بر همگنان یکسان (d) است لیکن لغتی از هدام نرسیدگی و برخی از بی استعدادی کامروا نشوند چنانچه لغتی کردار کوژه گر از راستی این گفتار برگزید *

آن طائفه چون به قهر خدای یگانه از دو طرف (e) خود را دو چار سر پنجه بلا و گرفتار ششدر عنا دیدند آهنگ فرار کرده شیر شکاران که آن زمان از تعاقب افغان قلاده منع در گردن داشتند باشارۀ والا سر از سلسلۀ خود داری کشیده از دو

طرف چنگ و چنگال دلیبری بازیده بکشتن و بستن و شکستن
پرداختند *

II. Explain in English the allusions contained in the following sentences :—

(a) متدوی را حسام الدین می‌کشت نه ملاً *

(b) هارون نابی بواس گفت فَتَلَّكَ اللَّهُ كَانَكَّ معنأ او
مطلع علی سرنا *

(c) و حرب سوس از حمی تلیب *

III. Write in English a short life of سیدنا as contained in آثار هجم .

IV. Translate into English :—

(a) مدعی خان قربوت ! برام نا خوش بو ! گفتند
” این پیدا حکیمه “ سه نمانش دادم ! بالا سر برام آوردش
بامید این که چاقش کدد رسیدن سر مریض خویش گرفت -
بیرون آمدن خون همان مردن برام همان - حالا میگوئم
بی مروت لا معاله پولم را بسم دده ! پولم را پس نمی دهد
هیچ - میگوید ” اگر فصدت نمی کردم بدتر ازین میشد “ هنوز
ادعائی هم نا من دارد - نه دادم برس ! دور سرت گودم !
(b) تیمور آقا - خوبیهای پدرم حرامت باشد ! آخر
میخواهی ناحق و زاروا مرا بکشتن دهی - عن تا ترا نکشم
کشته نمی شوم *

V. Write in English the meanings of the following words and phrases :—

طغرة زدن - غلیبر - شاط و شوط - دست پاچه - سلیط -

عارض - چوخوا - گندم سمدو - یواش - حیاط

VI. Translate into Persian :—

During the life of Alap Arsalan, his eldest son Malik Shah had been acknowledged as the future Sultan of the Turks. On his father's death, the inheritance was disputed by an uncle, a cousin, and a brother: they drew their scymetars, and assembled their followers; and the triple victory of Malik Shah established his own reputation and the right of primogeniture. In every age, and more especially in Asia, the thirst of power has inspired the same passions, and occasioned the same disorders; but, from the long series of civil wars it would not be easy to extract a sentiment more pure and magnanimous than is contained in a saying of the Turkish Prince. On the eve of the battle he performed his devotions at Tus, before the tomb of Imam Riza. As the Sultan rose from the ground, he asked his vizier Nizam, who had knelt beside him, what had been the object of his secret petition? "That your arms may be crowned with victory," was the prudent and most probably the sincere answer of the minister. "For my part," replied the generous Malik, "I implored the Lord of Hosts that he would take from me my life and crown, if my brother be more worthy than myself to reign over the Moslems."

VII. Write a short Essay in Persian on the following subject :—

What changes has the Persian language undergone by the introduction of European ideas into Persia?

PURE MATHEMATICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—R. P. PRANJPYE, ESQ., B.A.

I. Obtain the equation of a straight line in the two forms

$$(i) \ x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p, \text{ and}$$

$$(ii) \ \frac{x-a}{\cos \theta} = \frac{y-b}{\sin \theta} = r,$$

explaining the meaning of the constants α , p , θ , a , b , and r .

Any straight line through the fixed point $O(p, q)$ cuts the straight lines $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ in the points P, Q . If R be such that $OR^2 = OP \cdot OQ$, show that the locus of R is

$$a(x-p)^2 + 2h(x-p)(y-q) + b(y-q)^2 = ap^2 + 2hpq + bq^2.$$

II. Find the radius and the co-ordinates of the centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.

III. Show that the equations of two circles can always be put in the form $x^2 + y^2 + 2g_1x + c = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 + 2g_2x + c = 0$.

Find the equation of the system of circles each of which cuts the two circles $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 9 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 9 = 0$, so that the common chord in each case is a diameter of the latter circle. Show further that this system is a coaxial system.

IV. Find the equation of a parabola, referred to a diameter and the tangent at the vertex of the diameter as axes.

Find the locus of the points of trisection of parallel chords of a parabola.

V. Show that the locus of points, the tangents from which to a central conic are at right angles, is a circle; and show that this circle is real only if the eccentricity of the conic is less than $\sqrt{2}$.

VI. Find the relation between m and m' if $y = mx$ and $y = m'x$ are conjugate diameters of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Prove that the equation $a^2y^2 + kxy - b^2x^2 = 0$ represents a pair of conjugate diameters of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$; find k so that it may represent equiconjugate diameters.

VII. If a chord PP' of a hyperbola intersects the asymptotes in Q and Q' , and the conjugate hyperbola in R and R' , show that $PQ = P'Q'$ and $QR = Q'R'$.

Show that the locus of the middle points of all chords of a hyperbola which cut off a constant intercept from an asymptote is a straight line parallel to the other asymptote.

VIII. Find the straight lines, the parabolas and the rectangular hyperbolas contained in the equation—

$x^2 + xy + y^2 + 2x + 3y - 3 + \lambda(3x^2 + 2xy - y^2 + 8x + 10y + 14) = 0$, where λ can be given any value; find the lengths of the latera recta in the case of the parabolas.

PURE MATHEMATICS.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—BALAK RAM, ESQ., M.A., C.S.

I. Differentiate $\sin \sqrt{x}$ from first principles. Express in the notation of the Differential Calculus the statement that "a quantity y is constant with respect to x ." By differentiating the function

$$(\cos x + \sqrt{-1} \sin x) / e^{\sqrt{-1}x}$$

prove that it is a constant; find the value of the constant by assigning to x a convenient value: and thence deduce the well-known expansions of $\cos x$ and $\sin x$ in ascending powers of x .

II. Assuming that a function $f(x)$ can be expanded in ascending positive integral powers of x , show that, with the usual notation,

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} f'''(0) + \dots$$

Why cannot this formula be applied if $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$?

III. [Note: $\text{Lt}_{x=0} [f(x)]$ means "the limiting value of $f(x)$ when $x = 0$,"]

Find $\text{Lt}_{x=0} [\phi(x) - \psi(x)]$ if both $\phi(x)$ and $\psi(x)$ vanish when $x = 0$.

Show that $\text{Lt}_{t \rightarrow \infty} [(a^t - b^t) / t] = \log \frac{a}{b}$,

and that $\text{Lt}_{x \rightarrow 0} [x^n \log x] = 0$ if n is positive

and $= \infty$ if n is zero or negative

IV. Find the condition that $f(x)$ should be a maximum when $x = a$. Given the four sides of a quadrilateral, prove that its area is a maximum when it is inscribable in a circle.

V. (a) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve $f(x, y) = 0$ at a point (a, β) on it. What is a double point, and what are the conditions that the origin should be a double point of the curve $f(x, y) = 0$?

(b) Trace the curve

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2 (x^2 - y^2),$$

and find the double points and the points where the tangents are parallel to either of the axes.

VI. The co-ordinates (x, y) of a point P on a curve are given as functions of a variable t . Show that the radius of curvature (ρ) at P is given by

$$\rho \left[\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \right] = \left[\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

Apply the result to the case of the ellipse

$$x = a \cos t, \quad y = b \sin t,$$

and express the radius of curvature at P as a function of the central perpendicular on the tangent at P .

VII. If $\frac{d\phi(x)}{dx} = h(x)$, and $nh = a - b$, prove that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lt}_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(b) + f(b+h) + f(b+2h) + \dots + f(b+nh)] \\ = \phi(a) - \phi(b). \end{aligned}$$

Hence or otherwise prove that

$$\text{Lt}_{m=\infty} \left[\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m} \right] = \log 2.$$

VIII. Evaluate

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)}; (2) \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1+x^2}; (3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta;$$

and (4) $\int_0^1 \cos \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}.$

IX. If the equation of a curve is given in polar co-ordinates show that the length of the arc from $\theta = \alpha$ to $\theta = \beta$ is given by

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d\theta$$

Find the length of the curve $\theta = \log \frac{r}{a}$ from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = \theta_0$.

X. Prove that the area of a curve is $\int p ds$ taken between

proper limits, where ds is an element of the arc and p is the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent.

(Give (without proof) two other formulæ for the area of a curve.)

Find the area of the curve the Cartesian equation of which is given in Question 5 (b) above.

[Hint: Use polar co-ordinates.]

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER A.

Examiner:—J. A. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., B.A.

I. Describe, with full experimental detail, any method that can be used for the practical determination of the density of a gas.

II. State Hess's law of "constant heat-total"; and mention some of its applications in Thermochemistry.

III. Explain the connection between osmotic pressure and the raising of the boiling point of a solution.

IV. What do you consider the strongest arguments in support of the theory of electrolytic dissociation in salt solutions?

V. What are the common properties which justify the grouping together of the metals of the "alkaline earths" into one natural group?

VI. Given a substance containing mercury in combination, how would you proceed with an analysis to determine the percentage of mercury present?

VII. What are the principal ores of Copper? How is the metal extracted, and purified?

VIII. Show how to proceed with the qualitative separation of the metals of the Iron group in a case where you have found that phosphates are present.

IX. What is the composition of the substance called "red lead" and "black lead" respectively, and how is the former manufactured? What would be the effect of heating strongly a mixture of "red lead" and "black lead"?

X. Give an account of Bismuth and its characteristic compounds; compare the latter with those of Phosphorus.

How would you determine the equivalent of Bismuth?

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—LALA RUCHI RAM SAHNI, M.A.

I. Describe the preparation and properties of HI . Explain as fully as you can, giving chemical equations where necessary, the action of this acid on organic compounds.

II. Explain the process known as *dialysis*. What part does it play in the economy of nature?

How is SiF_4 prepared? State its properties and more important reactions.

III. How would you prepare pure H_2S ?

"Sulphuric acid will only evolve sulphuretted hydrogen from those sulphides which contain a metal capable of decomposing the acid with the evolution of hydrogen." Give illustrations in support of this statement.

How would you proceed to determine the composition of H_2S ?

IV. What is the most probable view regarding the formation of petroleum in nature? What are its chief constituents and how are they separated? Describe some apparatus for determining the flashing point of petroleum.

V. Describe the preparation and properties of (1) acetal, (2) chloroform. Give some chemical test for the latter compound.

VI. State the general properties of the amines. Compare and contrast these compounds with ammo ia as regards their chemical behaviour. How are the *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary* amines distinguished from one another?

VII. How is tartaric acid obtained on a large scale? Discuss and compare its various modifications. What is racemic acid?

VIII. Classify the carbohydrates and state the formulæ of the principal compounds in each class. What is meant by "invert" sugar, and how is it prepared?

IX. How is naphthalene obtained? What are its properties and uses? Discuss and justify its constitutional formula.

X. State as fully as you can the theory of stereo-isomerism.

CHEMISTRY.—*Practical*.

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Prepare a specimen of lead chloride from the given sample of lead acetate (A).

II. Analyse quantitatively the given mixture (B).

III. Perform dry tests only upon the substance (C) and state what conclusions you draw from your observations as to the metal present.

IV. Find the number of grams per litre of ferrous sulphate in the given solution D, given a desinormal solution of potassium dichromate.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—J. F. GRAHAM, Esq., M.A.

I. State and prove the theorem known as the Polygon of Forces.

If forces P , Q , R , S , acting along the sides AB , CB , CD , AD , respectively of a quadrilateral $ABCD$, be in equilibrium,

show that $\frac{P}{AB} : \frac{Q}{CB} :: \frac{S}{AD} : \frac{R}{CD}$.

II. Prove that a system of forces acting on a body in one plane is equivalent to a single force at any point and a couple round that point; and that, if the force vanishes, the magnitude of the couple is independent of the position of the point.

A heavy beam AB rests with one end A on a smooth horizontal plane CA , the other end B resting against a smooth vertical wall CB .

The lower end of the beam is attached to a cord which passes over a smooth pulley at C and sustains a given weight P . Prove that in the position of equilibrium the inclination of the beam to the horizon is given by the equation

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Wa}{P(a+b)}, \text{ where the distances of the centre of gravity of}$$

the beam from its extremities A and B are a and b respectively and W is the weight of the beam.

III. Define the *centre of mass* of a body.

Find the centre of mass of a uniform wire forming the sides of a triangle.

Show how to place three given masses on a circle so that its centre may be their centre of mass.

What condition must the masses satisfy in order that this may be possible?

IV. State the Laws of Friction, and describe some method of verifying them experimentally.

A glass rod is balanced partly in and partly out of a cylindrical tumbler, with the lower end resting against the vertical side of the tumbler.

If α and β be the greatest and least angles which the rod can make with the vertical and retain a position of equilibrium, prove that the angle of friction is

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \beta \cos \beta}.$$

V. Describe (1) the differential wheel and axle : (2) the screw. Deduce the relation between P and W in each case.

VI. Enunciate and discuss the Laws of Motion.

VII. Define *velocity*, *acceleration*.

How are they measured?

When the change of velocity is in a constant direction and its rate uniform, prove that the spaces described from rest are proportional to the squares of the times of describing them.

A train moving at 60 miles an hour is brought to rest in 5 minutes by uniform retardation. Find the space traversed by the train in this 5 minutes.

VIII. Investigate the motion of a particle projected with a velocity u in any direction and acted on only by the force of gravity.

IX. Define "centrifugal force," "centripetal force."

A mass of 8 lbs. is suspended from the extremity of a string 10 feet long.

Find the least velocity which should be given to it in order to break the string, the breaking tension of the latter being 12 lbs.

X. Show how to determine the motion of two elastic spheres after direct impact, and prove that the relative velocity of each of them with regard to the centre of mass of the two is after the impact, reversed in direction and reduced in the ratio e to 1, e being the co-efficient of restitution.

A series of four elastic spheres whose masses are 1, e , e^2 , e^3 are at rest, separated by intervals, with their centres on a straight line. The first is made to impinge directly on the second with velocity u .

Prove that the final kinetic energy of the system is $\frac{1}{2}(1 - e + e^4)u^2$.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.—PAPER B.

*Examiner :—*REV. F. J. WESTERN, M.A.

I. Define *fluid*, *liquid*, *gas*. Show that the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest is the same for all directions.

II. Show that the pressures at any two points in a horizontal plane in a fluid at rest under gravity are equal.

A closed metal box, full of air at atmospheric pressure, whose sides can withstand pressure up to 200 kilograms per sq. cm., is lowered into the ocean. At what depth (to the nearest metre) will it collapse, the specific gravity of sea-water being taken as 1.025, and the pressure of the atmosphere as 1.033 kgs. per sq. cm.?

III. Show that the thrust on any plane area exposed to a homogeneous liquid under gravity is equal to the weight of a column of the liquid whose base is equal to the area, and whose height is equal to the depth of the centre of mass of the area below the effective surface of the liquid.

A rectangle is immersed in a vertical plane in two liquids, one end lying in the surface of the upper liquid, and the surface of separation of the two liquids bisecting the rectangle. Show that if the thrust on the lowest quarter of the rectangle is equal to that on the remainder of the rectangle, the density of the lower liquid is to that of the upper as 2 to 1.

IV. Define *centre of pressure*, and find the centre of pressure of a triangle whose base is horizontal and vertex in the surface of a homogeneous liquid.

V. Show how to find the resultant thrust on any surface of which one side is exposed to liquid pressure.

A hemispherical bowl is filled with water and placed in an inverted position on a table; show that the resultant thrust of the water upon the bowl is $\frac{1}{3}$ of that upon the table.

VI. Define *metacentre*, and show that, if the metacentre be below the centre of gravity, equilibrium is unstable.

VII. Describe fully how you would find the specific gravity of a piece of pumice stone, and work out the formulae to be used in the method you describe.

VIII. A barometer at a place 9,000 feet above the sea gives a reading of 22 in. Find, to the nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, the correction for the height above sea level, the height of the homogeneous atmosphere being taken as 5 miles, and it being given that $\log_e 1.406 = .3409$.

IX. State the laws of Boyle and Charles, and deduce the formula $P = k\rho T$.

X. Explain fully the method of action of the common pump. Find the height the water rises during one stroke of the piston, at a time before the water has risen into the piston chamber.

HISTORY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—REV. H. J. HOARE, M.A.

I Give a careful account of the political relations of Scotland with the English Crown from the reign of Edward I to the Act of Union.

II. Trace the social, economic, and political results of the "Black Death" in England during the fourteenth century.

III. What were the leading characteristics of the Renaissance? How far was its influence felt in England, and with what great men was the movement associated?

IV. What were the various causes which led to the Revolution of 1688? What great constitutional change was effected, and in what way did the Revolution differ from that which was attempted in 1641?

V. Write careful notes on—

- (a) The Federation of Australia.
- (b) The Italian War of Liberation.
- (c) The South African War.
- (d) The British Occupation of Egypt.

VI. What is known of the history of the Panjab in the second century A.D.? What evidence is furnished by coins and sculptures as to the particular character of the religion of this period?

VII. Trace clearly (illustrating by a map) the course of Alexander's progress from Jalalabad to the sea coast. How far did Hellenic influences leave their trace on ancient India?

VIII. Locate the site of the following places, and write short notes on each, to illustrate their importance in Indian History:—

Aornos; Taxila; Pataliputra; Gandhāra; Purnshapura; the river Hydaspes.

IX. Give some account of the early European settlements in India, and account for the failure of the Portuguese and Dutch to achieve any permanent success.

X. Write short and clear notes on the following:—

The "Sakuntala."

The Rock Edicts of Asoka.

The Opium Commission of 1893

The Aboriginal Tribes of India.

The Buddhist Scriptures.

The Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—PAPER B.

Examiner:—MONOHAR LAL, ESQ., M.A.

N.B.—Only EIGHT questions to be attempted, of which FIVE but not more, must be on Political Economy.

I. Write notes on: "The Berlin and Milan Decrees"; the "Continental System"; the Congress of Vienna; the "Oxford Movement"; the Cato-street Conspiracy; the "Holy Alliance"; the "Schleswig-Holstein Question"; and the "Boxer" Rebellion.

II. Give a critical account of the foreign policy of England in "the near East" in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

III. Give a careful account of the present problem of Imperial Federation, with special reference to India's place in your scheme.

IV. "... by Greater Britain we mean an enlargement of the English State, and not simply of the English nationality." Explain the nature of the British colonial empire, dwelling upon the peculiar elements of stability in it.

V. Discuss scientifically the mutual influence of England and India in the past.

VI. Distinguish between "value" and "utility"; and define the circumstances in which air and water may have

value. Define "Final or Marginal Utility," and indicate exactly the place of the conception of "Final Utility" in the theory of value.

VII. State carefully the law of Diminishing Return, keeping in view improvements in the art of agriculture and the introduction of new machinery. What is *rent* and how does it arise? Is there any "economic rent" in the case of the peasant-proprietors of the Punjab?

VIII. On what does efficiency of production depend? Make a parallel between India and some advanced Western country, bringing out the essential character of modern industrial organization.

IX. Summarise the opposed views known as the "Banking Principle" and the "Currency Principle." Enumerate the chief features of the famous Bank Act of 1844.

X. Write notes on any three of the following: Speculation; the Co-operative Movement; Profit-sharing; the English Factory Legislation; the Unearned Increment; Commercial Crises.

XI. The creation of new wants and development of thrift have each been advocated as the most powerful cause of the increase of wealth. Are these policies inconsistent? Consider social and economic conditions in which one or the other would seem to be the more important, and apply your conclusions to the case of India to-day.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A.

N.B.—*Questions IV, V, IX and XI should be attempted. Of the remaining questions any FOUR may be attempted.*

I. Illustrate the distinction between *psychical* and *psychological* facts. How does this distinction aid the psychologist in his task?

II. Show briefly how Conative Unity and Conative Continuity are related to each other; and how they contribute to mental growth.

III. What is the basis of all Associative Connexion? Give psychological reasons for the fact that ice *looks* cold to the observer, and that the mere sight of nauseous food can produce vomiting.

IV. Define Sensation. What is meant by a Sensational Reflex; and on what grounds has it been related to a certain

portion of the nervous system? Give examples of Motor and Organic Sensations. Characterize the latter group, and indicate its general function in the mental life.

V. For the perception of an object what is necessary over and above Sensation? Illustrate your answer. Explain Professor Stout's statement that in the actual mental life of man the perceptual and ideational processes run into one another.

VI. How does Extensivity enter into the fully developed percept of Extension? What part in the development of visual perception is taken by the *fovea centralis* (or depression within the "yellow spot")?

VII. State concisely what a psychologist means by speaking of the External World and the Self as Ideal Constructions. Indicate some of the materials for, and some of the motives to, the ideal construction of Self.

VIII. Furnish reasons for, and illustrate the distinction made by Professor Stout between Emotion and Sentiment. Explain the terms Voluntary, Involuntary and Non-voluntary Attention.

IX. Describe any form in which the theory of Innate Ideas was held prior to Locke. On what grounds, and with what moral purpose, did he attack this theory?

X. Explain, and illustrate, Locke's "simple ideas of sensation"; "simple ideas of reflection"; "complex ideas"; "simple modes"; "mixed modes."

XI. What do you understand by the *matter* of Locke? Why does he distinguish between the Primary and Secondary Qualities of Matter? What happened to this distinction in the hands of Berkeley and Hume?

XII. Reproduce Locke's analysis of the idea of Cause. Show briefly how Professor Stout deals with Causality as a psychological problem.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—A. N. MUKERJI, ESQ., M.A.

N.B.—Only EIGHT questions are to be attempted, of which FOUR and ONLY FOUR should be on Moral Science.

I. Bring out and formulate the Problem of Ethics—

(a) by considering the relations of moral practice to moral theory;

(b) and by comparing the ancient and the modern conceptions of the Moral Ideal.

II. Distinguish Motive and Intention. Discuss the natural and normal object of Desire. Can 'Ethical' Hedonism (that we *ought* to desire Pleasure) be based upon 'Psychological' Hedonism (that we *necessarily* desire Pleasure)? 10

III. Show how the conception of Self-realising Personality supplies the true synthesis of the Ethics of Sensibility and the Ethics of Reason. 10

IV. What are the main defects of current Intuitionist Ethics? 10

V. Illustrate the principal aspects presented by the Law of Moral Progress. 10

VI. In what different ways has the relation of Ethics to Metaphysics been conceived? Show that without a *metaphysics* of Ethics, the *science* of Ethics remains incomplete. 10

VII. Explain the Retributive theory, and the Deterrent theory, of Punishment. Which, according to you, is the true theory? And why? 10

And,

I. Is the *validity* or *authority* of a Belief affected by any theory as to its *origin*? Illustrate your answer by referring to the case of the evolution *either* of the Theistic Belief or of the Moral Faculty. 9

II. *Either*—Discuss the *precise significance* of the Teleological Argument—whether it is an *independent* argument or a *subsidiary and illustrative* one. Is the Teleological Argument capable of *proving the existence of God* to one who has no idea of God? Or does it merely *exemplify the manifestation* of God to one *after* one has got the idea of God from some other source? Does the argument *deduce God from Nature*, or does it *read God into Nature*? 10

Or—Expound, and form a critical estimate of, the Ethical argument for the existence of God as presented by Kant. 10

III. 'Only the Infinite is truly personal.' By what arguments does Professor Knight support this conclusion? 8

IV. 'I maintain therefore that we have a positive knowledge of the Infinite.'

(a) What arguments does Professor Knight adduce in support of this thesis?

(b) Analyse this 'positive' knowledge by making a list of predicates which you would ascribe to the Deity? 8

Or,

I. Explain the precise nature of Inductive Inference. Does Induction necessarily involve an element of uncertainty? How would you distinguish Induction from Analogy? 9

II. What, according to Fowler, is the relation of Induction to Deduction? Show that Hypothesis involves a combination of Induction and Deduction. State and illustrate the conditions of the legitimacy of a Hypothesis. 9

III. (a) What are the *defects* of the Method of Agreement? How would you overcome them? Illustrate your answer with concrete examples.

(b) How is the Method of Concomitant Variations related to the Method of Difference? 10

IV. *Either*—Explain, with concrete illustrations, the inductive fallacies known as Non-observation and Mal-observation. 7

Or—Explain how Classification is subsidiary to Induction. Are natural classes determined by *type* or by *definition*? 7

SCIENCE FACULTY.

ASTRONOMY — PAPER A

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Define Hour Circle, Declination, Elongation, Epoch, Node, Anomaly.

II. Describe the Sextant, and explain how to use it to determine the latitude of Lahore.

III. Explain the *equation of time*, and its causes. How does its magnitude vary throughout the year? On a certain day the sun rose at 6 hours 57 minutes and set at 4 hours 32 minutes mean time: find the equation of time on that day.

IV. Prove that the correction for refraction in astronomical observation varies approximately as the tangent of the zenith distance. How may it be practically determined?

V. How is the position of a ship at sea found?

VI. How may the shape of the earth be determined by observation?

VII. Explain the causes of the various librations of the moon.

VIII. Describe in general terms the characteristics of the lunar surface. How can the height of lunar mountains be measured?

IX. The apparent zenith distances of a star at lower and upper culminations were $73^{\circ} 3' 13'' \cdot 2$ and $1^{\circ} 53' 18'' \cdot 6$ S., the amounts of the refractions in the two observations being $3' 41'' \cdot 9$ and $1'' \cdot 9$ respectively. Find the declination of the star and the latitude of the place.

ASTRONOMY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—B. C. RAY, Esq., M.A.

I. Explain fully how a solar eclipse is caused, and point out how it may be (a) total, (b) partial, (c) annular. Why are there no annular eclipses of the Moon?

II. Define the terms Spring Tide, Neap Tide, Priming and Lagging. How is it that we have tides on opposite sides of the Earth at once?

III. Describe the appearance of Jupiter's system in a telescope. Distinguish between eclipses and occultations of his satellites. What practical use is made of these phenomena?

IV. Explain fully how the direct and retrograde motion of a planet are caused. "Mercury and Venus are, therefore, morning and evening stars." Wherefore?

V. State what you know of solar spots, and the inferences drawn from observations made on them.

VI. Find the mass of Uranus in terms of that of the Sun, having given that its satellite Titania revolves in a period of 8 days, 17 hours at a distance from the planet equal to '003 times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

VII. What is the theory of meteoric showers? What is meant by the radiant point? How is it explained?

VIII. Give some account of the Nebular Hypothesis.

IX. State what you know of (1) the Milky Way, (2) Nebulae, (3) proper motions of stars, (4) double stars.

ZOOLOGY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—N. ANNANDALE, Esq., D.Sc.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

I. Describe the structure of a typical simple Protozoon.

II. What do you mean by alternation of generations? Give an example with details.

III. Describe the digestive system of the Cockroach or any other insect.

IV. For what reasons is Amphioxus classed with the Vertebrates?

V. Describe a typical ovum and a typical spermatozoon.

ZOOLOGY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—N. ANNANDALE, ESQ., D.S.C.

- I. Give a short description of the skull of a Frog and of a Perch, pointing out the chief differences between them. 10
- II. In what respects are the Crocodiles more highly developed than other Reptiles ? 10
- III. What position do the Sponges (Porifera) occupy in the animal kingdom, and why has this position been assigned to them by Zoologists ? 15
- IV. What are the two main groups into which recent birds are divided, and what are the distinctive characters of each ? 10
- V. Describe the art of a Mammal. 5

ZOOLOGY.—*Oral and Practical.**Examiner* :—MAJOR J. STEPHENSON, I.M.S.

- I. Dissect the pigeon provided so as to display the chief arterial vessels.
- II. Identify the microscopic preparations A—E.
- III. Explain and demonstrate to the examiner the chief points of interest in connection with the specimens F—J.
- IV. *Viva voce* on selected skeletons.

PHYSIOLOGY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, ESQ., M.B., M.S.

N.B.—Only FIVE questions to be answered.

- I. Explain Du Bois Reymond's "law" of excitation, and describe as many conditions as you can in which the "law" does not hold good. What inference can be drawn from these exceptional conditions ?
- II. Describe the method you would employ to demonstrate the action current of a isolated retina. The current undergoes two positive variations. How do you account for this, and

what inference can you draw from the observation as to the photochemistry of the retina.

III. Describe the origin, distribution, cortical connection, and function of the motor oculi nerve.

IV. What is the patellar reflex? If it is not a true reflex explain how is it produced.

V. Describe the functions of the thyroid and parathyroids.

VI. Discuss Heidenhain's and Starling's views upon the formation of lymph.

PHYSIOLOGY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—C. C. CALEB, ESQ., M.B., M.S.

N.B.—Only FIVE questions to be answered.

I. Describe carefully the thermal and chemical change which occur during muscular contraction. In what way would you determine the rise in temperature?

II. What is the total circulation time in man? Describe a method for determining the time in an animal.

III. Describe in detail the structure of the organ of Corti.

IV. "One of the most effective ways of producing a flow of pancreatic juice is to introduce acid into the duodenum." Discuss this statement.

V. What evidence can you adduce to show that urea is formed in the liver?

VI. Describe the Young-Helmholtz theory of colour vision, and contrast it with that of Hering. Explain colour-blindness in terms of either theory.

CHEMISTRY.—*Practical*.

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Prepare a specimen of chromium sesqui-oxide from the given sample of a chromic salt (A).

II. Analyse qualitatively the given mixture (B).

III. Perform dry tests only upon the substance (C) and state what conclusions you can draw from your observations as to the metal present.

IV. Find the number of grains of barium chloride per litre in the given solution (D).

PHYSICS.—*Practical.*

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

N.B.—*The candidate must select two questions from each division, write down the principal apparatus required, indicate very briefly the method of experimenting merely to show the examiner that he knows the experiment. The examiner will then set the candidate an experiment. When the candidate has finished this he should write out his results clearly and ask the examiner for another experiment. Not more than three experiments are to be performed.*

A.

- I. Find the specific gravity of the given finely divided solid.
- II. Plot a curve showing the relationship between pressure and volume for air.
- III. Find the distance from the point of support of the given compound pendulum and its centre of oscillation.

B.

- IV. Find the specific heat of the given liquid, by the method of mixtures, a solid of known specific heat being provided.
- V. Find by an optical method the focal length of the given convex mirror.
- VI. Find the height of a certain assigned point above the floor by means of the sextant.

C.

- VII. Find the E. M. F. of the given battery by comparison with a Daniell.
 - VIII. Find the specific resistance of the material of the given wire.
-

B.O.L. Examination.

1908.

ORIENTAL FACULTY.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—J. S. KUDALKAR, ESQ., M.A.

१ निम्नलिखित श्रुत्याशंका अनुवाद करो —

(अ) अग्निं तू देवानि ब्रूतानि अग्निं तू मनुष्या युगानि ।
इत्युष्टीं तामुपमा शश्वतीनामायतीनां प्रथमोषा अद्योत् ॥

(ब) उन्मा ममन्द हृषभो मरुत्वान्त्वक्षीयसा वयसा नाघ-
मानम् ।

धृक्षीव क्रायामरुपा अग्नीया विवासेयं रुद्रस्य सुस्रम् ॥

(क) प्राग्रवो नभन्तो इ न वक्त्रा घ्वा अपिन्वद्युवतीर्षतज्ञाः ।
धन्वान्यक्षौ अपृणक्तृषाणौ अधोगिन्द्रः क्षर्यो इ इक्ष्ण्वीः ॥

(ङ) इमाम् प्वासुरस्य अतस्य महीं मायां वरुणस्य प्रवेचसु ।
मानेनेव तथ्यिर्वो अन्तरीक्षे वि यो ममे पृथिवीं सूर्येण ॥

(च) सक्तुमिव तितरुना पुनन्तो यत्र धीरा मनसा वाचमक्रत ।
अत्रा वक्ष्यायः सख्यानि ज्ञानते भद्रैर्वा लक्ष्मीर्निहिताधि

वाचि ॥

२ निम्नलिखित मन्त्रोंका सविस्तर स्पष्टीकरण करो -

(क) द्वा॒वश॑ धू॒न्यद॑नो॒द्यस्या॑ति॒थिं र॑ण॒न्मृ॒भ॒वः स॑स॒न्त ।

(ख) स॒हस्य॑ते॒ या प॑र॒मा प॑रा॒वद॑त् आ त॑ श्रु॒तस्य॑शो नि॒ षेदुः ।

तुभ्य॑ खा॒ता अ॒वृता॑ अ॒द्रिदु॑ग्धा म॒ध्वः इ॒चोत॑न्त॒ग्भि॒तो

वि॒रप्स॑म् ॥

N.B.—(क) और (ख) मन्त्रोंका देवताओंका संक्षिप्त वर्णन लिखो .

(ग) ए॒वे॒न्न कं॑ सि॒न्धुमे॑भिस्तार॒वे॒न्न कं॑ मे॒दमे॑भिर्जघान ।

ए॒वे॒न्न कं॑ शश॒रा॒क्षे मृ॒दासं॑ प्रा॒वृदि॑न्द्रो ब्र॒ह्म॒णा वो

व॒सि॒ष्ठाः ॥

N.B.—इस मन्त्रका ऐतिहासिक कथासंदर्भ लिखो .

(घ) सं॒वृ॒त्स॒रं श॑श॒याना॑ ब्रा॒ह्म॒णा व्र॑त॒चरि॑णः ।

वाचं॑ प॒र्जन॑जि॒न्वितां॑ प्र॒ मं॒जू॒का अ॒वादि॑षुः ॥

N.B.—इस मन्त्रका उद्देश्य क्या और देवता कौन यह निवेदन करो -

(ङ) य॒मो नो॑ गा॒तुं प्र॑ण॒मो वि॒वेद॑ नैषा ग॒व्यूति॑रप॒भर्ति॑वा च ।

यत्रा॑ नः॒ पूर्वे॑ पि॒तरः॑ प॒र्युरे॑ना ज॒ज्ञानाः॑ प॒ण्डा इ॒

अ॒नु॒ष्ठाः ॥

३ निम्नलिखित शब्दोंकी निरुक्तके अनुसार व्याख्या करो -

नाम, आख्यात, उपसर्ग, निपात, कर्मोपसंग्रह, पदपूरण, नैघचतुक्, उपमा .

४ कौत्स ऋषीने वैदिक मंत्रोंका अनर्थकत्व का का आधारपर बतलाया और याज्ञाचार्यने इस मतका किस तरहसे खंडण किया यह लिखो; और इस वाद उपरसे का अनुमान निकलता है यह दिखाओ .

५ निम्नलिखित वाक्योंका अनुवाद करके स्पष्टीकरण करो -

(च) अथापीदमन्तरेण पदविभागो न विद्यते । अथवायं पठते रुद्रमुलेति । पठद्वयसङ्गातः पण्यदनमवतेर्गत्यर्थस्यासौ नामकरणस्तस्माद्भावयुह्यन्ति । अथवायमाश्नानिति । स्थितिरुपसृष्टो विमोचने तस्मादवयुह्यन्ति ।

(छ) तद्यत्र स्वरसंस्कारौ समर्थौ प्रादेशिकेन गुणेनान्वितौ स्यातां संविज्ञातानि तानि यथा गौरश्चः पुरुषो हस्तीति ।

(ज) अस्या इति चाख्येति चोदात्तं प्रथमादेशेऽनुदात्तमन्वादेशे तीव्रार्थेतरमुदात्तमख्येयोऽर्थेतरमनुदात्तम् ।

(झ) विद्याम् तस्य ते वृथमकूपारस्य दावने ।

N.B.—इस मंत्र उपरसे का सिद्ध होता है ?

(ञ) किं ते कृष्वन्ति कौकटेषु गावो नाशिरं दुह्ने न तपन्ति घर्मम् ।

आ नो भर प्रमगन्धस्य वेदे नैवाशाखं मध्वन्नखया नः ॥

(ट) एषां लोकानां रोक्षेण सवनानां रोह आम्नातो रोहात् प्रत्यवरोहन्निर्घृतस्तामनुकृतिं होतारिणमासते शस्त्रे वैश्वानरीयेण सूक्तेन प्रतिपद्यते सोऽपि न स्तोत्रियमाद्रियेताग्नेयो हि भवति

तत आगर्हति मध्यस्थाना देवता सद्रज्ज मरुतश्च ततोऽग्निमिह-
स्थानमत्रैव स्तोत्रियं शंसति ।

६ अनुवाद करो और टिप्पणी लिखो -

(अ) इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा द्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः ।

मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्बुद्धेरात्मा महान् परः ॥

महत्तः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात् पुरुषः परः ।

पुरुषान्परं किञ्चित्सा काष्ठा सा परा गतिः ॥

(ब) श्रुतं पिबन्तौ सुकृतस्य लोके गुहां प्रविष्टौ परमे परार्द्धे ।

क्यातपो ब्रह्मविदो वर्शन्त पञ्चाग्नयो ये च त्रिणा-
चिकेताः ॥

ऊर्ध्वभूलोऽवाकृशाश्च यषोऽश्वत्यः सनातनः ।

तदेव शुक्रन्तद्वृक्षं तदेवाश्रुतमुच्यते ॥

(क) पराञ्चि खानि व्युत्थान्स्वयम्भूस्तस्मात्पराङ् पश्यति नान्त-
रात्मन् ।

कश्चिद्द्वीरः प्रत्यगात्मानमेतदावृत्तचतुरवृत्तत्वमिच्छन् ॥

SANSKRIT.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—PANDIT HARNARAIN SHASTRI, GOSWAMI.

- I. “अविष्मत्तत्राचर्योत्तथांस्त्रियमुद्धृतेत्
अनन्यपूर्विकां कान्तामसपिण्यां यवीयसीम्”
इस श्लोक की मितान्तरानुसार व्याख्या करो ।
- II. “यथाकामो भवेद्दार्पि स्त्रीणां वरमनुसरन्
अशरनिरतश्चैव स्त्रियो रक्ष्या यतः स्मृताः”

यह का विधि वाक्य है वा नियम वाक्य वा परिसंख्या इन तीनों का लक्षण लिखकर विज्ञानेश्वर का सिद्धान्त लिखो ।

III. स्नातक व्रत का क्या हैं संक्षेप से लिखो । उत्तर का लक्षण और उसके भेद वर्णन करो ।

IV. “पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमर्जितम्
मेवमौद्वाहिकं चैव दायादानां न तद्भवेत्
कमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं हृतमप्युद्धरेत्तु यः
दायादेभ्यो न तद्द्रव्याद्विद्यया लब्धमेव च”
मिताक्षरानुसार इन श्लोकों का भाव लिखो ।

V. “ननु कामकृते प्रार्थयिष्यताभावात्कथं व्यवहार्यत्वम्” और
“ननु यदि कामकृतेऽपि प्रार्थयिष्यतर्मास्ति तर्हि पापक्षयोऽपि
कस्मान्न स्यात्” इन शंकाओं का समाधान करो ।

VI. “अत्र भर्तृनुष्ठां विना स्त्रियाः पुत्रप्रतिग्रहनिषेधाददत्तानुज्ञे
भर्तृरि सृते विधवया कृतः पुत्रादत्तकां न भवतीत्याहुस्तन्न । अपुत्रस्य
गत्यभावात्पुत्रकरणस्यावश्यकत्वश्रवणाच्छास्त्रमूलकतदनुज्ञायाज्जत्रा-
प्यक्षतेः”

इसका अनुवाद करके इस विषय में मित्र मिश्रका सिद्धान्त लिखो ।

VII. संस्मृधन का क्या लक्षण है ? संस्मृ धनके विभाग का क्रम-
वीरर्मन्त्रोदय की रीतिसे लिखो । संस्मृ धना के मरने पर
संस्मृ धन में उसकी स्त्री का क्या अधिकार है ।

VIII. सुरापान का क्या प्रायश्चित्त है ? “किं सुराशब्दोमद्यमा-
त्रेष्टः” इसकी सीमांशा करके सिद्धान्त लिखो ।

IX. “अविप्लवतन्त्रस्यार्थः” और “पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन” इनकी
समाप्ति का विग्रह और नाम लिखो “उद्धरेत्” और उद्धरेत्”

इन में का का धातु है और उनके लङ् और लुङ् लकार के प्रथम पुरुष को प्रयोग कैसे होंगे । “रच्याः” “अर्जित” और “ब्रौह्महिक” इन शब्दों में का का प्रत्यय है ।

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SANSKRIT.—PAPER C.

*Examiner :—*PANDIT HARNARAIN SHASTRI, GOSWAMI.

I. निम्नलिखित संस्कृत का हिन्दीभाषा में अनुवाद करो -

अत्रान्तरे च अत महाश्वेतावृत्तान्तापजातशोक इव समुत्पृष्टदि-
वसव्यापारारविरपि भगवानधामुखतामयासौत् । अथ तौथे दिवसे
परिणतप्रियङ्गमङ्गुरौरजानिभेन पिङ्गुरिष्णारव्यमानेविलम्बिनिग्रध-
मण्डले विरलकुसुमकुसुमसरक्तदुकूलकोमलेन साक्षात्पेन मुच्य-
मानेषु दिङ्मुखेषु चकोरनयनतारकाकान्तिना च पिङ्गालम्बा विलि-
प्यमाने तिराहितनीलिम्रिव्याम्रि कार्किलविलोचनच्छविवसुणि
चासणयति सांघे भुवनमर्चिषिययाप्रधानमुन्मिषत्सुचग्रहग्रामणीषु
वनमहिषमलीमसवपाषचमुषित तारकापथप्रथिन्नकालिमानमा-
तन्वतिशर्वरे तमस्यतनुतिभिरतिरोहितहरितासु च गहनतां यान्तीषु
तरुराजिषु रजानजलविन्दुजालजनितजर्हास्रवहलवनकुसुमपरिम-
लानुमितगमने चलितलताविटपगहने प्रवृत्ते च पत्रने निद्रानिभृत-
पतत्रिणि त्रियामामुखेमहाश्वेता मन्दं मन्दमुत्थाय भगवतीमुपास्य
पश्चिमां संध्यां कमण्डलुजलेन प्रक्षालितचरणावल्कलशयनीये सखेद-
मुष्णां च निःस्रस्यनिषसाद । चन्द्रापीडोपुत्थाय सकुसुमं प्रक्षवणजला-
ञ्जलिमवकीर्य कृतसंध्याप्रणामस्तस्मिन्निवृत्तीये शिलातले सुदुर्भिक्षता-
पल्लवैः शय्यामकल्पयत् । उपविष्टश्च तस्यां पुनःपुनस्तमेव मनसा
महाश्वेतावृत्तान्तमन्वभावयत् ।

II. निम्नलिखित श्लोकोंकी सरल संस्कृत में व्याख्या करो -

- (a) वृद्धतरनिवृद्धमुष्टे कोशनिषण्णस्य सहजमलिनस्य
कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च कौशलमाकारतो भेदः ।
- (b) मालिना अपि संयमनात्कुटिला अपि सुमनसां समागमतः
वाला अपि मूक्तानामनुषङ्गाद्भिर्जरत्वमुपयान्ति ।

III. निम्नलिखित भाषा का संस्कृत में अनुवाद करो -

योग शास्त्र से उत्पन्न होने वाले फल असंभव जैसे दीखते हैं जैसे पानी पर फूल जैसे तैरना, आकाश में उड़ना, परकाय प्रवेश करना, और जगत में क्या हो रहा है यह बात यहाँ ही बैठके जान लेना इत्यादि । कथा है कि श्रीमच्छंकराचार्य जी एक भरोखेसे मंडन मिश्रके घरमें घुसगये । वहाँ उनका इन का शास्त्रार्थ हुआ । मंडन मिश्रकी स्त्री जो सरस्वती सुदृढिमती थी उस को उस शास्त्रार्थ में दोनों महाशयों ने मध्यस्थ माना । शास्त्रार्थ में नव मंडन मिश्रके हारने का समय आया तब उन की स्त्रीने युक्तिसे शृंगार शास्त्र का प्रदम कर दिया । उसका आचार्य ने जो उत्तर दिया उस पर उस स्त्री ने कहा कि झूठ है । इसका अनुभव आपको कहां है ? आपतो आठही वर्ष की वय में सगासी हुए हो । आचार्य ने है महीने की कुट्टी लेके उसने समय में अमरु राजा के मृत शरीर में प्रवेश कर के सब शृंगार का अनुभव ले आकर उत्तर दिया इत्यादि । चाहे उस कालकी यह बातें सत्य भी हों परन्तु अब तो ये फल होते हुए नहीं दीखते । यह कहना वेसा है जैसा किसी नदी के घाट पर खडना हो तो पहिले ही ऊपर की खोड़ी पर पांव रख कर वहाँ स्थिर बडे होजाना ।

IV. “वृग्धघोतोऽपि किं याति वायसः कलहं वताम्”

इस विषय पर प्रसन्न रचना सरलसंस्कृत में करो ।

ARABIC.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—MAULVI SAYYED ZIYA-UD-DIN KHAN,
S.U., K.B., LL.D.

آپ فارسی یا اُردو زبان میں ترجمہ کر کے اور جہاں ضرورت
ہو مطلب بیان کر کے اشعار آئندہ مجھے اس طرح سمجھا دیجئے
کہ میں امتحان میں کامیاب ہو جاؤں اور کسی ضروری سوال
کا جواب مجھ سے رہے بجائے :—

۲. اری کلنا بیفنی الحیوة لنفسه
حریضا علیہا مستہاما بها صبا
فحب العیان النفس اوردہ البقا
وحب الشجاع النفس اوردہ العبرا
و یختلف الرزقان و الفعل واحد
الی ان یری احسان ہذا ذنبا
فاضحت کان السور من فوق بدء
الی الارض قد شق الکواکب و القرا
تصد الریاح الهوج عبا مخافة
ونفزع فیہا الطیران تلقط العبا

(الف) تیسرے شعر کا مطلب اپنی عربی نثر میں بیان کرو
اور بتاؤ کہ چوتھے شعر میں من فوق بدء سے کیا مواد ہے
اور الهوج کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو *

(ب) اصحت کی ضمیر کس طرف راجع ہے اور ان اشعار
میں کیا واقعہ مذکور ہے ؟

II. خیرِ قریبِ انا وامجدہا * اکثرہا نائلا واجودہا
 اطمینا بالقدر اے اضرہا * بالسيف جھجھاہا 'مسودہا
 اقوسہا فارسا واطولہا * باعا و مغوارہا وسیدہا
 تاج لوی بن غالب و نہ * سمیٰ لها فرعہا و معندہا
 شمس ضحہا لہا لیللتہا * در نقاصیرہا زبورجہا
 (الف) جھجھا - مغوار - نقاصیر کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو
 اور قریب کی وجہ تسمیہ لکھو اور بتاؤ کہ چونے شعر میں لہا
 کیا فائدہ دیتا ہے سمیٰ فرعہا کاغی تھا *

(ب) لوی بن غالب کون تھا ؟

III. و اسیافنا فی کل غرب و مشرق
 ہما من قراع الدار عین فلول
 معودة الا نسل ہمالہا
 فغمد حنّٰی یتبّٰح قبیل
 سلیٰ ان جہلت الداس عنا و مدہم
 و لیس سواہ عالم و جہول
 ہان بئی الدیان قطب لقومہم
 تدور رخاہم حواہم و نجول

(الف) عرب کی عادت ہے کہ شرق کو پہلے بیان کرتے ہیں
 اور غرب کو پیچھے اس صورت میں بہتر ہوتا کہ پہلے شعر میں
 شاعر فی کل شرق و مغرب لکھتا غرب ے پہلے لکھنے کی کیا
 وجہ ہے ؟ اور بتاؤ کہ لاحظ معنی قبیل اور قبیلۃ میں کیا
 فرق ہے ؟

(ب) ان اشعار کا شاعر شمول بن عادیاء لکھا ہے اور اُسکو بنو الدیان سے کچھ تعلق نہیں پھر چوتھے شعر میں بنو الدیان کا ذکر کیونکر درست ہو سکتا ہے آیا شاعر کے نام لکھنے میں کچھ غلطی ہوئی ہے یا کوئی اور بات ہے ؟

IV. نرى الخيل على أنا * رمى في السنا العالی
و لا تبقى صروف الدهر * ر انسانا على حال
تفتيت بها اذک * رة الشکة امثالی
کجیب الدفوس الوره * رعت بعد اجفال

(الف) پہلے شعر کے جار مجرور کس سے متعلق ہیں اور ترکیب میں کیا واقع ہوئے ہیں اور بقاؤہ السنا العالی سے کیا مراد ہے ؟

(ب) تفتیت - دفس - ورہاء - کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو اور بقاؤہ کہ تفتیت میں بے کیسی ہے اور چوتھے شعر کی تشبیہ کی شکل اچھی طرح متشکل کردو •

(ج) ان اشعار کی بحر اور قافیہ بیان کرو اور آخر شعر کی تقطیع کرو:—

V. یا طول یومى بالقلب فلم تکد
شمس الظہیرۃ تستقی کججاب
و مرجم عنک الطنون رایتہ
و رأى قبل تامل المرناب
ما فات ادما کالہضاب و جاءلا
قد عدن مثل علائف المقضاب

لکم المقصص لا لنا ان انتم
لم یاتکم قوم ذو و احساب
فکذ الی جنب الخوان اذ اعدت
نکباء نقلع ثابت الاطباب

(الف) یہ شعر مقصص کی بہن میسون نے کہ ہیں تم
مقصص کی موت کا کچھ قصہ بیان کردو جس سے میسون کے
شعروں کا مطلب اچھی طرح ظاہر ہو جائے *
(ب) القلیب - ادم - حامل - الخوان - نکباء کی تحقیق
لغوی بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ آخر شعر میں جار مجرور کس سے
متعلق ہے ؟

VI. زارت سعد ولات حین مزارها
من بعد طول مطالها و نفاها
وافت و قد ارخی الظلام سد و له
تخفی مواطئها فضول ازارها
تستختم الخطر الثری فیذیع ما
کتمته نشر الطیب من اطمارها
تسعی علی وجل فیصمت حجلها
و یفوه بالاسرار نطق سوارها
و یذم بالاضواء نور جبینها
حتی یصیر لیلها کنه - ارها
فضممتها و فضضت عفد لئامها
و لئمتها و مهطت فضل خمارها

VII. اس جملے کا مطلب بیان کرو اور متالین بھی لکھو
اور بتاؤ کہ هذا اور لما سبق کا اشارہ کس طرف ہے ؟

ولا يعمل هذا على منهوك الرجز بالقطع كما لا يعمل
مشطور السريع على مشطور الرجز ولكن لا لما سبق بل العاقا
بمفعولات لمفعولان *

ARABIC.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—MAULVI SAYYED ZIYA-UD-DIN KHAN,
S.U., K.B., LL.D.

فارسی یا اردو زبان عین ندر و نظم آیدہ کا ایسا ترجمہ کرو
جسمین اصل عبارت کا کوئی لفظ معتدہ غیر مترجم نہ رہے
اور جس سے ہر جملے اور ہر شعر کا مطلب بخوبی ظاہر
ہو جائے اور جس جملے یا شعر کا مطلب اُسکے بعض ترجمہ
سے حل نہ ہو سکے اُسکا مطلب بھی کہلو دو :-

1. ہم اسنان الجواد فی المضار وقال لانه نادر نادر
ولم یغل اہ غرو طلب المفر فلبینا نرقبہ رقبۃ اہلۃ الاعیاد
و نستطلعہ بعیون الطلائع والرواد الی ان ہرم النہار وکان
جرف الیوم ینہار فلما طال امد الانتظار و لاحت الشمس فی
الاطمار قلت لاصحابی قد تداہبنا فی المہلۃ و تہادیبنا فی
الرحلۃ الی ان اضعنا الزمان و بان ان الرجل قدماں فناہبوا
المظن و لا تلوا علی خضراء الدمن و نہضت لا حدج
راحلتی و اتحمل لرحلتی فوجدت انا زید قد کتب علی القتب
حین شہر للہرب *

* نظم *

یا من غدا لی ساعدا * و ساعدا دون البشر
لا تعسبن انی نایبتک عن ملال او عشر
لکدسی مذلہم ازل * ممن اذا طعم انشر

(الف) اسفند - البضار - الطلائع کی تحقیق لغوی لکھو *

(ب) عبارت مرقومہ بالا میں اگر کوئی مثلہ ہو تو مع محل ابرار بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ دون البشر ترکیب میں کیا واقع ہوا ہے ؟

II. فلما اطمأن بنا الجلوس و دارنا ماينا الكهوس و غل علينا ذمر عليه طمر فتجهنا نجهم الفيد الشيب و وجدنا صفريونا قد شيب الا انه سلم تسليم اولى الفهم و جلس يفضى لطالم النثر و النظم و نحن ننزوى من انبساطه و ننبزي لطي بساطه الى ان غنى شاديننا المغرب و مقردنا المطرب *

الام سعاد لا تملين حبلی
و لا تلوین لی صبا الاقوی
مہرہ علیک حتی عدل مہری
و کانت تہلج الریح النراقی
وہا اذا قد عزمت علی انقصانی
اساقی فہم حلی ما یصاقي
فان وصلا الدہم فوصلی
و ان مرما قصوم کالطلاق

(الف) فصر لطالم النثر و النظم سے کیا مراد ہے اور اس میں کس قسم کا مجاز ہے اور بتاؤ کہ سعاد کا بلم آغاز نظم میں کیوں لکھا گیا اور پھر ایسی معشوقہ کے نام لکھو جو عموماً اشعار عرب میں بالخصوص اشعار تشبیب میں ذکر کجاتی ہیں *

(ب) علام کی توضیح لکھو اور بتاؤ کہ جہاں ما کا الٹ کیوں دور کیا گیا۔ اور الٹ بصورتِ الٹ کیوں لکھا گیا اور عسی اور حرف کے ساتھ بھی ایسے استعمال کی مثال دو اور لی وصلہ اور ان صرما کی ترکیب لکھو *

III. فعلان کی جمع دونوں صورتوں میں (جبکہ بوا اسم ہو یا صفت) بیان کرو اور صفت کی صورت میں چار صیغہ جمع ایسے بھی دیں جو مضموم الاول میں رہے بھی لکھو اور بتاؤ کہ آیا فعلان کی فے یا عین کی حرکت کے بدل جانے میں جمع میں کچھ اختلاف ہو جاتا ہے ۔ ہاں یہ بھی بتانا کہ کیا سرحدان (بمعنی گرگ) کی جمع سراح بھی آتی ہے ؟

IV. اس جملے کا مطلب بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ ذلک کا اشارہ کس طرف ہے ؟

وَلَدُلِكَ قَالِ الْغَلِيلُ لِمَا سَأَلْتُمْ كَيْفَ فَتَنْطَقُوا بِالْمَجِيمِ مَنِ
جَعَفَرُ فَقَالُوا جِيمُ فَقَالَ إِنَّمَا نَطَقْتُمْ بِالْأَسْمِ وَلَمْ تَنْطَقُوا بِالْمَسْلُوبِ
عَنْهُ أَوَّلُ اس جملے سے ظاہر ہے کہ خلیل نے اپنے سوال کے جواب کو صحیح نہیں تسلیم کیا اب بتاؤ کہ صحیح جواب کیا ہونا چاہئے اور اپنے جواب کی وجہ بھی لکھو *

V. اگر ابنِ ام اور ابنِ عم اور ابنِ اخ اور ابنِ خالی پر حرفِ ندا لائیں تو حرفِ آخر کے اعراب کی کیا صورت ہوگی اپنا جواب مدلل لکھو *

VI. اس جملے کا مطلب لکھو وکل واحد من مذو صنف مبتدأ وخبره ما بعده خلافا للزجاج ذرا اس شبہ کو بھی دور

کر دینا کہ مذ اور منذ معرفہ تو ہیں نہیں مبتدأ کیونکر ہو سکتے ہیں اور زجاج کی رائے بھی ذرا مفصل بیان کرنا *

VII. کہا صیب ہے کہ حرف إذا کے بعد غالباً صیغہ ماضی آتا ہے اور حرف ان کے بعد صیغہ مستقبل اور اسکے خلاف استعمال کی بھی مثالیں بیان کرو اور ایسے استعمال کی وجہ بھی لکھو *

VIII. اس عبارت کا مطلب بیان کرو والقول بدلالة اللفظ لذاته. ظاہرہ فاسد و قد ناولہ السکاکی ایمن یہہ بھی لکھنا کہ لفظ ظاہرہ بہان کیوں لایا گیا ہے اور سکاکی کی تاویل بھی مفصل لکھنا *

PERSIAN.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—MAULVI MUHAMMAD SHIBLI NOMANI, S.U.

I. علم بیان کی تعریف لکھو - اور بتاؤ کہ اس فن میں دلالت وضعی کیوں معتبر نہیں ہے اور دوسری دلالۃ کیوں معتبر ہیں *

II. تشبیہ وسمی اور خیالی میں کیا فرق ہے ؟ علامہ تقنازانی کی اس میں کیا رائے ہے اور وہ صحیح ہے یا نہیں ؟

III. تشبیہ کے اغراض مع مثالوں کے لکھو *

IV. استعارہ اصلیہ - اور تبعیہ کی تعریف لکھو *

V. استعارہ کی کیا تعریف ہے اور استعارہ مجاز عقلمی ہے یا نقلی - بدلیل بیان کرو *

VI. صنعت ایہام - اور اسکی اقسام کی تعریف اور مثالیں
لکھو *

VII. زحافات ذیل کی تعریف لکھو:—
قطع - دقص - شکل - قطف - خذق

VIII. بحر متقارب کی تعریف - مع زحافات اور مثالوں
لکھو *

PERSIAN.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—PROFESSOR MUHAMMAD ABDUL
JALIL, S.U.

1. عبارات ذیل کا فصیح اردو میں ترجمہ کرو:—
(الف) ہند مملکتے است وسیع و عریض - و ہوایش را (a)
در مزاج شکستہ دلان تاثیر مومنائی کہ بجبر بہا المہیض .
شجرش عرعر و حجرجش مرمر و دہ و قرایش طیرہ فزائے ملک
دور طیور متطایرۃ الادوان متغایرۃ الطباعش در بلند پروازی با
طایران اولی اجبۃ متنی و نلث و رباع دہ ونہ و افراد متشاخصۃ
الاشخاص متنوعۃ الانواعش در حسن خلقت مظهر و من الناس
و الدواب و الانعام مختلف الوانہ رباع و طلاع فلک شانش
حیرت بخش قلوب اہل خیرت وہی و تلال و تلاع کیوان
سایش نمودار و من الجبال جدد بیض و حمر مختلف الوانہا
کشوربست پر حاصل و منافع و آمدن دران مرغوب طباغ -
ہر گل زمیش از غنچہ گل زرخیز تر و ہر بوٹہ شکوفہ دارش از
بوٹہ زرگری میم ریز تر - لالہ ہائے عباسیش را مکہ شاہی در زیر

نکین است و اورا قاتل درختانش را علم قوطای در آستینی - هر گلبن
زمیندار عالی شایست و هر شاخی صاحب برگ و بار و ساهانی *

(ب) چون دوحه غینا و حدیقہ غلباء دولت علیاء (b)

بادریه از جویدار بصرت نصرت پذیرفت بادشاه والا جاه بعد از
مشاهد این استیلا در حضرت علیه تا آنکه از باب استیلا
در آمده نظام الملک را که هذروس امور هذروستان بود
بخدمت اقدس فرستاد که از روی اطاعت و عورت اخلاص
بنماید و پیمان پیمان پیماید - نظام الملک بتکمیل شرف
تکشمی در یافته شفاعتش بقبول مشفوع و مقرون به اصطناعات
غیر صنون صنون گشته نهال حالش از صفاصل صفاصل احسان احسان
و احصای احصای یافت و توفیه عهد و توفیه وعد و ضوابط استخلاص
و شرائط استخلاص بتقدیم رسالیه و باد دولت مبارکه صارت
مستحق و مراسم مشارکت و عشابکت مستنسق گردانید و بعد
از استفسار معاهد معاهدت و استقصاء و استصغار از یال معاندت
معلومت کیده معاهد شاه را نیز از بواقی بواقی بواقی الطاف
خاقان موقی توفی جسته توفی ترک و معادلت کرده روز دیگر بر رسم
مفادلت با اعظم دولت گورگانه عازم استقل آسمانی درگاه گشت *

II. سوال اول ۷ حصه الف و ب میں جو صائغ لفظی

و معذری ہوں بتوضیح تحریر کرو *

III. عبارات ذیل کا برعایت لفظی یا معیار اُردو میں

ترجمہ کرو :-

(الف) یا معاصر الناس اصبروا للہ یا نصرکم و قاتلوا فی (a)

میں اللہ و احسبوا انفسکم فی مذبذب اللہ و اصبروا علی قتال

اعدائکم و قاتلو عن حربکم و بلادکم و دینکم و لیس لکم ملجأ
 تلتجئون الیه و ممکن نکسبون فیہ ناقدوا المداکب و قدعوا
 المضارب ولا تعملوا حتی امرکم بالعملة و لتکن السهام
 معجومة اذا خرجت من اکباد القسی کانها تخرج من کبد
 قوس واحد فانه اذا تلاحقت السهام رشقا كالجراد لم یخل ان
 یکون فیها سهم صائب واصبروا و صابروا و رابطوا و اتقوا الله
 لعلکم تفلحون و اعلموا انکم لا تلقون عدوا مثل هذه الفئة
 حمائهم و ابطالهم و ملوکهم *

(ب) اعلم ان مصلحة الرعية فی السلطان لیست فی (b)
 ذاته و جسمه من حسن مشكله او ملاحه و جهه او عظم جثته
 او اتساع عمله او جودة خطه او تقرب زنده و انما مصلحةهم
 فیہ من حیث اصفاته الیهم فان الملك و السلطان من الامور
 الاضافیة و هی سبة بین منسوبین تحقیقة السلطان انه المالك
 للرعية القائم فی امورهم علیهم فالسلطان من له رعية و الرعية
 من لها سلطان او الصفة التي له من حیث اصفاته الیهم
 هی التي نسمی الملكة و هی كونه یملکهم فان كانت هذه الملكة
 و توابعها من الجودة مكان حصل المقصود من السلطان علی
 اتم الوجوه *

سوال سوم کے حصہ الف کا مہذب کون ہے ۔ اسکی IV.
 مختصر سوانح عربی تحریر کرو *

قافیہ اور ردیف میں کیا فرق ہے ۔ حروف قافیہ ۷.
 نام بتوضیح لکھو اور اس شعر کی تقطیع کرو : —

نغلامی تو مارا خبر از جہان برآمد
 گر ہے زلف کم کن کمرے فرسٹ مارا

VI. معجاز مرسل اور استعارہ کی تعریف لکھو۔ اقسام
تجزیس تحریر کرو اور اسم علی کے اسی معنی کو حل کرو :—
در طلبت شد فلک بے سرو پا اے پری
از طرفے آفتاب از طرفے مشنری

PERSIAN.—PAPER C.

Examiner :—MAULVI MUHAMMAD SHIBLI NOMANI,
S.U.

I. اول او مال دو نیمہ پنچہ دوم
سوم او چارده هست برین چل گوا
از صد و هفتاد او گر فگنی اندے
باقی او را توان خواند یکی بے ربا
تختگاه ماه را خسرو شیوین سخن
دستگاه شاه را نو خط فرمان روا
تا نه زند بودی چشم تو تبر جفا
قوس ترا مشقری است زهره به بیع وفا
زهره و ماه نوند هر دو بهم در قران
شد مه نو منخسف رغم رصد ساز را
بر رخ بدر اخگران زان شفق آلوده اند
کز طرف روی روز روی نما شد دجی

اشعار مذکورہ کا مطلب لکھو۔ تیسری شعر میں کیا صنعت
ہے۔ بیع وفا کسکو کہتے ہیں۔ پانچویں شعر کی ترکیب
نعمی لکھو •

- II. چو بادشاہ جہانگیر عالم بالا
 بہ فرد خانہ سرود وزیر شد تہا
 کشاد حصن بگر کوہ را کہ سنگین بود
 شد زمانہ بہ تاریخ ادخلوا فیہا
 چہ قلعہ ایست کہ فرشی بود ز رفعت او
 فضائے عرصہ نام رواق او ادنی
 چو دام چشم بلند است و همچو مردم چشم
 ازان سواد وے آمد میانہ دریا
 برون او ہمہ دیوان صاحبیق انداز
 درون او ہمہ حوران آفتاب لقا
 کبار او ہمہ جاموس کرگدن گودن
 صغار او ہمہ طاؤس عدایب نوا

اشعار مذکورہ کا مطلب لکھو۔ ادخلوا فیہا سے کیا تاریخ
 نکلتی ہے۔ نیسری شعر میں کیا تلمیح ہے صاحبیق اور حور
 کی تحقیق لکھو۔ آفتاب لقا کس قسم کی ترکیب ہے۔
 اخیر شعر میں کیا صنعت ہے۔

- III. ہشتم ہفت خوان چو شد گامہ خوان مجلست
 شیر ہیون نگون کند حاسد گروکار را
 شب سر ہلالت از سلسلہ بر سحر نہد
 مہ رقصہ امان دہد چادر مستعار را
 قہر تو گر خواص را منع کند کجا بود
 میل برادر اجل زادہ کوکنار را

باد نہ تیغ رہیں ملک سرائے ملک و دین
 نا بہ خلیط شاعران منع کنند جار را
 قاتل سال سال و مع از نسبات لطف حق
 عالیہ در دہن نہد زاہد روزہ دار را

اشعار مذکورہ کا مطلب تلمیحات - اور صنایع و بدایع لکھو *

IV

الفاظ ذیل کا واحد اور جمع لکھو:—

وجہ - طبق - طاوس - مطبخ - منشور - زورق -
 مدح - نعل - قصر - سماء - ملحد - علقہ - شاہد -
 قلعہ - گسریل - عنکبوت - ناج -

V.

اشعار ذیل کا حل لکھو:—

از یکی نا شگونیش دان ایذکہ
 گل درو پیچہ است و نیم صداست
 چہ نہادند عقد نہد را
 راست گیریش نہ صدش نود است

VI.

پہل گل کار ترش روی کہ گریان گریان
 روز و شب تہا از ساحل دریا کشد آب
 آن کہ گر عکس شود قوت حرام است نہ شرع
 وان کہ گر رقص کند صوت دف آرد زر ناب

یہ کیا چیستان ہے ؟ گریان گریان - کی ترکیب کیا ہے - پہلی
 شعر میں کونسا زحاف غیر معمولی ہے *

VII.

بدر چاچ کی لایف لکھو - چاچ کس مقام کا
 نام ہے - خلیفہ عباسی جس کا ذکر بار بار آیا ہے کون تھا
 اور اسکا دار الخلافۃ کہاں تھا *

M. A. Examination.

1908.

ENGLISH.—PAPER I.

Examiner :—J. KELLY, Esq., B.A.

I. Explain carefully the following passages, stating whence each is taken :—

- (i) They left me then when the grey-hooded Even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phoebus' wain.
- (ii) But now my oat proceeds,
And listens to the Herald of the Sea,
That came in Neptune's plea.

From what source is the form of this poem copied ?

- (iii) Go forth, for thou shalt see what I have seen,
And break through all, till one will crown thee king
Far in the spiritual city.
- (iv) And forth he past, and mounting on his horse
Stared at her towers that, larger than themselves
In their own darkness, thronged into the moon.
- (v) A spring of love gushed from my heart,
And I blessed them unaware.
- (vi) He counted them at break of day :
And when the sun set, where were they ?
- (vii) Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere
Whose intense lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear.
- (viii) Her cabin'd, ample Spirit,
It flutter'd and fail'd for breath.
To-night it doth inherit
The vasty hall of Death.
- (ix) She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair !
- (x) And so she sings her fill,
Singing most joyfully,
Till the shuttle falls from her hand,
And the whizzing wheel stands still.

- (xi) But there's a tree, of many, one,
A single field that I have look'd upon,
Both of them speak of something that is gone.
- (xii) Me this uncharter'd freedom tires ;
I feel the weight of chance desires ;
My hopes no more must change their name,
I long for a repose that ever is the same.

II. Oh that God,
Profuse of poisons, would concede the chalice
Which but one living man has drained, who now,
Vessel of deathless wrath, a slave that feels
No proud exemption in the blighting curse
He bears, over the world wanders for ever,
Lone as incarnate death !

Comment on this passage.

III. Describe the lists of Theseus, in the *Knight's Tale*.

IV. What is the point of the story of Canto III of Book II of the *Faerie Queene* ?

V. Contrast Shelley's with Matthew Arnold's belief in the unseen.

VI. "Scott's poetry proceeded less from a genuine poetic impulse than from a clear perception of the factors making for artistic effect.

Discuss this statement.

VII. Illustrate Tennyson's careful choice of words with a view to harmonious effect. What devices does he chiefly rely on in writing songs ? Quote in entirety any song from his works.

VIII. Sketch the career of John Keats.

ENGLISH.—PAPER II.

Examiner :—J. KELLY, ESQ., B.A.

- I. (a) You might have been enough the man you are
With striving less to be so.

How far does this throw light on Coriolanus' failure ? Do you consider the Coriolanus of the play a great man ?

(b) Examine the methods of the demagogues.

(c) 'Tis he, 'tis he : O, he is grown most kind
Of late.

To whom does this refer ?

II. Point out and illustrate the weaknesses of the Polonius family. Is there any special significance in the fact that

Polonius utters some of the finest maxims ? Quote any which strike you.

III. What are the separate episodes which form the plot of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* ? Criticise the construction of the play. Do you consider that there is any intention to ridicule rustic manners in general ?

Whose are the following words ?—

(a) I'd rather be unmannerly than troublesome ; you do yourself wrong indeed, la.

(b) His worst fault is that he is given to prayer ; he is something peevish that way ; but nobody but has his fault ; —but let that pass.

IV. Can you justify the title “*Cymbeline*” for the play which appears to be really the adventures of Imogen ? Trace those adventures throughout.

V. Explain fully, with reference to the context :—

- (i) I have given him that
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of liegers for her sweet
- (ii) A lady
So fair, and fastened to an empery
Would make the great'st king double,—to be partner'd
With tomboys, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield !
- (iii) Senseless bauble,
Art thou a fedary for this act, and look'st
So virgin like without ?
- (iv) Sinon's weeping
Did scandal many a holy tear ; took pity
From most true wretchedness.
- (v) Soft, soft ! we'll no defence ;
Obedient as the scabbard. What is here ?
The scriptures of the noble Leonatus—
All turned to heresy ? Away, away.
Corrupters of my faith ! you shall no more
Be stomachers to my heart.
- (vi) O, she was naught ; and long of her it was
That we meet here so strangely.
- (vii) So, if the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world to seek a single man ;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
I' the absence of the needer.
- (viii) When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounced shall bury
His reasons with his body.
- (ix) Well said, old mole ! can'st work i' the earth so fast ?
A worthy pioneer !—Once more remove, good friends.

- (x) And I believe it is a fetch of warrant.
 (xi) And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
 With windlances, and with assays of bias,
 By indirections find directions out.
 (xii) Why—
 As by lot, God wot,
 and then, you know,
 It came to pass, as most like it was,
 the first row of the pious Chanson will tell you
 more ; for look where my abridgment comes.

VI. With what parts, on the whole, does Shakespeare appear to you to be most intimate and sympathetic ?

ENGLISH.—PAPER III.

Examiner :—J. KELLY, Esq., B.A.

I. What do you recollect of Bacon's remarks upon Method and methods ?

II. Was Cromwell a great statesman ?

III. In what political circumstances did Burke come to the front ?

(a) To what does this passage refer, and whence is it taken ?—

"Homer nods, and the Duke of Bedford my dream ; and as dreams—even his golden dreams—are apt to be ill-pieced and incongruously put together, his Grace preserved his idea of reproach to me, but took the subject-matter from the crown-grants to his own family."

(b) Explain :—

This is the commodity of price, of which you have the monopoly. This is the true act of navigation, which binds you to the commerce of the colonies, and through them secures to you the commerce of the world.

IV. Explain, with reference to the context :—

(i) We love to associate with heroic persons, since our receptivity is unlimited ; and with the great, our thoughts and manners easily become great. We are all wise in capacity, though so few in energy. There needs but one wise man in a company, and all are wise, so rapid is the contagion.

(ii) Every genius is defended from approach by quantities of unavailability.

(iii) One gracious fact emerges from these studies—that there is true ascension in our love. The reputations of the

nineteenth century will one day be quoted to prove its barbarism.

In what does the optimism of Emerson consist ?

V. Comment on *The Cloister and the Hearth* as an index to the former social state of Europe.

VI. Explain, referring to context :—

As long as the Tower guns were fired, as the streets were illuminated, as French banners were carried in triumph through London, it was to him matter of indifference to what extent the public burdens were augmented.

VII. What is the chief peculiarity of Hawthorne's style ? Point it out in the scene of the Judge's death.

VIII. Refer to their proper sources the following :—

(i) There was something about him which ennobled tergiversation itself.

(ii) Like every superior person, he undoubtedly felt a desire for men and compeers, and a wish to measure his power with other masters, and an impatience of fools and underlings.

(iii) So a man might say that the felicity and delicacy of princes and great persons had long since turned to rudeness and barbarism, if the poverty of learning had not kept up civility and honour of life.

ENGLISH.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—REV. H. C. VELTE, M.A.

I. Classify the writings of Bede, and infer from them his chief characteristics as an author.

II. Describe Layamon's *Brut*. In what measure is it written, and what change in language does it indicate ? Explain : " What Caedmon was to early English poetry, Layamon is to English poetry after the Conquest."

III. Explain why the drama in England began in religion. Characterise the miracle plays from which the drama sprang, and show how the moralities grew out of the miracle plays, and comedy out of the moralities.

IV. Give three instances of poets who enjoyed an immense reputation in their own and the next generation, and then were neglected and forgotten ; and explain both their fame and their oblivion.

V. Consider the claims of Burns to be placed in the front rank of British lyrical poets.

VI. Compare Boswell and Carlyle as biographers.

VII. Write an account, biographical and critical, of one of the following authors :—Robert Burton, James Thomson, Thomas de Quincey, Robert Louis Stevenson.

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VI. Compare Boswell and Carlyle as biographers.

VII. Write an account, biographical and critical, of one of the following authors :—Robert Burton, James Thomson, Thomas de Quincey, Robert Louis Stevenson.

VIII. Exhibit your acquaintance with the following works ; give some account of their authors, and specify dates :—*Polyolbion*, *Hudibras*, *Roderick Random*, *Lorna Doone*.

IX. Compare Addison, Goldsmith and Lamb as humorists.

X. Taine says, with regard to Shakespeare's characterisation, "These characters are all of the same family. Good or bad, gross or delicate, refined or awkward. Shakespeare gives them all the same kind of spirit, which is his own." Is this a fair description of Shakespeare's mode of conceiving and developing the characters in his plays ? Give reasons for your answer.

ENGLISH.—PAPER V.

Examiner :—REV. H. C. VELTE, M.A.

I. Show that the most important fact in language is the fact of change.

II. "The principle that prompted the English saying, "Time is money," is clearly stamped on the English language."

Explain and illustrate this statement.

III. State, with reasons, your opinion on the theory of the three stages of development in the history of language.

IV. Give some account of the origin of the Romanic languages. Which of these have no literature ? Explain what is meant by *langue d'oe* and *langue d'oïl*.

V. Examine the theory of Renan that in the history of language synthesis is primitive, and analysis, so far from being the natural form of the mind, is the slow result of its development.

VI. Discuss the gains and losses that would result from the adoption of phonetic spelling.

VII. State and refute the theory held by the Stoics as to the nature of words.

VIII. Give instances of specialization resulting from the omission of the adjective, and from the omission of the noun and the retention of the adjective.

IX. Explain and illustrate the following statement :—

"In fact, slang may almost be called the only living language, the only language in which linguistic processes may be seen in full activity." Give some instances to show how near slang lies to legitimate speech.

X. Explain the processes of linguistic growth or change exemplified in the following words :—Knight, boatswain, curious, wanton, rhyme, humane, kingdom, alma, abstract, assassin.

ENGLISH.—PAPER VI.

Examiner :—REV. H. C. VELTE, M.A.

I. Translate into your vernacular :—

“ It has been a gentle lesson to me, that one must resolutely practise one's heart and spirit for the closing hours. In the case of successful men, as they grow older, it often strikes me with a sense of pain how passionately they cling to their ambitions and activities. How many people there are who work too long, and try to prolong the energies of morning into the afternoon, and the toil of the afternoon into the peace of evening. I earnestly desire to grow old gracefully ; to know when to stop, when to slip into a wise and kind passivity, with sympathy for those who are in the forefront of the race. And yet if one does not practise wonder and receptivity and hope, one cannot expect them to come suddenly and swiftly to one's call. There comes a day when a man ought to be able to see that his best work is behind him, that his active influence is on the wane, that he is losing his hold on the machine. There ought to come a patient, beautiful and kindly dignity, a love of young things and fresh flowers ; not an envious and regretful unhappiness at the loss of the eager life and its brisk sensations, which betrays itself too often in a trickle of exaggerated reminiscences, ‘a weary day-long chirping.’ ”

II. Translate into English :—

تعلیم میں اصلی ترقی کری زیادہ تر پختگی پر منحصر (1)
 ہوتی ہے - جس طرح روپے سے روپیہ پیدا ہوتا ہے -
 اسی طرح جب علم پر ایسے قبضہ ہو جاتا ہے - تو وہ بھی بڑھتا
 رہتا ہے - علم کا یہ ذخیرہ اُس چشمہ نور کی مانند ہے -
 جس کی روشنی میں غالب علم میدان علم میں تحقیقات
 کرتا ہے - لیکن جو علم نہ خوبی ذہن نشین نہیں ہوتا -
 اُس سے یہ فیض نہیں پہنچتا - اور وہ بہت جلد خیال سے
 اتر جاتا ہے - اس لئے بہت گچھا پگچھا یاد کرنے کی نسبت کم
 مگر بہ خوبی یاد کرنا بہتر ہے - عمدہ اور لائق مدرسی وہی

ہے ۔ جو اعادہ کرنے بار بار دہرانے اور مختلف طرز پر سوالات کرنے سے نہیں ڈرتا ۔ اور جو آہستہ آہستہ آگے بڑھ چاہے کو برا نہیں سمجھتا ۔ بشرطیکہ سست سے سست طلباء اس کے ساتھ ترقی کرتے چلے جائیں ۔ کیونکہ سست لوگوں کی ترقی ہی سے اپنے کام کا اندازہ لگانا چاہئے نہ کہ ذہین اور ذکی طلباء کی ترقی سے ۔ ہوشیار لوگوں ہی کا ہاتھ پکڑ کر آگے مت بڑھ جاؤ ۔ بلکہ سست اور کمزور طلباء کو اپنے ساتھ لیکر چلو ۔ اگر اس پر عمل کرو گے ۔ تو تمہارا قدم مستحکم اور جم کر بڑیگا ۔ اگرچہ تمہاری رفتار بہت تیز نہ ہوگی ۔

میری شوخی دیکھنے یوسف کو آئینہ دکھاتا ہوں (2)
 خورشید کو روشنی کی حکایت سناتا ہوں ۔ گلزار میں پھول لیجاتا ہوں ۔ ختن من مشک تحفہ بھیجتا ہوں ۔ دریا کے صافے راہی کے معنی بیان کر رہا ہوں ۔ چاند کے رو برو نور افشانی کا معما حل کرنا ہوں ۔ لعل کے حضور میں رنگ کی دکان کھولنا ہوں ۔ قند کے مہراجہ میں شیرینی تولنا ہوں ۔ مسیحا سے کہتا ہوں جان بخشی کی روایت سنئے ۔ مومئی سے تمنا کرتا ہوں کہ ید بیضا کی چمک دیکھئے ۔ یعنی حضرت کا دیوان مرتب کر کے آپ کے حضور میں پیش کرنا ہوں ۔ میرے لئے اسکے دیباچہ لکھنے کا ارادہ کرنا ایسا تھا جیسے ایک فقیر شاہی خزانوں کے اہتمام کا قصد کرے ۔ ایک شیشہ گر میرا تراشنے کی آرزو میں مرے ۔ اندھا چاہے کہ قدرت کے نظارے سے حظ اُٹھائے ۔ گونگا چاہے کہ فصاحت کا مکہ بٹھائے ۔ سکو پچو کہ خلجہ شوق میں تمیز باقی نہیں رہتی ۔ یہ خیال

نہیں ہوتا کہ میں کیا ہوں اور کیا کرتا ہوں - دیباچہ بھی لکھ ڈالا - وہ اسکے قائل تو کا ہے کہ ہے - آپکے دیوان پر میرا دیباچہ ایسا ہے جیسے موتی کے لڑی میں ساگرپڑے کا آویڑا لگا ہو - یا زینت کے قبا میں چھینٹ کا حاشیہ ٹکا ہو - مانی کی تصویر کے گرد ایک نو مشق لکیریں بنادے - معجزان کے کلام کی ایک اسجد خوان شرح لکھاوے - مگر اس نظر سے کہ تعرف الاشیاء باضدادھا بد صورت کے مقابلہ میں حسین کے حسن کو اور روق ہوتی ہے - شب ثار میں شمع کی روشنی زیادہ ضیا دیتی ہے - کھادی پانی بہنے کے بعد قاف کے شربت میں اور بھی مزا آتا ہے - مہرا نور دی کے بعد باغ کی سیر کا لطف کہا نہیں جاتا ہے - خاتم مشکل پسند پسند کرے تو ہو سکتا ہے - بے شک دیکھنے والوں کو اسکی بوائی اسی کی خوبی زیادہ دکھاوے گی - ستارہ دیکھ کے جو چاند دیکھ اُسے روشنی زیادہ نظر آئے گی - میری خوش طالعی ہے اگر بہہ قبول ہو اُسکے لئے شرف ہے اگر دیوان میں داخل ہونے کی عزت اسے حصول ہو •

III. Write an Essay in English on one of the following subjects :—

- (a) The Influence of Literature on Life.
- (b) Experience and Books.
- (c) Utopian Literature.

IV. Translate into English:—

কালিদাস মরিয়া গিয়াছেন না বুঝ হইয়াছেন ? তুমি যখন জমর-ভয়-ব্যাকুল। বিলাস-চকলা শকুন্তলার সেই কণে কণে পরিবর্তনশীল মধুর লীলা দেখিয়া আনন্দে উদ্বেল হও, কালিদাস তখন তোমার পার্শ্বচর ও প্রিয় বয়সা ; এবং যখন তুমি হিমাদ্রির উচ্চতম প্রান্তে কল্পনার মনোহর রথে আরোহণ করিয়া যোগি, কুলধোয় মহাযোগী মহেশ্বরের সেই নিবাত নিঃস্পন্দ ধীরমুষ্টি নিরীক্ষণ কর,—বনের বিহঙ্গ বনতরুর শাখার উপর নিশ্চল বসিয়া রহিয়াছে, ভয়ে শব্দ করে না—বনচর মৃগাদিজন্তু চিত্রা-পিতবৎ ন ন স্থলে স্থির রহিয়াছে, ভয়ে পাদচারণা কিবা মুখের অর্দ্ধাবলীভ শম্প অধঃকরণ করিতে সাহস পায় না ; অদূরে বসন্ত-পুষ্পাভরণা বিলাল-নয়না উমা দূরে হরবদলক্য মৃতিমান-ককর্ণ, সেই কাবাক্ষগতের অধিতীয়, অনির্কচনীয় অতুল তপঃ-শোভা যখন তুমি মানসেন্ত্রে প্রত্যক্ষ কর, তখন কালিদাস আর তোমার বাহিরে নহেন । তখন কালিদাস তোমার অন্তরে বাহিরে, অন্তরের অন্তরে,—আত্মার অভ্যন্তরে । তখন তোমার জীবন কালিদাসময় । কে বলে যে অযোধ্যা রহিয়াছে, অযোধ্যার রাম নাই ? রাম চাক্ষুষ প্রতীতির লৌকিক জীবনে কেবল অযোধ্যায়ই অবস্থান করিতেন, এইকণ যুগে যুগে জীবিত রহিয়া অলংঘ্য নর নারীর প্রাণের মধ্যে অবস্থান করিতেছেন । রামময় জীবিত পতিপ্রাণা সীতা একদিন হা রাম ! হা রাম ! বলিয়া আপনার নয়ন জলে ভাসিয়াছিলেন : এই কণ প্রীতির প্রফুল্ল কমলের জায় প্রীতিমুগ্ধ মহুখ্যমাজেরই নয়ন জলে অহোরাত্র ভাসমানা রহিয়া, যেখানে প্রীতির কথা, পবিত্রতার কথা, যেখানে অবলাজ-স্পৃহনীর অমল সৌন্দর্য্যের কথা, সেই খানেই বিরাজমান হইতেছেন । বাল্মীকি এক স্থানে বসিয়া এক সময়ে আপনকার বীণা বাজাইয়াছিলেন । কিন্তু এইকণ যেখানে সারস্বত স্বর্গ, সেই খানেই তাঁহার বীণার বজ্র, যেখানে আনন্দ-কুণ্ডের আনন্দ উৎসব, সেই খানেই তাঁহার বীণার ধ্বনি, যেখানে জদর জদরের সহিত আলাপ করে, মন মনের সহিত মিলিয়া যায়, আত্মা আত্মার

দহিত আপনায় বিনিময় করিতে চাহে, সেই খানেই তাঁহার বিশ্বমোহিনী বোণার বিনোদ-নিম্নন।

বিদ্যা, বুদ্ধি, ধন, জ্ঞান, বল, বীর্য্য, বাহা কিছু প্রকৃতি আমাদের নিকট সঞ্চিত করেন, তাহা পুনর্বার সঞ্চয়ের জন্ত এ কথা মনে থাকে না, গচ্ছিত ধনে আত্মবৃদ্ধি হয়, অমনিই সর্ব্ব-নাশের সৃজপাত।

প্রজাসমষ্টির—

শক্তি কেবলরূপ রাজ্য অতি শীঘ্রই ভুলিয়া যান যে, তাঁহাতে শক্তি সঞ্চয় কেবল “মহত্বগুণ যুৎস্রষ্টঃ” (মহত্বগুণে প্রতাপের জন্ত)। বেণ রাজার জায় তিনি সর্ব্বদেবত্বের আরোপ আপনাতে করিয়া, অপর পুরুষে তিনি কেবল হীন মনুষ্যই মাত্র দেখেন, সু হউক বা কু হউক, তাঁহার ইচ্ছার বাঘাতই মহা পাপ। পালনের স্থানে কায়েই পীড়ন আসিয়া পড়ে, রক্ষণের স্থানে ভক্ষণ। যদি সমাজ নিবীৰ্য্য হয়, নীরবে সন্ত করবে, রাজা ও প্রজা উভয়েই হীন হইতে হীনতর অবস্থায় উপস্থিত হয় এবং শীঘ্রই বীর্য্যবান অস্ত্র জাতির ভক্ষারূপে পরিণত হয়। যেথায় সমাজ শরীর বলবান, শীঘ্রই অতি প্রবল প্রতিক্রিয়া উপস্থিত হয় এবং তাহার আফলনে ছত্র, দস্ত, চামরাদি অতি দূরে বিক্ষিপ্ত ও সিংহাসনাদি চিহ্ন শালিকা বক্ষিত প্রাচীন স্রব্য বিশেষের জায় হইয়া পড়ে।

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PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER I.

Examiners :— { G. S. BRETT, Esq., B.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

Full marks may be obtained on FIVE questions.

I. Discuss the nature of logical as opposed to psychological certainty.

II. “Colligation is not always induction, but induction is always colligation.” Discuss.

III. Discuss *naming* as a logical process.

IV. Discuss the application of Logic to History and the possibility of a Science of History.

V. Discuss (1) the place of Negation, (2) the part of the Disjunctive Judgment in a logical system.

VI. Sketch the complete formula of a systematic process of inference by which you might determine the cause of plague in a given area.

Is the conclusion universally valid.

VII. Discuss the fallacy in :—

(a) Progress is impossible ; for, to pass over a yard one must first traverse half a yard ; and before that, one-quarter of a yard, etc.

(b) There is no omnipotent Being : for if there were, he could create an indestructible object : but no object is indestructible if there is an omnipotent Being.

(c) Every unit is twice its own half ; there must therefore be in a conscious state a number of states partially conscious.

VIII. Aristotle wrote an analytic theory of thought ; Kant, a theory of analytic thinking only.

Discuss the relation of logical theory to the theory of knowledge with reference to the development of logic (a) before Kant, (b) after.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER II.

Examiners :— { G. S. BRETT, ESQ., B.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A.

Full marks may be obtained by answering FIVE questions.

I. Explain Locke's attitude toward psychology. Criticise his standpoint with particular reference to that of Stout and of James.

II. Discuss the psychology of Belief with reference to (a) Hume's philosophy, (b) scientific hypotheses.

III. How far is the science of psychology affected by theories of the relation of mind to body. Distinguish and criticise the various theories.

IV. Discuss the various levels of mental activity and show the connection between higher and lower. What do you understand by "higher" in this connection ?

V. Discuss the psychology of personality. What is meant by plurality of selves ?

VI. How far can psychic functions be localised cerebrally ? Discuss the history and value of Phrenology.

VII. Criticise the psychology of innate ideas. Is Kant's doctrine of *a priori* forms psychologically justified ? Discuss particularly the form of sensation called Space.

VIII. Discuss theories of Emotion.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER III.

Examiners :— { G. S. BRETT, ESQ., B.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

N.B.—*Full marks may be obtained by answering FIVE questions.*

I. Explain the nature and cause of the defects in Greek Ethical Theory.

II. Examine Aristotle's conception of Moral Good and compare it with that of Kant.

III. "The plausibility of Hedonism is chiefly due to the confusion of the scientific description of the motivation of conduct with its appreciation in terms of an ideal." Explain. Show why Hedonism is inadequate as an interpretation of the moral life.

IV. Discuss the various factors which contribute to moral progress. State and criticise the evolutionary theory of moral progress.

V. Show from the history of Ethics how current political, mathematical, and biological conceptions have influenced ethical theories.

VI. Discuss the necessity of a spiritual principle for Ethics. What Metaphysics does such a position as that of T. H. Green involve?

VII. Discuss the value of rationality and universality as criteria of moral conduct, with special reference to Kant.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER IV.

Examiners :— { G. S. BRETT, ESQ., B.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

N.B.—*Full marks may be obtained on FIVE questions.*

I. Describe the Atomism of Democritus and discuss the development of Atomistic doctrines from Lencippus to Leibnitz.

II. What was Plato's doctrine of a World-Soul? Indicate its importance for subsequent philosophy.

III. What do you consider the elements of permanent value in Aristotle's Metaphysics?

IV. Discuss Occasionalism as a philosophic standpoint. What are its good and bad qualities?

V. Discuss the concept of energy as found in Locke, Berkeley, and the Sankhya.

VI. Discuss the psychology of the Sankya system.

VII. Discuss the philosophical value of Berkeley's theory of vision.

VIII. Compare Rationalism before Kant with Idealism after Kant.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER V.

Examiners :— { G. S. BRETT, Esq., B.A.
REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., Ph.D.

N.B.—*Full marks may be obtained on FIVE questions.*

I. Define Religion and indicate its relation to Science and Philosophy respectively.

II. "The whole conclusive strength of the so-called cosmological proof rests on the ontological proof from mere concepts." Explain. Estimate the value of the Ontological proof of the existence of God.

III. Discuss the problem of Personality human and Divine. Indicate the importance of Personality in an ethical conception of the universe.

IV. Give your own view of the origin and nature of Religion.

V. Discuss the nature and cogency of the ethical argument for the existence of God.

VI. Indicate the points of contrast between Kant and Knight in their treatment of Theism.

VII. What is meant by the Psychology of Religion? How does it differ from the History and the Philosophy of Religion?

VIII. State and critically estimate the various lines of evidence in favour of the hypothesis of Life after death.

PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER VI.

Examiners :— { G. S. BRETT, Esq., B.A.
REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., Ph.D.

Write an Essay on one of the following subjects :—

(a) The relation of Subjective to Objective unity.

(b) The claims of spiritualism and materialism as interpretations of the Universe.

(c) The relation of the Idea of God to metaphysical construction.

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER I.

Examiners :— { G. N. CHATTERJI, ESQ., M.A.
S. N. DASS-GUPTA, ESQ., M.A.

N.B.—Full marks may be obtained by answering correctly two-thirds of this paper.

I. Prove that if x be numerically less than unity the sum of r terms of the series

$$1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \dots$$

tends to a definite limit when r is indefinitely increased and that the value of this limit is

$$(1+x)^n.$$

By expanding both sides of the identity

$$\left\{ (1+x)^3 - x^3 \right\}^n = \left\{ 1(2x+1)^2 + 1 \right\}^n.$$

or otherwise, prove that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{2n-3m} \left\{ \frac{3m}{3m} - n \frac{3(n-1)}{3(m-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \frac{3(n-2)}{3(m-2)} - \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{3(n-m)}{3(n-m)} \left\{ 3^n \frac{2n}{2n-3m} + n 3^{n-1} \frac{2(n-1)}{2n-3m-2} + \dots \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

II. Prove that the successive convergents to a continued fraction are alternately larger and smaller than the fraction itself.

Show that the n^{th} convergent to

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2 \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^n - (1-\sqrt{5})^n}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{n+1} - (1-\sqrt{5})^{n+1}}}{18}$$

III. Shew how to sum to n terms the series whose m^{th} term is the reciprocal of

$$(a+mb)(a+m+1.b)(a+m+2.b) \dots (a+m+r-1.b).$$

(i) Sum the series

$$\frac{1}{1.5.9} + \frac{1}{5.9.13} + \frac{1}{9.13.17} + \dots$$

to n terms.

(ii) Find the sum of n terms of the series whose n^{th} term is

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+4)(n+5)}.$$

IV. If a is prime to b , and the quantities

$$a, 2a, 3a, \dots, (b-1)a$$

are divided by b , the remainders are all different.

Deduce Fermat's Theorem.

Prove that, if $\phi(m)$ be the number of integers less than and prime to m and a be an integer prime to m , then

$$a^{\phi(m)} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$$

V. Sum the series:—

$$(i) \cos a + \cos(a+\beta) + \cos(a+2\beta) + \dots + \cos\{a+(n-1)\beta\},$$

$$(ii) 1 + 2 \cos a + 3 \cos 2a + \dots + n \cos(n-1)a,$$

$$(iii) \operatorname{cosec} a + \operatorname{cosec} 2a + \operatorname{cosec} 2^2a + \dots + \operatorname{cosec} 2^{n-1}a.$$

VI. Expand $\sin n\theta$ in a series of ascending powers of $\sin \theta$. If $7\theta = 2\pi$, prove that

$$\sin \theta \sin 2\theta \sin 4\theta = \sqrt{7}/8,$$

and

$$\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta = \sqrt{7}/2.$$

VII. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos \theta + 1$ into quadratic factors, when n is a positive integer, and shew that $\sin n\theta = 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin(a+\theta) \sin(2a+\theta) \dots \sin\{(n-1)a+\theta\}$, where $na = \pi$.

VIII. Calculate the distances of the centre of the nine-point circle of a triangle from the centres of its inscribed and escribed circles.

Hence, or otherwise, prove Feuerbach's Theorem, namely, the nine-point circle of a triangle touches its inscribed and three escribed circles.

IX. Obtain the auxiliary cubic of the quartic

$$ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0,$$

in the form

$$4a^3 \theta^3 - 1a\theta + J = 0,$$

and indicate how to obtain a complete solution of the equation. Explain the ambiguities that may arise and justify the assumptions involved.

X. If $Sr = a_1^r + a_2^r + a_3^r + \dots + a_n^r$, where a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are the roots of the equation

$$f(x) \equiv x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + p_n = 0,$$

prove that the value of Sr expressed in terms of p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n is the coefficient of y^r in the expansion by ascending powers of y , of $-r \log y^n - f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$.

In the equation $x^4 - x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 6 = 0$, find the values of S_4 and S_8 .

XI. Explain Newton's 'method of divisors' in obtaining integer roots of an equation whose coefficients are all integers.

Find to six places of decimals the root between 2 and 3 of the equation

$$x^4 - 12x^2 + 12x - 3 = 0$$

XII. Evaluate the determinants:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & \cos \theta, & \cos 2\theta, & \dots & \cos (n-1)\theta, \\ \cos \theta, & \cos 2\theta, & \cos 3\theta, & \dots & \cos n\theta \\ \cos 2\theta, & \cos 3\theta, & \cos 4\theta, & \dots & \cos (n+1)\theta \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \cos (n-1)\theta, & \cos n\theta, & \cos (n+1)\theta, & \dots & \cos (2n-2)\theta, \end{vmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 + \lambda, & ab, & ac, & ad \\ ab, & b^2 + \lambda, & bc, & bd \\ ac, & bc, & c^2 + \lambda, & cd \\ ad, & bd, & cd, & d^2 + \lambda \end{vmatrix}.$$

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER II.

Examiners :— $\begin{cases} \text{G. N. CHATTERJI, ESQ., B.A.} \\ \text{S. N. DASS-GUPTA, ESQ., M.A.} \end{cases}$

Full marks may be obtained by answering correctly two-thirds of this paper.

I. Find the condition that the lines

$$y^2 - (m + m') xy + mm' x^2 = 0$$

should be parallel to conjugate diameters of the conics

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$

Find the equations of the conjugate diameters common to the two conics

$$x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 = 1 \text{ and } 2x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 = 1.$$

II. Find the locus of the centres of conics which touch four given straight lines.

Shew that the locus of the foci is a curve of the third degree.

III. Prove that the envelope of the line $\mu^2 L + 2\mu M + N = 0$ where μ is a variable parameter and L, M, N are linear expressions, is the conic

$$LN - M^2 = 0.$$

If the straight line $(x + my + 1 = 0)$ touch the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + 6y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0,$$

shew that the normal at the point of contact is

$$(mx - ly)(Gl + Fm + C) = (A - B)lm - H(l^2 - m^2) + (Im - Fl),$$

where the co-efficients A, B, C , etc., are the minors of a, b, c , etc. in the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix}.$$

IV. Find the equation in trilinear co-ordinates of the conic circumscribing the triangle of reference.

Shew that the conic

$$(\cos B - \cos C) \beta \gamma + \cos A \alpha (\beta - \gamma) = 0$$

is a rectangular hyperbola.

V. By the method of projection, or otherwise, prove Pascal's Theorem, namely, if a hexagon be inscribed in a conic, the three points of intersection of the three pairs of opposite sides are collinear.

Enunciate the reciprocal theorem, and apply it to find the points of contact of five given tangents to a conic.

VI. If $S \equiv ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

and $S' \equiv a'x^2 + 2h'xy + b'y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$

be the equations of two conics, then three conics of the pencil $S + \lambda S' = 0$

represent line-pairs.

Prove that a triangle may be inscribed in one conic, and circumscribed to another if

$$\theta^2 = 4\Delta\theta',$$

where the letters have their usual significations.

VII. Find the shortest distance between two straight lines whose equations are given.

Prove that the equations

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{y - 1} = \frac{z^2 - 1}{z - 1}$$

represent seven straight lines which all pass through the same point.

VIII. Find the conditions that the surface represented by the general equation of the second degree may be a surface of revolution.

Find the nature of the surface represented by the equation

$$5y^2 - 2x^2 - z^2 - 4xy - 6yz + 8zx = 1.$$

IX. Prove that four right cones may be described passing through three given straight lines intersecting in the same point, and that if $2\alpha, 2\beta, 2\gamma$ be the mutual inclinations of the straight lines, the equations to the cones referred to the straight lines as co-ordinate axes will be

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{x} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{y} + \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{z} = 0, \quad \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{x} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{y} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{z} = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{x} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{y} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{z} = 0, \quad -\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{x} - \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{y} - \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{z} = 0.$$

X. Find the axes and area of any central plane section of an ellipsoid.

Prove that the radius r of the central circular sections of the surface $ayz + bzx + cxy = 1$ is given by the equation

$$abcr^5 + (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)r^4 = 4,$$

and the direction-cosines of the sections by the equations

$$(m^2 + n^2) \frac{l}{a} = (n^2 + l^2) \frac{m}{b} = (l^2 + m^2) \frac{n}{c} = -lmnr^2.$$

XI. Find the equation of the enveloping cone of a conicoid referred to the normals to the confocals through the vertex as axes.

PQ is a tangent at Q to a conicoid; λ, μ, ν are the primary semi-axes of the confocals through P ; l, m, n the direction-cosines of PQ referred to the normals to the confocals through P ; l', m', n' those of the perpendicular p from the centre on the tangent plane at Q ; prove that if $PQ = r$

$$\lambda^2 ll' + \mu^2 mm' + \nu^2 nn' + pr = 0.$$

XII. Find the radii of principal curvature, and the lines of curvature, of the surface whose equation is

$$z = f(xy);$$

hence determine the conditions for an umbilicus. If ρ, ρ' be the principal radii of curvature of any point of an ellipsoid on the line of its intersection with a given concentric sphere, prove that the expression

$$\frac{(\rho\rho')^2}{\rho + \rho'}$$

will be invariable.

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER III.

Examiners :— { G. N. CHATTERJI, ESQ., B.A.
S. N. DASS-GUPTA, ESQ., M.A.

Full marks may be obtained by answering correctly two-thirds of this paper.

I. Apply the methods of the Differential Calculus to expand

$$\frac{x}{2}, \quad \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}, \quad \text{and deduce the expansions of}$$

$$\frac{x}{e^x - 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x}{e^x + 1}.$$

II. Prove that the Hessian of a curve passes through every double point on the curve; and hence prove that if a curve has δ nodes, the number of its points of inflexion cannot exceed $3n(n-2)-6\delta$; and also prove that if a curve has k cusps, the number of its points of inflexion cannot exceed $3n(n-2)-8k$. Hence deduce Plücker's equation, giving the number of points of inflexion upon a curve.

III. For any curve prove the formula

$$\rho = \frac{r}{\sin \phi \left(1 + \frac{d\phi}{d\theta} \right)}, \quad \text{where } \tan \phi = \frac{r d\theta}{dr}.$$

Deduce the ordinary formula in terms of r and θ .

Shew that if ρ be the radius of curvature at any point (p, r) upon the curve $f(p, r) = 0$ and ρ_1 that at the corresponding point upon its inverse, then

$$\rho_1 = \frac{k^2}{2\rho - \frac{r^2}{\rho}}.$$

IV. Find the equations of a pair of parallel asymptotes of a curve whose equation can be exhibited in the form—

$$(ax + by + c)^2 P_n - 2 + F_{n-2} = 0,$$

where P_n, F_n denote rational algebraical expressions which contain terms of the n^{th} and lower degrees, but of no higher degrees.

Find the asymptotes of the sextic curve—

$$2a^2(x^2 - y^2)^2 - a^2(5x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4) - 2a^3xy^2 + 4a^4x^2 + a^5(x + y) = 0,$$

and shew that they cut the curve again in eighteen points lying upon a cubic; also that eight of the nine asymptotes of these two curves are sides of a regular octagon.

V. Investigate a formula for the area of a surface of revolution.

(i) Shew that the area of the surface cut off from the hyperboloid of revolution

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

by a plane perpendicular to the axis of z and at a distance x from the origin is

$$\frac{\pi b}{a} \left\{ x(c^2x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{c} \log \frac{cx + (c^2x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a} \right\} \\ - \pi b^2 + \frac{\pi ab}{c} \log \frac{ax + b}{a},$$

where

$$a^2 + b^2 = a^2c^2.$$

(ii) Prove that the area of a loop of the curve

$$x^3 + y^3 = a^2x^2y^2 \text{ is } \pi a^2/12.$$

VI. Find the value of:—

$$(i) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \dots \dots \dots \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right),$$

n being any integer.

$$(ii) \int_0^x e^{-a^2x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx.$$

VII. Evaluate the integrals

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \, dx}{a^2 - \cos 2x}, \quad (a > 1); \quad \int \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{z^3(z^2 - 3)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz.$$

Prove that if ρ be positive and less than unity

$$\int_0^1 (x^\rho + x^{-\rho}) \log(1 - \rho x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin \rho\pi} - \frac{1}{\rho^2}.$$

VIII. What is meant by the mean value of a continuously varying magnitude? Illustrate by an example that the mean value of n quantities depends on the law according to which we suppose the n representative values to be selected, and will be different for different suppositions.

Two arrows are sticking in a circular target: show that the chance that their distance is greater than the radius of the target is $3\sqrt{3}/4\pi$.

IX. Shew that the orthogonal trajectory of $r^n = a^n \sin n\theta$ is given by $r^n = b^n \cos n\theta$.

Prove that a system of confocal conics is self-orthogonal.

X. Solve the linear equation—

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + P_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + P_2 \frac{d^{n-2} y}{dx^{n-2}} + \dots + P_n y = 0,$$

where P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n are constants.

Examine the case in which the auxiliary equation has a pair of imaginary roots.

Solve the differential equations:—

$$(i) \quad \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} - 2 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1 + x + x^2,$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2m \frac{dy}{dx} + n^2 y = \cos kx.$$

XI. Reduce to its normal form the equation—

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + P \frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = 0,$$

where P and Q are functions of x only, and prove that the substitution $y = v f(x)$ which transforms the given equation into

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + P_1 \frac{dv}{dx} + Q_1 v = 0$$

must give

$$Q - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dP}{dx} - \frac{1}{4} P^2 = Q_1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dP_1}{dx} - \frac{1}{4} P_1^2.$$

Solve:—

$$x^2 (x^2 + 1) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x(x^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0.$$

XII. Distinguish between a complete integral, a general integral, and the singular integral of a partial differential equation of the first order with two independent variables; and shew how to derive the last from the first.

Find the singular integral of—

$$x^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1 \right\} = a^2.$$

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER IV.

Examiners :— { G. N. CHATTERJI, ESQ., B.A.
S. N. DASS-GUPTA, ESQ., M.A.

Full marks may be obtained by answering correctly two-thirds of this paper.

I. Find the positions of equilibrium of a particle resting on a rough surface under the action of any forces.

A particle rests on the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

the axis of x being vertical; prove that the curve of intersection of the ellipsoid with the cone

$$\frac{x^2 r^2}{a^4} - \frac{y^2}{b^4} - \frac{z^2}{c^4} = 0$$

will separate the part of its surface on which equilibrium is possible from that on which it is impossible, μ being the coefficient of friction.

II. Prove that when a given system of forces acting on a rigid body is reduced to two forces, and these are represented by two straight lines, the volume of the tetrahedron, of which the two straight lines are opposite edges, is constant.

If the shortest distance between the lines of action of the two forces is taken as the axis of z , and its middle point as the origin of a system of rectangular axes, find the equations of the central axis.

III. Find the Cartesian equations of equilibrium of a flexible string under the action of any forces, and shew that the resultant external force which acts on an element of the string at any point, lies in the osculating plane at that point.

A heavy string just fits round a smooth circular cylinder whose generators are horizontal; shew that the tension at the highest point is three times that at the lowest.

IV. Prove that the attraction of a thin uniform circular disc of radius r on a particle situated in a straight line drawn through its centre at right angles to its plane is

$$2\pi\rho kc \left\{ \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 + r^2}} \right\},$$

where c is the distance of the particle from the centre.

A portion of a homogeneous solid paraboloid of revolution is cut off by a plane at right angles to its axis OX . Prove that the attraction at the focus S will be zero when

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} PSX \right) = 1/\sqrt{e},$$

P being a point on the rim.

V. Find expressions for space acceleration along and perpendicular to the radius vector in the motion of a particle in a plane.

If the velocities of a point along and perpendicular to the radius vector are always proportional to each other, and likewise the accelerations, its velocity will vary as some power of the radius vector.

VI. Investigate the motion of a particle moving in a straight line and attracted to a fixed point in it by a force varying as the distance

$ABCD$ is a square. B and C being vertically above A and D respectively. A weightless elastic string, of unstretched length, equal to twice the side of the square, and for which the ratio of tension to extension per unit length is constant and equal to λ , passes round smooth pulleys at B and C , has its ends fixed at A and D , and carries at its middle point a particle, the weight of which is 2λ ; prove that in equilibrium the particle is at the middle point of AD , and that if it is placed initially at the middle point of BC it will reach the position of equilibrium after a time

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{AB}{g} \right)}.$$

VII. Establish the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}$$

for the orbit of a particle of mass m attracted to the origin by a force mP .

Find the attraction when the orbit is the lemniscate of Bernoulli

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta,$$

and show that the square of the force varies as the seventh power of the angular velocity of the radius vector of the particle.

VIII. A heavy particle of weight W is supported by three equal strings each inclined at the same angle a to the vertical: and each string will break with a load KW . Shew that, if one of the strings be suddenly severed, the other two will immediately break, provided that

$$2 \cos a > k (1 + 3 \cos^2 a).$$

IX. Prove that the moment of inertia of a body of mass M about a straight line

$$\frac{x-f}{l} = \frac{y-g}{m} = \frac{z-h}{n}$$

referred to rectangular axes meeting at the centre of gravity is

$$Al^2 + Bm^2 + Cn^2 - 2Dmn - 2Enl - 2Flm + M\{f^2 + g^2 + h^2 - (fl + gm + hn)^2\},$$

where (l, m, n) are the direction cosines of the straight line, and A, B, C , etc., have their usual significations.

Shew that the moment of inertia of a right cone (altitude a and radius of base b) about a slant side is

$$M \frac{3b^2}{20} \frac{ba^2 + b^2}{a^2 + b^2}, \quad \text{where } M \text{ is the mass}$$

X. State d'Alembert's principle, and obtain the equations of motion of a rigid body moving in two dimensions.

Five equal uniform rods, freely jointed at their extremities, are laid in a straight line on a horizontal table, and a blow applied at the centre at right angles to the line. Prove that, initially the angular velocities of a pair of rods, at one end, are in opposite senses and in the ratio of 3 : 1.

XI. Determine an expression for the kinetic energy of a rigid body, moving in a plane, in terms of the velocity components of the centre of mass and the angular velocity.

Two equal uniform rods are placed in the form of the letter X on a smooth horizontal plane, the upper and lower extremities being connected by equal strings each half the length of a rod. Prove that, if the lower string be cut the other will not remain taut, during the subsequent motion, when the inclination of either rod to the vertical exceeds

$$\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

XII. A uniform beam, capable of motion in a vertical plane about a smooth horizontal axis through one end, swings through a right angle on either side of the vertical; find the pressure on the axis in any position.

Determine the point at which a blow must be applied perpendicular to the rod, in its position of stable equilibrium, in order that the impulse on the axis may be $\frac{1}{n}$ -th of the blow.

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER V.

Examiners :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{G. N. CHATTERJI, ESQ., B.A.} \\ \text{S. N. DASS-GUPTA, ESQ., M.A.} \end{array} \right.$

Full marks may be obtained by answering correctly two-thirds of this paper.

I. Prove that the rate of increase of pressure in any direction is equal to the product of the density and the resolved part of the force in that direction. Hence obtain the pressure-determining equation (expression for dp) in Cartesian and polar co-ordinates.

Circles are drawn having their centres on the axis of z and touching at the origin the plane xy , and the position of a point is defined by r, θ, ϕ where r is the radius of the circle through P , centre C , θ is the angle $OC P$, and ϕ the inclination of the plane $OC P$ to a fixed plane through the axis of z ; prove that

$$dp \rho = R (1 - \cos \theta) dr + T \sin \theta d\theta + Tr d\theta + Nr \sin \theta d\phi,$$

where mR, mT, mN are the forces on an element m of the liquid at P , along CP , along the tangent to the circle at P and perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

II. Indicate how to determine the resultant vertical pressure on any surface of a homogeneous liquid at rest under the action of gravity; discuss the three cases that arise.

A semi-circular lamina is completely immersed in water with its plane vertical, so that the extremity A of its bounding diameter is in the surface, and the diameter makes an angle α with the surface. Prove that if E be the centre of pressure and θ the angle between AE and the diameter

$$\tan \theta = (3\pi + 16 \tan \alpha) / (16 + 15 \pi \tan \alpha).$$

III. A body, symmetrical with regard to a vertical plane through its centre of gravity, is floating in stable equilibrium. Find the time of a complete oscillation for a small angular displacement, the motion of water being neglected.

A vertical cylinder of height h floats in a liquid of twice its own density contained in a cylindrical vessel. If the radius of the vessel be double that of the cylinder, and the cylinder be slightly displaced in a vertical direction, prove that the time of an oscillation is

$$\pi \sqrt{3h/2g}.$$

IV. Shew that the difference between the heights of two stations, taking into account the variation of gravity at differ-

ent distances from the earth's centre, but neglecting its variation at different parts of the earth's surface, is approximately given by

$$z - z' = \frac{k(1 + at)(r + z)(r + z')}{\mu g^2}$$

$$\left\{ \log_{10} \frac{h'}{h} + 2 \log_{10} \frac{r + z}{r + z'} - \mu \theta (\gamma' - \tau) \right\}$$

where $\mu = \log_{10} e = .4342945$.

h and h' ... observed barometric heights at the two stations,

τ and τ' ... the corresponding temperatures.....,

$\theta = .00018018$,

r = radius of the earth,

and t = mean of the two temperatures.

Prove that the difference of the logarithms of the heights of the barometer multiplied by 10,000 gives, very roughly, the difference of the heights of two stations in fathoms.

V A vessel formed of flexible and inextensible material is in the form of a surface of revolution, and is held with its axis vertical and filled with homogeneous liquid: find the principal tensions at any point.

A hemispherical bag, supported at its rim, is filled with water; prove that the principal tensions at a depth x are in the ratio of

$$x^2 + 4x + a^2, \quad 2x^2 + 2ax - a^2,$$

where a is the radius.

VI. Obtain the equations of impulsive motion of a fluid

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho (u' - u) &= - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \rho X, \\ \rho (v' - v) &= - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - \rho Y, \\ \rho (w' - w) &= - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho Z; \end{aligned} \right\}$$

where X, Y, Z are the components of applied impulse and p the impulsive pressure.

If ϕ, ϕ' be the velocity potentials immediately before and after an impulse acts, V the potential of the impulses, prove that

$$p + \rho (\phi' + \phi) + \rho V = \text{constant}.$$

VII. Prove that the velocity of propagation of long waves in water of uniform depth h is \sqrt{gh} , and in a semi-circular canal of radius a whose banks are vertical, it is

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi ga}.$$

VIII. State the laws of reflection of light.

A ray of light emanating from a point P of an ellipse, after one reflection at the inner side of the curve, is again reflected at the opposite extremity of the diameter through P . Prove that after another reflection it will return to P , and then retrace its path, having described a parallelogram.

IX. Determine the positions of the primary and secondary foci of a pencil obliquely incident on a spherical reflecting surface.

A small pencil of parallel rays is incident at an angle of 60° on a spherical reflecting surface. Find the position of the focal lines.

X. Obtain the condition of minimum deviation for a ray of light incident upon a prism.

The minimum deviations at the three angles of a triangular prism of a ray of index μ are $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$; prove that

$$\mu = \left(\cos \frac{\delta_1}{2} + \cos \frac{\delta_2}{2} + \cos \frac{\delta_3}{2} \right)$$

$$\mu^2 + \left(\cos \frac{\delta_2 + \delta_3}{2} + \cos \frac{\delta_3 + \delta_1}{2} + \cos \frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} \right) \mu - \cos \frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3}{2} = 0.$$

XI. Define the 'equivalent lens' of a system of lenses on the same axis.

Find the focal length of a lens equivalent to two given lenses.

An object is viewed through a convex lens in two different positions, so that in each case the image appears equally magnified, but in one case erect and in the other inverted; if the nearer position be determined by u , and f be the focal length, find the distance between the two positions.

XII. Define 'dispersive power,' and obtain the condition that two lenses placed in contact with a common axis may form an achromatic combination; indicate the limits to such achromatism.

Shew that Huyghen's eye-piece is achromatic.

MATHEMATICS.—PAPER VI.

Examiners:— { G. N. CHATTERJI, ESQ., B.A.
S. N. DASS-GUPTA, ESQ., M.A.

Full marks may be obtained by answering correctly two-thirds of this paper.

I. Enunciate and prove Newton's third Lemma.

Prove that the volume of a paraboloid of revolution is half that of the cylinder on the same base and of the same altitude.

II. The vanishing subtenses of the angle of contact, in all curves which have finite curvature at the point of contact, are ultimately in the duplicate ratio of the chords of the conterminous arcs.

Find the chord of curvature, at any point of the cardioid through the focus.

III. Obtain Newton's expression $F = 2 h^2 (S Y^2 P V)$ for the law of force in an orbit about S as centre. Prove that the law of force tending to the pole of the cardioid, under the action of which the curve is described, is given by $F = (\text{Constant}) / S P^4$.

IV. Prove Newton's construction for the curve described by a body projected from a given point with a given velocity and acted on by an attraction towards a fixed point and varying inversely as the square of the distance from it.

A particle describes an ellipse about the focus S , and when it arrives at the point P the centre of force is instantaneously removed to the other focus S' ; shew that if ρ, ρ' be the radii of curvature at P of the old and new orbits

$$\rho \rho' = (NP, S'P)^2.$$

V. In a spherical triangle prove that

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

If θ, ϕ, ψ be the arcs bisecting the angles A, B, C respectively and terminated by the opposite sides, shew that

$$\cot \theta \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cot \phi \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cot \psi \cos \frac{C}{2} = \cot a + \cot b + \cot c.$$

VI. In a spherical triangle ABC , right-angled at C , prove that

$$\sin^2 A \cos^2 c = \sin(A-a) \sin(A+a).$$

A ship starts from a point on the equator and sails in a great circle, cutting the equator at an angle of 45° ; find by how much she has changed her longitude when she has reached a latitude $\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$.

VII. Describe and explain the pendulum experiment of Foucault to demonstrate the rotation of the earth.

Prove that, on account of the rotation of the earth, the deviation of a projectile to the right of its mark is $15''t \sin l$, where t is the number of sidereal seconds in the time of flight, and l the latitude.

A bullet is fired in N. latitude 45° , with a velocity of 1,600 feet per second, at an elevation of 45° . Prove that it must be aimed in a vertical plane $12' 38''$ to the left of the target, and if this precaution be neglected calculate how many feet it will deviate to the right.

VIII. How will you determine the position of the ecliptic at a given instant for a given place?

Give equations to determine the ascending point and the inclination of the ecliptic to the horizon; investigate the greatest and least values of this inclination for different places on the surface of the earth.

Can it be a right angle at any time for Lahore (latitude $31^\circ 34''$ approximately)?

IX. Explain the aberration of light, and obtain the direction and magnitude of the displacement which it produces in the position of a star. Shew that the constant of aberration can be determined without knowing the radius of the earth's orbit, and obtain its value.

Shew that owing to aberration a star appears to describe a small ellipse about its true place on the celestial sphere. Consider the special cases of a star in the ecliptic and a star in the pole of the ecliptic.

X. Obtain the necessary conditions for a solar and a lunar eclipse; determine the time, duration and magnitude of a lunar eclipse, and indicate how to find the superior and the inferior lunar ecliptic limits.

XI. Explain the direct and retrograde motions of a planet among the stars. What is meant by a planet being stationary? Does the planet cease to move altogether? Explain fully. Obtain an expression for the elongation of a planet when it is stationary. Find the periods during which Venus is an evening star and a morning star respectively, being given that the mean distance of Venus from the sun is $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of the earth.

XII. Explain the phenomenon of the harvest moon.

What must be the approximate age of the moon that she may be seen in the South at 7 o'clock in the morning?

Will the convexity of the crescent appear to a spectator on his right hand or his left? Give reasons for your answer.

HISTORY.—PAPER I.

Examiners :—{ DR. J. C. R. EWING, M.A.
REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

N.B.—*Full marks can be obtained by answering FIVE questions only.*

- I. Trace the struggle between James I and his Parliaments.
 - II. Give an account of the various means used by Charles I to raise money without calling a Parliament, and show that financial pressure led him into courses at variance with constitutional freedom.
 - III. What was the importance of the Grand Remonstrance in the relations between the King and Parliament?
 - IV. Trace the course of events from the death of Cromwell to the restoration of Charles II. Estimate the work of the Convention Parliament. How did the renewal of the Act of Uniformity in 1662 prove advantageous, in the long run, to the cause of religious liberty?
 - V. What was the Puritan ideal? How did the Restoration affect it? Show that the reaction was not so extensive or so sudden as it appeared. Explain and illustrate the statement that Puritanism drew a nobler life from its very fall.
 - VI. The reign of Charles II has been called "the era of good laws and bad government." Discuss this statement, sketching, in outline, the chief enactments.
 - VII. Trace the growth of religious toleration during the Seventeenth Century.
 - VIII. Indicate the cause, and describe the course of the struggle between England and the Dutch Republic between 1660 and 1674.
 - IX. Give an account of the progress of colonization in North America previous to the Puritan Emigration. Trace the causes and progress of the latter up to 1640.
 - X. Show that the Revolution of 1688 was "the English part of an European movement." How did it differ from the first English Revolution?
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HISTORY.—PAPER II.

Examiners :— { DR. J. C. R. EWING, M.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

N.B.—Only six of these questions should be attempted.

I. State briefly the substance of the Petition and Remonstrance presented to the House of Commons by the East India Company, in 1628. What were the complaints which rendered such a statement necessary?

II. Describe the state of India at the accession of Jehangir. Sketch his personal character and indicate the measures introduced by him at the beginning of his reign.

III. "The marriage of Jehangir with Nur Jehan influenced all the succeeding transactions of his life." In a historical narrative justify this statement.

IV. Relate briefly the events which led to the subjugation, complete or partial, of Ahnadrugar, Bijapore, and Golconda by Shah Jehan, and explain the inter-relations of these States, the Mahrattas and the Emperor at the time.

V. Briefly describe the characters of the sons of Shah Jehan, and give your estimate of the means used by each of them to secure the succession.

VI. Sivaji has been compared to Aurangzeb. State and illustrate some similarities or contrasts in their rise, aims and personal character. Give an outline of Sivaji's direct dealings with the Mogul Emperor and his generals.

VII. Show that Aurangzeb, while raising the Mogul Empire to the limit of its greatness, hastened its ruin by his character and policy.

VIII. Give a short description of the state of the Maharushtra country during the twelve years succeeding the fall of the Deccan Kingdoms. Discuss (1) the temper of the Hindu population, and (2) the policy of Aurangzeb.

HISTORY.—PAPER III.

Examiners :— { DR. J. C. R. EWING, M.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

Full marks can be obtained by answering FIVE questions only.

I. Indicate the relation between Church and State in Anglo-Saxon times. How was this altered soon after the Norman Conquest and with what result?

II. Describe the development of the English Law Courts. How has the independence of the Judges been secured?

III. State and comment upon the limitations of prerogative laid down in the Act of Settlement.

IV. What constitutional rights did the Commons contend for in the First Parliament of James I? Describe the struggle and its issue.

V. Discuss the constitutional progress of the 13th century, and indicate the part borne by Edward I, the Baronage, the Clergy, and the Commons, respectively.

VI. What classes are disqualified from sitting in Parliament, and from voting at elections, and why? What were Place Bills?

VII. Give an account of the chief steps in the development of the Cabinet System of government. "Cabinet government is rare, because its pre-requisites are many." Discuss this.

VIII. It has been said that George III's action in preventing Fox's India Bill from passing the House of Lords, was "incompatible with constitutional monarchy." Comment on this.

IX. Trace the origin of the House of Lords, showing clearly its judicial and legislative powers. What check has modern practice placed upon the latter?

HISTORY.—PAPER IV.

Examiners :— { DR. J. C. R. EWING, M.A.
 { REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

Full marks can be obtained by answering FIVE questions only.

I. Mention any theories which you happen to know concerning the genesis of Government. What was Hobbes' theory?

II. What does Bagehot mean by "the age of discussion"?

III. Indicate the function of religion and morality in social evolution.

IV. Describe the different varieties of kingship which have existed in ancient, mediæval, and modern times.

V. Explain the genesis of the Law of Nature, and comment on the following: "The grandest function of the Law of Nature was discharged in giving birth to modern International Law and to the modern Law of War."

VI. Compare the political conditions familiar to Aristotle with those of modern times, and show in what respects his theories cannot be applied to modern conditions.

VII. "The movement of the progressive societies has been a movement *from status to contract*." Explain.

HISTORY.—PAPER V.

Examiners :—{ DR. J. C. R. EWING, M.A.
REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A., PH.D.

I. Account for the difference between the ancient and the modern attitude toward the taking of interest. Give Aristotle's view of interest. What about the wisdom of fixing by law a maximum rate of interest?

II. Examine the statement that "rent forms no part of the price of agricultural commodities."

III. Give some account of "*The Wealth of Nations*." What are some of its fundamental conceptions? Indicate its relation to the English Classical school of Economists.

IV. Argue concisely the question of Free Trade *versus* Protection with special reference to the recent agitation of the question in England. Under what circumstances is Protection tolerated by J. S. Mill?

V. Indicate the relation of the law of diminishing returns to the problem of population. Illustrate from Australia and India.

VI. Examine the statement that "the democracy of the nineteenth century is largely the result of the industrial revolution."

VII. Indicate some of the economic aspects of the Navigation Act.

VIII. Cunningham says: "Under the regime of free competition . . . there is a constant tendency for the position of labourers to be depressed relatively to that of Capitalists." Explain the causes of this tendency and show how it has been counteracted.

HISTORY.—PAPER VI.

Examiners :—{ DR. J. C. R. EWING, M.A.
REV. H. D. GRISWOLD, M.A. PH.D.

Write an essay on one (and only one) of the following subjects :—

(a) As an exercise in "the economic interpretation of history," sketch the history of India so far as it is determined by economic factors.

(b) The process of Nation-making as illustrated by European and Indian History.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER I.

Examiner :—S. R. BHANDARKAR, ESQ., M.A.

I. Translate into English -

- (a) अस्मादेव पुंस एति प्रतीचीं गतुंरुगिव मनये धनानां ।
जायेव पय उशता सुवासा उषा हृत्वेव नि रिणीते अश्वः ॥
- (b) अथेयमश्वैद्युतिः पुरस्ताद्युक्ते गवामनुमानानी कं ।
वि नूनमुच्छादयति प केतुर्गृह्यहमुप तिष्ठाते अग्निः ॥
- (c) अहं निमिषं सायकानि धन्वाहं निमिषं यजुतं विश्वरूपं ।
अहं निमिषं दयसे विश्वमभ्वं न वा काञ्ची यो इदं त्वदस्ति ॥
- (d) पुराणा वां वीर्या उ म ब्रवा जनेषां हासयुर्भिषका मयोमुवा
ता वां नु नव्यावसे करामहयं नासत्या अदरिण्या दधत् ॥
- (e) वृषा तृष्टेषु मनसो जिवेषु यत् ब्राह्मणाः संयजते सखायः
अनाहं त्वं वि जह्वीत्याभिरोह ब्रह्मणो वि चरंतु त्वे ॥

II. Discuss the sense of the following passages :—

- (a) व्युच्छ्रंती^१ रश्मिभिः^२ सूर्यस्यांके^३ समन्ता^४ इव^५ त्राः ।
 (b) श्रुतावा^१निश्चयमाना^२ श्रुतानि^३ ।
 (c) सुप्त^१ प्रति^२ प्रवत^३ आश्रयान्महिं^४ वज्रेण^५ वि रिणा^६ अपर्वन् ।
 (d) त्वष्टु^१ शुभवस्तत्पत्तयुद्धो^२ वः ।

III. Give an account of all the legends you know about Vāmadeva, mentioning the sources. Which of them are cited by Sāyaṇa in his explanation of the Riks in Rigveda, iv. 18, beginning अयं पंथा अनुवितः? Who are the author of, and the speakers in, the hymn according to ancient authorities? How are the different parts divided amongst the speakers? Give an account of the attempts made by western scholars to explain the hymn by reference to ancient legends not cited by Sāyaṇa in this connection.

IV. Analyse the hymn vii. 33, beginning क्षित्यथो मा दक्षिणतस्त्वपदी; and give all the information you can gather about Vasishtha and his family from that and the other hymns you have read.

V. Are there any hymns in which there appears to be reflected the gradual supersession of Varuṇa by Indra? Give an account of any such occurring among the prescribed hymns. How does Sāyaṇa explain the hymn?

VI. State what you know from the prescribed hymns as to the manner of disposal of the dead and the funeral rites in ancient India and of the ideas of the people of the time about life after death. Support your statements by reference to the passages concerned.

VII. Explain the following passages clearly :—

(a) भावप्रधानमाख्यातं सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि । तद्यन्त्रोभे भावप्रधाने भवतः । पूर्वापरीभूतं भावमाख्यातेनाचष्टे ब्रह्मति पञ्चतीत्युपक्रमप्रभृत्यपवर्गपर्यन्तं । सूर्तं सत्त्वभूतं सत्त्वनामभिर्ग्राया पक्तिरिति । अद इति सत्त्वानामुपदेशो गौरवः पुरुषो हस्तीति ।

(b) जायत इति पूर्वभावस्यादिमाचष्टे नापरभावमाचष्टे न प्रतिषेध-
 त्यस्तीत्युत्पन्नस्य सत्त्वस्यावधारणं विपरिणमत इत्यप्यवमानस्य

तत्त्वाधिकारं वर्धते इति स्वाङ्गाभ्युदयं सांयोगिकानां वार्थानां वर्धते विजयेनेति वा वर्धते शरीरेणेति वापत्तीयत इत्येतेनेव व्याख्यातः प्रतिशोभं विनश्यतीत्यपरभावव्यादिमाशङ्कते न पूर्वभाव-
माशङ्कते न प्रतिषेधति ।

(c) अथान्यत्र यज्ञात्प्राजापत्या इति याज्ञिका नाराशंसा इति नेहृक्ताः । अपि वा सा कामदेवता स्यात्प्रायोदेवता वास्ति स्यात्वारो बहुलं लोके देवदेवत्वमर्तिप्रियदेवत्वं पितृदेवत्वम् । याज्ञदेवतो मन्त्र इति । अपि स्यदेवता देवतावत्स्तूयन्ते । स न मन्येतामन्तृनिवा-
र्यान्देवतानां प्रत्यक्षदृश्यमेतद्भवति । माहाभाग्यादेवताया एक आत्मा बहुधा स्तूयत एकस्यात्मनोऽन्ये देवाः प्रत्यङ्गानि भवन्ति ।

(d) अथोताभिधानेः संपुण्यं हविश्चोदयतीन्द्राय वृत्रघ्न इन्द्राय वृत्रतुर इति । तानप्येके समामनन्ति भूयांसि तु समाम्नानाद्यन्तु संविज्ञानमूर्तं स्यात्प्राधान्यस्तुति तत्समामने ।

VIII. What are the meanings assigned by Yāska to the following words, and what etymological explanations does he give in each case ?—काष्ठा, गो, जातवेदस, चध्वर, छव्य, राशि .

IX. What, according to Yāska, are the aim and uses of the Nirukta ?

X. What etymology does Yāska give of the word *nīpāta*, and how does he classify the *nīpātas* ? Explain how he defines the second class.

XI. State what grounds there are for holding that the Nighan-
tus on which Yāska comments were not compiled by him.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER II.

Examiner :—S. R. BHANDARKAR, Esq., M.A.

I. Translate into English :—

(a) गन्धर्वायामृतिकर इव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुरुस्ता-

द्वलमीकाप्राप्तमभवति धनुःशब्दमाशङ्कलस्य ।

येन श्यामं लघुरतिसरां कान्तिमापस्यते ते
बर्हयेव स्फुरितरुचिना गोप्रवेष्टस्य विष्णोः ॥

(b) रुद्रापाङ्गप्रसरमलकैरङ्गनक्षेहशुनं
प्रत्यादेशादपि च मधुनो विस्मृतभूविलासम् ।

त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पन्दि शङ्के भृगाद्या
मीनसोभाञ्जलकुवलयश्रीतुलामेष्यतीति ॥

(c) एतैराद्रतमालपत्रमलिनैरापीतसूर्यं नभो
वल्मीकाः शरताडिता इव गङ्गाः सौदन्ति धाराहताः ।

विद्युत्काञ्चनदीपिकेव रचिता प्रासादसंचारिणी
ओत्सा दुर्बलभर्तृकेव वनिता प्रोत्सार्य मेघैर्हता ॥

(d) कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं
कांश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान् ।
अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बांधयन्
एष क्रीडति कूपयन्तृघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥

II. Explain the following, referring to the context when necessary:—

(a) षट्पु षट्पु बुद्धोवाशिष्ठा एदं पादवशमीवजाडं लडं
श्रीलम्बिभ्र ।

(b) परिवादवहलदोषान्न यस्य रक्षां परिहरामि।e./ नृपस्य
रक्षान् for न यस्य रक्षां ।

(c) कदा युहु तुमं कुविदेण रक्षा पालएण णववहूकेसकलाव
विभ्र वसुअन्वं कप्पिअन्तं पेक्खिस्वं ।

(d) नृत्यारम्भे हर पशुपतेराद्रनागाजिनेच्छां ।

(e) संगीतार्थो ननु पशुपतेस्तत्र भावी समग्रः ।

(f) श्रापान्तो मे सुजगद्वयनादुत्थिते शार्ङ्गपाशौ ।

N.B. —Discuss the merits of the readings in (b).

III. Give the meanings of the following words as used in the Meghadûta:—एकपत्री, स्रोतम्, पावकि, प्रस्थ, मेचक, भङ्गीभक्ति, अभिख्या.

IV. Quote or refer to passages from Mrichchhakatika and Meghadûta containing ideas similar to those in the following:—

- (a) Gentle knave, good night;
I will not do thee so much wrong as to wake thee.
(b) Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
(c) I never pluck the rose; the violet's head
Hath shaken with my breath upon the bank
And not reproached me.

(d) तामीषत्वविचललोचनां नताङ्गीमालिङ्गपवनमम स्पृशाङ्ग-
मङ्गम् ।

- (e) Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is empty, fall like these.

(f) गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाश्रयः सहर्षति ।

V. Give all the circumstantial evidence on which Chârudatta is convicted.

VI. Mention the various dates assigned by scholars to Kâlidâsa, and state what has been said for and against them.

VII. Explain clearly and illustrate:—

- (a) समं ब्रह्मैवैवमं ते सुदुस्फुटमध्यमाः ।
ब्रह्मा सुदुस्फुटोन्मिश्रवर्णविन्यासयोनयः ॥
(b) अनिष्टुराक्षरप्रायं सुकुमारमिच्छेयते ।
ब्रह्मजैर्यत्प्रदोषस्तु दर्शिनः सर्वकोमले ॥
(c) दोषमित्यपरैर्भुक्त्वा कृच्छ्रोद्यमापि ब्रह्मते ।
(d) उत्कर्षवान्गुणः कश्चिद्यस्मिन्नुक्ते प्रतीयते ।
तदुदाराङ्ग्यं तेन सनाथा काव्यपटुतिः ॥
(e) अन्यधर्मस्ततोऽन्यत्र लोकसीमानुरोधना ।
सम्यगाधीयते यत्र स समाधिः स्तुतो यथा ॥

- (f) कर्ता यद्युपमानं व्याख्यभूतोऽथो क्रियापदे ।
 स्वक्रियासाधनव्यग्रो नालमन्यदपेक्षितुम् ॥
 यो लिम्पत्यमुना तुल्यं तम इत्यपि शंसतः ।
 अङ्गुनीति न संबद्धं सोपि मृग्यः समो गुणः ॥
- (g) अविशेषेण पूर्वोक्तं यदि भूयोपि कीर्त्यते ।
 अर्थतः शब्दतो वापि तदेकार्थं मतं यथा ॥

VIII. Name and explain the *alaṅkāras* in the following:—

- (a) अयमेन्द्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुश्रुष्वति चन्द्रमाः ।
 (b) राकायामकलङ्कं चेदमुतांशोर्भवेद्गुः ।
 तस्या मुखं तदा साम्यपराभवमवाप्नुयात् ॥
 (c) ... विलासायुधलासवासास्ते तद्विलासा इव तद्विलासाः ।
 (d) कुक्षुमितलताभिरहताप्यधत्त रजम् ।

IX. Point out and illustrate the distinctions between:—

समानोपमा and स्नेहोपमा ; निन्दोपमा, and प्रतिषेधोपमा,
 व्यतिरेक ; निर्णयोपमा and तत्त्वाख्यानोपमा ; प्रतिवस्तूपमा and
 अर्थान्तरन्यास .

SANSKRIT.—PAPER III.

Examiner:—S. R. BHANDARKAR, ESQ., M.A.

I. Explain clearly:—

- (a) धर्मं जिज्ञासमानानां प्रमाणं परमं श्रुतिः ।

धर्मं च ज्ञातुमिच्छतां प्रकृष्टं प्रमाणं श्रुतिः । प्रकर्षबोधनेन
 च श्रुतिस्मृतिविरोधे स्मृत्यर्थो नादरणीय इति भावः । अत एव
 आक्षेपः । श्रुतिस्मृतिविरोधे तु श्रुतिरेव गरीयसी । अविरोधे उदा

कार्यं कर्तुं वैदिकवत्सता ॥ त्रैमिनिरप्याह । विरोधं त्वनपेक्षं
स्यादक्षति अनुमानकम् ।

(b) यत् जीवूतवाहनेन दीयत इति व्युत्पत्त्या दायशब्दो ददाति-
प्रयोगश्च गौणः स्रुतप्रव्रजितादिस्वत्वनिवृत्तिपूर्वकपरस्वत्वोत्पत्ति-
फलसाम्यात् । न तु सृतादीनां तत्र त्यागोक्तिः । तच्च पूर्वद्रव्यस्वामि-
संबन्धाधीनं तत्स्वाम्योपरमे यत्र द्रव्येनस्वत्वं तत्र निरुद्धा दायशब्द-
इत्युक्तं तन्न सुन्दरम् । निरुद्धत्वाङ्गीकारे दायददातिशब्दयोगैकत्वो-
पपत्त्यासनर्थक्यात् । सर्वथावयवार्थराहित्ये हि निरुद्धत्वं । न च योग-
रुद्धत्वम् । अवयवार्थबाधस्य स्वयमेवापत्त्यासात् । गौणमवयवार्थं
परिकल्प्य तदङ्गीकारस्य निष्प्रयोजनत्वमन्योनाश्रयत्वमनुभवाविरोधो
व्याघातश्च ।

(c) किं च पत्नीतः पूर्वं आत्रधिकारबोधकशङ्खादिवचनानां
संसृष्टाविभक्तविषयत्वं विस्मृष्टवचनान्तराभ्यासाद्वा प्रबलादुच्यते ।
नाहः । विस्मृष्टविशेषवचनाभावात् । संसृष्टिनस्तु संसृष्टीत्यादि
वच्यमाणवचनं तु आत्रधिकारावसरे विशेषकधनं नामुमर्थमवगम-
यति । बृहस्पतिवचनं तु पुत्रादिपितृपर्यन्ताभावे संसृष्टसोदराधिकार-
बोधकं प्रत्युतासंसृष्टविषयकतामेवावगमयति । न द्वितीयः । नार्था-
द्वयं वाच्यः । अत्रिभागसंसर्गयोर्वैकस्य धनं तदेवापरस्यापीति
स्रुतस्य तत्र स्वत्वप्राप्तेऽपि जीवतस्तत्स्वत्वान्तर्गामिता युक्ता न स्वाभ्य-
न्तरकल्पनेति । न चासौ युक्तः ।

II. Mention the outward distinctive marks by which the
caste of a *Brahmachārin* can be made out.

III. Explain the terms:—प्राशित, परिव्रित, नाष्टिक, योतक,
वेदेह, वेद्य.

IV. What is meant by सप्रतिबन्ध दाय and अप्रतिबन्ध दाय ?
Which of them is sometimes not admitted, and on what
grounds ? Indicate briefly how Mitra Miśra establishes it.

V. What are the occasions for partition of property recognised by Mitra Miśra? Mention other occasions admitted by other writers.

VI. What is Mitra Miśra's view as to the claim of the eldest brother to a larger share of the ancestral property than that of his younger brothers, and how does he justify it?

VII. Name and define the ten kinds of sons, and state which of them are recognised as *dāyādas*.

VIII. Mention the individual predecessors quoted by the author of the Manusmṛiti, and state what is known about them and their works.

IX. Give a short account of the commentaries on legal works and of digests of law, claiming to be the works of Indian kings and ministers and written before the fifteenth century.

X. What are the literary sources of Hindu law? Describe accurately the function of the Nibandhakāras in connection with it. What are they usually guided by in the determination of the points considered by them?

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SANSKRIT.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—A VENIS, Esq., M.A.

I. Write (a) on the Rig-Veda in its relations to the other three Vedas; and (b) on the latter in so far as their matter is not directly concerned with that of the former.

II. Name and describe some of the older Sanskrit works which deal strictly with the philology of the Veda.

III. The Upanishads: (a) their position in Sanskrit literature and relative age; (b) their connexion with Indian systems of philosophy.

IV. The Sūtra literature: (a) its supposed origin; (b) variety of its subject-matter; (c) its chronological limits, with reasons.

V. Trace the growth of a Vyākaraṇa-sāstra from the Vedic period to Pāṇini. How in this sāstra are Pāṇini, Kātyāyana and Patañjali connected with each other?

VI. What is a Mahākāvya? Enumerate the works thus designated, and assign dates as far as possible.

VII. The Indian drama: (a) its characteristics; (b) remarks on views held as to its origin and development.

VIII. Name and briefly describe the principal works assigned to Bāṇa and Harsha, and discuss their dates.

IX. Write briefly on the following authors: Nārada, Kumārila, Piṅgala, Bhartṛihari, Vātsyāyana, Hemachandra.

X. Adduce evidence for the fact that even in early times the language and literature of Sanskrit were known to people outside India.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER V.

Examiner :—A. VENIS, Esq., M.A.

I. Illustrate some of the main characteristics of Indo-European speech. What light does linguistic inquiry throw on the mode of life and civilization of the primitive Indo-European mother-tribe ?

II. Name the languages comprised in the Iranian and Indian branches of Indo-European Speech ; and describe some of the oldest documents in each branch, with approximate dates.

III. " Human speech began with highly complicated forms, which from the very first have been undergoing reduction to simpler and briefer shapes." Fully illustrate the meaning of this statement, and consider its validity.

IV. Parse the following Vedic forms, giving equivalents in classical Sanskrit :—

अग्रा ; केतवे ; पश्चा ; तन्वस् ; शमि ; नरि ; जीवसे ;
गमघीः ; दातवे : नेतोस्.

V. Explain the uses of the verbal endings मसि, यन्, and नात् and of the subjunctive mood in Vedic Sanskrit. Conjugate the verb भू in this mood.

VI. Render faithfully in English, and elucidate the syntax of the following :—

- विश्वं को अग्ने जयति त्वया धनं यः
- म भिक्षमाणी अशुतस्य चारुणः
- इन्द्रस्य वज्राद् अविभेद् अभिन्नयः
- तस्माद् ब्रह्मचारी समिधमाहरेत्तेदायुषोऽवदाय वसानीति
- सोम्य को नु त्वानुश्रयास । को न मामनुश्रियात् ॥
- दू चित् स शेषते जनो न रेषत्

VII. Explain the terms tatsama, tadbhava, apabhramsa, and desya, as used by Indian grammarians. To what extent does modern research accept these distinctions ?

VIII. Derive the following words, setting out each step in your analysis, and drawing attention to the general law or rule which may be thus illustrated:—

काम ; भगत् ; महीत ; आग ; आण्ड ; पचास ; इन्द्रिष ;
हमारा ; लंगोट ; कोरी ; भीतर ; कुता ; बनारस.

IX. How would you explain the agent-case formed with ने in Hindi? Mention other modern Indian languages in which this construction is not found, and illustrate the substitute for it.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER VI.

Examiner :—A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A.

I. Translate into English :—

(a) क्षपाः क्षामीकृत्य प्रसभमपहृत्याम्बु सरितां
प्रतापोर्वीं कृत्वां तरुगहनमुच्छ्रोष्य सकलम् ।

क संप्रत्युष्णांशुर्गत इति तदन्वेषणपरा-
सिद्धिर्दीपालोका दिशि दिशि चरन्तीव जलदाः ॥

(b) ननु कोऽयं वेदो नाम के वाच्य विषयप्रयोजनसम्बन्धाधि-
कारिणः कथं वा तस्य प्रामाण्यम् । न खल्वेतास्मिन्सर्वस्मिन्नसति
वेदो व्याख्यानयोग्यो भवति । अत्रोच्यते । इष्टप्राप्त्यनिष्टपरिहार-
योरलौकिकमुपायं यो ग्रन्थो वेदयति स वेदः । अलौकिकपदेन
प्रत्यक्षानुमाने व्यावर्त्यते । अनुसूयमानस्य सकृच्चन्दनवनितादेरिष्टप्राप्ति-
हेतुत्वमौषधसेवादेरनिष्टपरिहारहेतुत्वञ्च प्रत्यक्षसिद्धम् । स्वेनानु-
भविष्यमाणस्य पुरुषान्तरगतस्य च तथात्वमनुमानगम्यम् । एवं तर्हि
भाविलम्बगतसुखादिकमपि अनुमानगम्यमिति चेन्न तद्विशेषज्ञानव-
गमात् । न खलु ज्योतिष्मादिरिष्टप्राप्तिहेतुः कलझभक्षणवर्जना-
दिरनिष्टपरिहारहेतुरित्युपर्यं वेदव्यतिरेकेणानुमानसहस्येणापि

तार्किकशिरोमणिरयस्यावगन्तुं शक्नोति । तस्मादलौकिकोपायबोधको
वेद इति खल्वस्य नातिव्याप्तम् ॥

(c) श्लोकेन वा तदर्धेन तदर्धाधोक्षरेण वा ।

अथर्व्यं दिवसं कुर्याद्दानाध्ययनकर्मभिः ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit:—

Why do we want to know history? Why does history form a recognized part of our liberal education? Simply because all of us and every one of us ought to know how we have come to be what we are: so that each generation need not start again from the same point and toil over the same ground, but profiting by the experience of those who came before, may advance towards higher points and nobler aims. As a child when growing up might ask his father or grandfather *who* had built the house they lived in, or who had cleared the field that yielded them their food, we ask the historian whence we came and how we came into possession of what we call our own. History may tell us afterwards many useful and amusing things, gossip such as a child might like to hear from his mother or grandmother; but what history has to teach us before all and everything is our own antecedents, our own ancestors, our own descent.

III. Write a short Essay dealing with the proofs for the antiquity of Veda literature as a whole, and of its various branches; and assign reasons for your view of the latest date to which the Vedic period can be brought down.

ARABIC.—PAPER I.

Examiner :—MAULVI HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

I. Translate into English:—

و ايل كموج البحر راضى سدوله
على نواع الهموم لينتلى
فقلت له لما تمطى بصلبه
و اردف اعجاز او ناه نكل كل

الا ايها الليل الطويل الا انجلي
 بصبح وما الاصبح مدك نامثل
 فيالك من ليل كان نجومه
 بامراس كنان الى صم جندل
 وقوة اقوام جعلت عصامها
 على كامل مذى ذلول مرحل
 وواد كجوف العيسر قفر قطعته
 به الدثب يعوى كالخليلع المعيل
 فقلت له لما عوى ان شاننا
 قليل الغنى ان كانت لما نـول
 كلانا اذا ما نال شيئا افاته
 و من نعتث حرتي وحزتك بهـزل

- (a) Parse ليبتلي in the first line.
 (b) Parse يالك in the fourth line.
 (c) Parse the second verse of the fourth line.

II. Translate the following into English :—

- (a) فلمو انما اسمعى لادنى معيشة
 كفايى ولم اطلب قليل من المال
 و لنمما اسمعى امجد مؤئل
 وقد يدرك المجد المـؤئل امئالى
 وما المـرء عارامت حشاشة نفسه
 مـدرك اطراف الخطـوب ولاآل

(i) Which is the مفعول of لم اطلب ?

(ii) Explain the overlined words.

(b) قا وندى دأى القديم فغلسا
احاذران يروند دأى فالكسا
 فاما تـ ريدى لا اعمـض ساعة
 من الليل الا أن اكـب فانعسا
 فيارب مـكـروب كـمرت وراء
 وطاعت عـده الغـبـل حتى تنفـسا
 و يارب يسوم قد اروح مـرجـلا
 جيـدا الى البـيـض الكواـبـ امـلسا
 اراهن لا يعـبـدـن من قل مـالـه
 ولا من راين الشـيـب فيـه وقوسـا
 و ما خفت تـبـريح الحـيـاة كـما ارى
 تضيق دراعى ان اقوم فالبـسا
 فلو انـها نفـس تموت جـمـيـعة
 ولكنـها نفـس تـسـاقـط انفسـا
 لقد طـمـح الطـمـاح من بعد ارضـه
 ليلبسـي عن دأى مـا نلبـسا

(i) Explain the above with reference to the context.

(ii) Explain the overlined words.

III. Translate into English :—

(a) معا الله صعلوكا اذا جن ليله
مصافى المشائى ألفا كل معجزر

يعد الغني من نفسه كل ليلة
 اصحاب قراها من صديق ميسر
 ينال عشاء ثم يصبح ناعسا
 يعت العصا عن جيبه المتعطر
 يعين ساء العلى ما يستعمله
 ورمى طليعا كالبعير المعسر
 ولكن صلوكا صفيحة وجهه
 كضوء شهاب القاس المتدور
 مطالا على اعدائه يزجرونه
 بساكنهم رجز الفيلج المشهور
 اذا بعدد و الايامد من اقداره
 تشوف اهل الغائب المتفظ
 فذلك ان يلحق المنيعة يلقيها
 حميدا وان يستغن يوما فاجدر

(1) Explain the overlined words.

(b) اعباس ان الدي بيدنا * اى ان بجاوزة اربع
 علائق من حسب داخل * مع الال و السب الرفع
 وان نايمة راس الهجاء بيدي و يدك لا تطلع
 و انفس الى ناتيئها * اذا انا لم آتها انفع

(i) Explain the overlined words.

(ii) To which does الذي in the first line refer ?

(iii) Explain انفس in the last line grammatically.

IV. Translate into English :—

الانادات امامة باحتمال
 لتعززي فلابك ما ابالي
 فسيدي ما بدالك او اقيمي
 فايا ما اتيت فعن تقالي
 و كيف نروعي امرأة بدين
 حياتي بعد فارس ذي طلال
 وبعد ابي ربيعة بعد عمرو
 و مسعود و بعد ابي هلال
 اصابتهم حميد بن المذابي
 فدى عمى لمصعبهم و خالى
 اولئك لوجزت لهم لكانوا
 اعز على من اهلى و مالى

(a) Parse حياتى in the third line.

(b) Explain the overlined words.

V. Translate into English :—

زعم الهمام ان قاعا نارد
 عذب مقبله شهى المور
 زعم الهمام ولم اذقه انه
 عذب اذا ما ذقته قلت ازد
 زعم الهمام و لم اذقه انه
 بشفي نريا ريقها العطش الصدى
 اخذ العذارى عقدها ونظمه
 عن لؤلؤ متتابع متورد

لو انها عرضت لا شـطـط راعب
 عبد الاله صـرورة متعبـد
 لونا لرويتها وحن حديثها
 و لخاله رشا و ان لم يرشد
 بتكلم لرو تستطيع كلامه
 لدنت له اروي الهضاب الصغد
 وبفاحم رجل اديث نبـة
 كالكرم مال على الدعام المسد

- (a) What does **الهوام** mean in the first three lines ?
 (b) Explain the last line fully.
 (c) Parse **بتكلم** and **بفاحم** in the last two lines.
 (d) Explain the overlined words.

VI. Translate the following into English with reference to the context:—

و من يغرف من الذمـن سـجـلا
 فليس كمن نقيه في الضلال
 فان كنت امـراء قد سوت ظنا
 بعبدك و الغطوب الى تبال
 فارسل في دسى ذبيان فاسال
 ولا تعجل الى عن السؤال
 لما اعفلت شكرك فانتصعني
 وكيف ومن عطائك جل مالى
 ولو كفى اليمـين بغتك خوفا
 لا فردت اليهـين من الشمال

و لكن لا تغان الدهر عدى
و عبدالله تجزية الرجال
له بحر يقصصنا لعدوى
و بالغلج الم حكمة النقال
وهوب للمخيلة السواجى
عليها القايديات من الرجال

(a) Explain the overlined words.

VII. Translate into English with reference to the context :—

الم اقم عليك لتجبرنى
اعمبول على العيش الهام
فانى لا الام على دخول
و لكن عاوزى سا عصام
فان يهلك انو فانوس يهلك
ربيع الناس و الشهر العوام
و نمك عسدة بذاب عيش
اجب الظهر ليس له سمام

ARABIC.—PAPER II.

Examiner :—MAULVI HAFIZ NAZIR AHMED, S.U.,
LL.D.

I. Translate into English :—

ومن الناس من يقول امدا بالله وباليوم الآخر وما هم
بمؤمنين يخدمون الله والدين اصدوا ما يخدمون الا انفسهم

وما يشعرون في قلوبهم مرض فزادهم الله مرضاً ولهم عذاب
اليم بما كانوا يكذبون *

وإذا لقوا الذين آمنوا قالوا آمنا وإذا خلوا إلى شيطانهم
قالوا أنا معكم إنما نحن مستهزؤن الله يستهزئ بهم ويمدهم
في طغيانهم يعمهون *

مثلهم كمثل الذي استوقد نارا فلما اضاءت ما حوله ذهب
الله بنورهم وتركهم في ظلمات لا يبصرون *

او كصيب من السماء فيه ظلمات ورعد وبرق يجعلون
اصابعهم في آذانهم من الصواعق حذر الموت والله محيط
بالكاافرين يكاد البرق يخطف ابصارهم كلما اضاء لهم مشوا فيه
وإذا اظلم عليهم قاموا *

(a) Explain the overlined words.

(b) How are these two examples (i.e. مثلهم and كصيب) applicable to the hypocrites.

II. Translate into simple English :—

ان الصفا والمروة من شعائر الله فمن حج البيت او اعتمر
فلا جناح عليه ان يطوف بهما .

(a) Explain صفا and مروة. Distinguish حج from هجرة.

III. Translate into English and explain it fully.

ولكم في القصص حيوية يا اولى الالباب لعلكم تتقون *

IV. Translate into English :—

الطلاق مرتين فامسك بغيره او تسريح باحسان *

فان طلقها فلا تجعل له من بعد حتى تنكح زوجا غيره -
 فان طلقها فلا جناح عليهما ان يتراجعا ان ظنا ن بقيما
 حدود الله *

و اذا طلقتم النساء فبلغن اجلهن فامسكوهن بمعروف
 او سوحوهن بمعروف ولا تمسكوهن ضرارا لتعتدوا *

(a) What kind of طلاق is meant in the overlined words ?
 Who is the فامل of إن طلقها in the above two sentences ?

V. Translate into English :—

فقلقى آدم عن ربه كلمت فقاب عليه انه عو التواب الرحيم *
 واذ انقلى ابراهيم ربه تكلمت فاتهين *
 وظللا عليكم الغمام و انزلنا عليكم المن والسلوى *

- (a) What does كلمات mean in the first two lines ?
 (b) Explain من سلوى in the third line.
 (c) Explain تواب grammatically.

VI. Translate into English :—

كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم فخصا مفخصا بئلا
 وجهه تلالوء القمر ايلة البدر الطول من المرنوع و اقصر
 من المشدب عظيم المامة رجل الشعران انفرقت عقيقة فوق
 والا فلا يعاوزه شعرة شحمة اذنيه اذا هو و فرة ازهر اللون
 واسع العجيين ازج الحواجب موانع من عبر قرن بينهما
 عرق بدرة الغضب اقنى العرنين له نور يعلوه فيحسبه من

لم يقامله اشم كثر اللحية اذعج العيين سهل الخدين ضليع الفم
اشنب مفلج الاسنان دقيق المسربة كان عنقه جيدد مية
فى صفاء الفضة معتدل الخلق بادنا متماسكا سواء البطن
والصدر مشيخ الصدر .

(a) Explain the overlined words.

VII. What lesson of forbearance do you learn from the Prophet in جنگ اهد ?

VIII. How did the Prophet show his bravery in جنگ حنين ?

ARABIC.—PAPER III.

Examiner :—MAULVI HAFIZ NAZIR AHMED, S.U.,
LL.D.

I. Translate into English :—

حيية—م يا اهل هـذا المنزل
وعشتم فى خفض عيش خضل
ما عندكم لابن سبيل مرمّل
اضوسرى خـاط ليل اليل
جوى العشى على الطوى مشتمل
ما ذاق مديومين طعم ماكل
ولا له فى ارضكم من مؤئل
وقد دجاجنم الظلام المسبل
وهو من العيرة فى تملل
فهل بهـذا الربع عذب المنمل

يقول لى القى عـمـاى و ادخل
و ابشـر بـبشـر و قـرى مـعـجـل

(a) Explain the overlined words.

II. Translate the following into English:—

والدى زين الجذلاء بالطور و العيون بالعمور و الحواجب
بالبلج و المباسم بالفلج و العفون بالسقم و الانوف بالشمم
و التحدود باللب و النغور بالشب و البدان بالترف و الخصور
بالهيف انى ما قتلت ابدك سهوا ولا عمدا ولا جعلت هامة
لسيفى عمدا و الاقرى الله جفاني بالعمش و خدي باللمش
و طروني بالجلج و طاعبي بالبلج و وردتي بالبهار و مسكنى
بالبخار و بدرى بالمعاق و مصنى بالاحتراق *

(a) Explain the overlined words.

III. Translate into simple English:—

ايها العالم الفقيه الذى فـسـاق دكـاء فـمـاله مـن شـيـبه
افئنا فى قضية حساد عنها * كل قاض و حار كل فقيه
رجل مات عن اخ مسام حسرتنى عن امه و ابيه
وله زوجة لها ايها العبير * اخ خالص لا نمويه
فحوت فرصها و حان اخوها * ما تبقى بالارث دون اخيه
فاشفنا بالجواب عما سالنا * فهو من لا خلف يوجد فيه

(a) Answer the question raised therein

IV. Translate into English:—

يا اخت خير اخ يا بنت خير اب
كفاية بهما عن اشرف السب

اجل قدرك ان تسمي مـونبة
 و من كذاك فقد سماى للعرب
 لا يملك الطرب المحزون منطقـه
 ودمعه و هما في قبضة الطرب
 غدرت يا موت كم افنيت من عدد
 بمن اصببت وكم اسكت من لعجب
 وكم صعبت الخاها في منازلة
 وكم سالت فلم يبدل و لم تغيب
 طوى الجزيرة حتى جاءنى خبر
 فزعت فيه بأمالى الى الكذب
 حتى اذا لم يدع لى صدقه اصلا
 شـرقت بالدمع حتى كاد يشرق بى
 نعثرت منه في الافواه السها
 والبرد في الطرق و الاقلام فى الكتب

- (a) To whom does this elegy refer ?
 (b) Explain the overlined words.

V. Translate into English:—

كم زورة لك فى الاعراب خافية
 اوعى و قدر قد وامن زورة الذيب
 ازورهم و سواك الليل يشفع لى
 و انتنى و يفاض الصبح يغرى بى
 قد وافقوا الوحش فى سكنى مراتعها
 و خالفوها بتقوى و تطيب

جيد وانها وهم شر الجوار لها .
 وصعبها و هم شر الاصا حيب
 فؤاد كل معيب في بيوتهم
 و مال كل اخيد المال معروب
 ما اوجه العفصر المستعذات نه
 كاوجه الب دويات الـ رعايـب
 حسن العفـارة مجلوب بتطرية
 و في البدولة حسن غير مجلوب
 اين المعيز من الآرام ناظرة
 وغير ناظرة في الحسن والطيب
 افدى ظلاء فلاة ما عرفن بها
 مضغ الكلام ولا صبح العوا حيب
 و من هوى كل من ليست موهبة
 تركت لون مشيبـي غير مضروب
 و من هوى الصدق في قولى وعادته
 رغبت عن شعر فى الوجه مكـذوب
 ليت العوا دث ناعنى الذى اخذت
 منى بعلمى الذى اعطت وتعربى
 فما العـدانه من حلم بمـانعة
 قد يوجد العلم فى الشبان والشيب

VI. Translate into English:—

اقل فعالى بله اكدـرة مجد
 و ذالجـد فيه نلت او لم انل جد

ساطلب حقى بالقنا و مشائخ
 كانهم من طول ما التثموا مرد
 ثقال اذا لاقوا خفاف اذا دعوا
 كثير اذا شد و اقليل اذا عدوا
 ادم الى هد الزمان اهيلة
 فاعلمهم فقدم و احزمهم و عد
 و اكرمهم كلب و اصروهم عم
 و اسهدهم فهد و اشجعهم قرد
 و من نكد الدنيا على العوران يرى
 عدوا له ما من صدقته بد
 و انى لتغذيى عن الماء نغبة
 و اصبر عنه مثل ما تصبر الورد
 و امضى كما يمضى السنان لطيتى
 و اطوى كما تطوى المجلعة العقد
 و اكبر نفسى عن جزاء بغيبة
 و كل اغتيال جهد من لاله جهد
 و ارحم اقواما من العى و الغبا
 و اعدر فى بقضى لانهم ضد

(a) Explain the overlined words.

VII. Translate into English :—

بلاد الهند هده حالها و فيلة تلك احوالها و جبال فى السماء
 قللها و فلاة يلعب آله و غياض ضيق بحالها و انهار كثيرة
 اوحالها و طريق طويل رطالها ثم الهند و رجالها و الهندوانية

و استعملها زحم الأمير السيد ادام الله ظله هذه الاعمال
 بمذنبه معتسبا نفسه معتمدا نصر الله و عونهُ فوكس
 اليهم دعون من الله لا يغفل و مدد من التوفيق لا يفتر
 و قلب من الاعمال لا يعجز و حث على المطلوب لا يقصر
 و سيف على الضربة لا يدكّل سهل الله له الصعب و كشف به
 الخطب و رجع دايما من عناه بالاسارى تنظمهم الاغلال و السبايا
 تقلبهم الجمال و القيلة كانها العجبال و الاموال ولا الرمال فتح
 ذخرة الله عن الملوك السالفة الخالية الكفرة الطاغية الجبارة
 العاتية حتى و سمه ناره و جعله بعض اثاره و الحمد لله
 معز الدين و ادله و عدل الشرك و حزه و صلى الله على
 محمد و اله *

(a) Explain the overlined words.

VIII. Translate into English :—

برز الربيع لنا بروق مائه
 فانظر لروعة ارضه و سمائه
 فالتراب بين ممسك و معبر
 من نوره بل مائه وروائه
 و الماء بين مصدل و مكفر
 في حسن كدرته و لون صفائه
 و الطير مثل المعصيات صواح
 مثل المغني شاديا بغضائه
 و الورد ليس بممسك رياه ان
 يهدى لنا نفحاته من مائه

زمن الربيع جلبت ازكى متجر
 و جلوت للرايين خير جلائه
 فكانه هذالرئيس اذ ابدا
 في خلقه وصفائه وعطائه
 بعنى اعز معجر دندى افـ
 —ومعجل فى خليفه ووفائه
 بعشوايه المختوى والمجتدى
 و المجتوى هو هارب بذمائه
 ما البعر فى تزخاره والغيث فى
 امطاره و العجور فى انوائه
 لأجل منه مهابا ورغائبها
 لا زال هد المجتد حلف فثائه
 و السادة الباقون سادة عصرهم
 متمسكون به — دعه و ثنائه

(a) Explain the overlined words.

8 IX. Translate into English :—

كئاسى اطال الله نقاء الشيخ الفاضل بل رقعنى وقد بكرت
 على صغيرة الاعراب ككهمس و ربيعة بن مكدم و عقبه بن
 الحرث بن شهاب و انا احمد الله الى الشيخ و اذم الدهر
 فما ترك لى فضة الا فضها و لا ذهب الا ذهب به و لا علقا الا ملقه
 و لا عقارا الا عقرة و لا ضيعة الا اضاعها و لا مالا الا مال اليه و لا
 حالا الا حال عليه و لا فرسا الا افترسه و لا سبدا الا استبد به
 و لا لبدا الا لبد فيه و لا بزة الا بزها و لا عارية الا ارتجعها

ولا ديمة الا انتزعها ولا خلعة الا خلعها وانا داخل نيسابور
ولا حلية الا الجلدة ولا برده الا القشرة والله تعالى ولي
الخلف يعجله والفرج يسيره وهو حسبي ونعم الوكيل .

ARABIC.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—M. SAIYED AMJAD ALI, M.A., S.U.

- I. Explain clearly the technicalities :— 12
القلب - الابدال - and النحت
- II. Prove that originally Arabic words are triliteral. 10
- III. Expand upon the advantages of اعراب . 10
- IV. How do كناية and مجاز differ from each other ?
Illustrate your answer with a few examples. 15
- V. In what sense have the literati preferred the above to
حقيقة ? Cite examples. 12
- VI. Mention the elementary division of the figures of
speech, and give some examples of each. 10
- VII. Expatiate on السركات الشعرية with quotations. 15
- VIII. What is meant by علم العروض and why ? 7
- IX. Mention the several elementary افاعيل as used in
علم العروض , and name the various parts which compose
them. 9

ARABIC.—PAPER V.

Examiner :—M. SAIYED AMJAD ALI, M.A., S.U.

- I. Write what you know about any one of those named 10
أئمة.
- II. Give the biography of اسماء بنت ابي بكر رضي . 10

III. Mention the interloqui between معاريفه and اروى.	10
IV. How do you know that Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew are kindred languages ?	15
V. Put down half a dozen of foreign words adopted in Pre-Islamic, and as many those adopted in Arabic, after Islam, mentioning their sources.	12
VI. Name the several transitions (ادوار) of words used in Arabic language.	8
VII. Describe the Arab of the Desert.	10
VIII. Expatiate upon the development of <i>Hadis</i> .	10
IX. Trace the progress of Arabic Literature.	15

ARABIC.—PAPER VI.

*Examiner :—*M. SAIYED AMJAD ALI, M.A., S.U.

- I. Translate the following into Arabic, adding diacritical marks very carefully set:— 40

Copies of the Kuran are held in the greatest esteem and reverence amongst Mohammadans. They dare not to touch it without being first washed and purified, and they read it with the greatest care and respect, never holding it below their girdles. They swear by it, consult it on all occasions, carry it with them to war, write sentences of it on their banners, suspend it from their necks as a charm, and always place it on the highest shelf or in some place of honour in their houses. Mohammadans, as we have already remarked, believe the Kuran to be uncreated and eternal, subsisting in the very essence of God. There have, however, been great differences of opinion on this subject. It was a point controverted with so much heat that occasioned many calamities under the Abbaside Khalifahs. Al-Mamun made a public edict declaring the Kuran to be created, which was confirmed by his successors Al-Mutasim and Al-Wasiq, who whipped and imprisoned and put to death those of the contrary opinion. But at length Al-Mutawakkil, who succeeded Al-Wasiq, put an end to these persecutions by revoking the former edicts, releasing those that were imprisoned on that account, and leaving every man at liberty as to his belief on this point. The Kuran is, however, generally held to be a standing miracle indeed, the one miracle which bears witness to the truth of Mohammad's mission, an assumption which is based upon the Prophet's own statements in the Kuran, where he calls upon the people who charge him with

having invented it to procure a single chapter like it. Mutazalites have asserted that there is nothing miraculous in its style and composition. The excellences of the Kuran, as explained by the Prophet himself, claim a very important place in the traditions.

11. Translate the following into English :—

35

كان من حديث عمرو وقصير والزباء وهو عمرو بن ربيعة ابن نصر و كان ابن اخت جدمة الارثوس ان الزباء لما قتلت جدمة ونجا قصير بن سعد القضاء على العصا سار الى عمرو وقال الا تطلب سائر ذلك قال وكيف اقدر على الزباء وهي اصعب من عقاب الجور فارسلها مثلاً فقال له قصيرا جذع انفى واذننى واضرب ظهري حتى تؤذني فيه ودعني وابها فالعق بيا و اقول قد فعل بي عمرو ما تربى من اجل انه اتهمني من امر خاله ففعل به ذلك - فلما سار اليها واخبرها بذلك وقال لها قد لقيت هذا من اجلك فقالت وكيف كان ذلك قال زعم ابي اشرت على خاله بالخروج اليك حتى فعلت به ما فعلت فوعدته من نفسها بالاحسان فاحسن خدمتها و اظهره النصيحة لها حتى حسنت منزلته عندها وزين لها التجارة والاسفار فبعثت معه مالا والى العراق فسار قصير الى عمرو صنفيا فاخذ منه مالا وزاد على ماله فاشترى طرفا من طرف اهل العراق و رجع اليها فاراد تلك الارباح فسرت ثم كركوة فاضعف لها المال حتى عجزت من فعله و ازدادت به غبطة وسرورا - فلما كان في المرة الثالثة اتخذ جوالقات الجص من المسوح وجعل ربطها من اسافلها الى داخل و ادخل في كل جوالق رجلا بسلاحه و اقبل اليها واخذ غير الطريق فكان يسير الليل ويكنم النهار واخذ عمرا معه

وكانت الزباء قد صور لها عمرو قائما وقامدا وراكبا وكانت قد اتحدت نفقا اجرت عليه الماء من قصرها الى قصر اخنها زبيدة وكان قد بعد عنها خبر قصير فسألت عنه فقيل لها اخذ الغوبر وهو موضع فقالت عسى الغوبر ابوسا فارسلتها مدلا .
 ودخل قصير على الزباء وقد تقدم العير فقال لها قفى فانظري الى العير فركبت الى سطح لها فجعلت تنظر الى العير مقبلة نعمل الرجال تمشى قليلا قليلا فادبرت ذلك المشي وقالت :—

ما للجمال مشيها ويديدا * اجندلا يعملن ام حديددا

ام صرفانا بارددا شديددا * ام الرجال جننا قعوددا

III. Write an essay, in English, on any one of the following:— 25

(a) Describe the differences between the Pre-Islamic, Islamic, and Post-Islamic Arabic language, with necessary quotations.

(b) Contrast between the religious ideas of Pre-Islamic, Islamic, and Post-Islamic Arabs.

(c) Write the social and moral habits of the Pre-Islamic Arabs.

PHYSICS.—PAPER I.

Examiner :—A. W. WARD, Esq., M.A.

I. Define Young's modulus of elasticity, and describe an experimental way of determining it.

II. Define surface tension. If T be the surface tension of a fluid whose density is ρ , prove that the fluid will rise in a wet capillary tube (radius r) to a height h , where

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \left(hr + \frac{r^2}{3} \right).$$

III. Describe Boy's method of measuring the mean density of the earth.

IV. Define viscosity, and describe Poiseuille's method of determining it.

V. Describe Kater's pendulum, and explain how it is used to determine g .

VI. Assuming that the condensation of the air during the propagation of a sound wave is small, find the differential equation of motion—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -a^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

VII. What are combination tones? Give Helmholtz's explanation of their existence.

VIII. Describe Kœnig's manometric flames, and give some examples of their utility.

IX. Describe any accurate method of directly determining the pitch of a tuning fork.

X. Give the substance of Tyndall's views on the occasional acoustic opacity of the atmosphere.

PHYSICS.—PAPER II.

Examiner :—A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A.

I. What is meant by the log of the "thermometer"? How can it be determined?

II. How can specific heats be determined by the method of cooling? Give fully the principle of the method.

III. Describe an electrical method of determining the value of J , and carefully point out the sources of error.

IV. If (as in Deopretz experiment) the end of a bar be maintained at a constant high temperature, and the temperatures at equidistant points be $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$, etc., in excess of the air, prove that

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_3}{\theta_2} = \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_4}{\theta_3} = \text{etc.}$$

V. Enunciate Stefan's law, and give a brief account of its verification by Lummer Pringsheim.

VI. Give a brief account of the experiments that have been made on the state of matter near the critical point.

VII. If s_2 be the specific heat of saturated vapour and s that of water, prove the equation—

$$s_2 - s = \frac{dL}{d\theta} - \frac{L}{\theta}$$

Hence taking Griffith's value for L , 760.8—0.601 θ , prove that s_2 is negative for all temperatures less than 487.8°C.

VIII. Prove that there must be an alternation of vapour pressure with the curvature of the liquid surfaces. Hence prove that in a dust-free space vapour can exist without condensation, though supersaturated as far as a plane surface is concerned.

IX. Prove the four thermodynamic relations.

PHYSICS.—PAPER III.

Examiner :—A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A.

I. Account for the rectilinear propagation of light on the wave theory.

II. Find an expression for the radii of Newton's rings in terms of the curvatures of the lenses, and account for the loss of the half undulation.

III. A plane wave of light fall perpendicularly on a narrow rectangular aperture; find the intensity at any point of the diffracted pattern.

IV. Describe Michelson and Morley's refractometer.

V. Give Stokes' explanation of the bright lines in the spectrum of burning sodium, and of the D lines in the solar spectrum. Describe experiments confirming Stokes' views.

VI. What is meant by the method of crossed prisms? Describe the absorption spectrum of sodium when examined by this method.

VII. Describe and explain the appearance of a thin plate of Iceland Spar cut perpendicular to the optic axis, and placed in a converging beam of plane polarised light, when examined through a second Nicol.

VIII. Describe briefly Kerr's magneto-optic experiments.

IX. Give a brief account of the electro-magnetic theory of light.

PHYSICS.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—J. PATERSON, ESQ., M.A.

I. Prove that the electrical intensity at any point in an electric field is equal to the number of Faraday tubes which pass through unit area of a plane drawn at right angles to the direction of the electric intensity.

II. Show that in an electric field the energy per unit volume is $\frac{2\pi}{k} \rho^2$ where K is the specific inductive capacity, and P the polarization.

III. Prove that the force between two magnetic poles varies inversely as the square of the distance between them.

IV. There are currents flowing in opposite directions in two infinitely long parallel wires. Find the surface of equi-potential and of equi-magnetic force.

V. What is meant by electric and magnetic screening? Give the theory of them and how far are they successful?

Give an example of where the two may be equally efficient.

VI. Give the theory of the D'Arsonval galvanometer. How can it be made ballistic and how dead beat?

VII. What is meant by the co-efficient of self induction and how may it be determined by means of a Wheatstone bridge?

VIII. Describe fully two different methods, in which electricity is used to measure temperature.

IX. How are electric waves produced? In what respects are they similar to light waves, and describe two methods of detecting them.

X. Write a short note on cathode rays

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PHYSICS.--PAPER V.

Examiner :—J. PATERSON ESQ., M.A.

I. Prove Gauss' theory that the total normal electric induction over any closed surface drawn in the electric field is equal to 4π times the total charge of electricity inside the closed surface.

II. Find the capacity per unit length of a condenser consisting of two infinitely long concentric cylinders of radii a and b respectively (a nearly equal to b).

Show whereon the formulæ fails if the cylinders be finite in length, and how can the difficulty be remedied?

III. Describe the construction of a Clark standard cell and how to find its voltage? What is its principle defect?

IV. Explain fully what is meant by hysteresis in iron. In dynamos motors, etc., what kind of iron is best with reference to its hysteresis qualities, and why?

V. How can you measure a very small resistance? You are given a small resistance to measure and the apparatus provided is:—

A resistance box with known resistances (but none are small) ; a galvanometer with scale, and whose constants are known ; a cell of known voltage and connecting wires. How can you measure the resistance ?

VI. Find the magnetic force at the centre of a long straight solenoid of length l , and having n turns per unit of length.

VII. Prove that the work done in taking a magnetic pole around a closed circuit carrying an electric current is equal to $4 \pi i$ where i is the current traversing the circuit.

VIII. Find the nature of the discharge of a Leyden Jar through a circuit possessing self-induction and resistance.

IX. Describe different methods of making a gas conducting. What is the difference between conduction in gases and in metals ?

PHYSICS.—PAPER VI.

Examiner :—A. J. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Find the surface tension of alcohol.

II. Find the coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury.

III. Find the wave lengths of the three principal hydrogen lines by means of the diffraction grating.

IV. Find the capacity of the given condenser as arranged.

V. Find the reduction factor of the given galvanometer by means of the silver voltameter.

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER I.

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Describe the general methods of synthesizing Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

II. Discuss the constitution of Naphthalene.

III. Compare the properties of a Phenol and a tertiary Alcohol.

IV. Describe the principal methods of synthesis of Aldehydes.

V. Discuss the evidence in favour of the theory of the tetrahedral carbon atom which may be drawn from substances containing an ethylene linkage.

VI. Describe the synthesis and properties of Oxy-acids.

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER II.

Examiner :—A. S. HEMMY, ESQ., B.A., M.Sc.

I. Describe the principal reactions of diazo compounds and the formation therefrom of azo derivatives.

II. Make a brief comparison of the organic compounds of nitrogen, phosphorus and arsenic in the light of the periodic law.

III. Describe, giving brief practical details, Skraup's synthesis of quinoline, and explain the chemistry of the reactions.

IV. Describe various methods by which indigo has been synthesized.

V. Discuss the constitution of uric acid or fluorescein.

VI. What is an osazone? How is it obtained? What are its principal reactions?

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CHEMISTRY.—PAPER III.

Examiner :—W. H. ARDEN WOOD, ESQ., M.A.

I. State clearly the theory of the determination of molecular weight by the observation of the boiling point of a solution of the substance whose molecular weight is to be determined.

Describe Beckmann's apparatus for these determination, and how it is used.

II. How is the specific magnetic rotation of a body determined? To what class of properties does this phenomenon belong? How do such determinations help us to ascertain the constitution of organic compounds?

III. What is meant by a reversible chemical change? Give details of any instance among gases in which it has been found that an equilibrium has been established between two opposite chemical changes.

IV. Apply the phase rule to a consideration of the conditions which determine the transformation of rhombic and monosymmetric sulphur into each other.

V. What is molecular conductivity, and what conclusions have been arrived at regarding the condition of electrolytes in aqueous solution?

When a current is passed through a solution of copper sulphate there is a difference in behaviour according as copper electrodes or platinum electrodes are used. How has this difference of behaviour been explained?

VI. How is "heat of combustion" determined? Calculate the heats of formation of (a) methane, (b) acetylene, (c) tertiary butyl alcohol, if the heats of combustion are 211,930, 310,050, and 641,340 thermal units respectively.

$$(C, O_2) = 96,960c. \quad (H_2, O) = 68,360.$$

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—W. H. ARDEN WOOD, ESQ., M.A.

I. Give some account of the opinions held as to (1) the influence of manganese dioxide on the decomposition of potassium chlorate; (2) the manner of reaction of hydrogen and chlorine under the influence of light.

II. Give some account of the methods in use for the manufacture of chlorine by electrolysis.

III. What is Caro's acid? Compare its reactions with those of ozone, chlorine and ammonium persulphate.

IV. Compare the properties of ordinary and of red phosphorus, with special reference to luminosity in air and other gases, and to the action of air upon both varieties at ordinary atmospheric temperatures, and at higher temperatures. What is scarlet phosphorus?

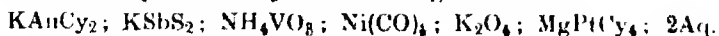
V. Compare the oxy-acids of sulphur and selenium. From a mixture of sulphuric and selenic acids how would you prepare specimens of sulphur and selenium?

VI. Describe the methods of preparation, and the properties of the different varieties of silicon. Give some account of the forms under which this element is found distributed in nature.

CHEMISTRY.—PAPER V.

Examiner :—W. H. ARDEN WOOD, ESQ., M.A.

I. Describe briefly the preparation and properties of the substances represented by the following formulae:—



II. How is chromium produced on a manufacturing scale and for what purposes? What is the action of nitric acid upon it? Describe the mode of preparation and the properties of chromium trioxide.

III. Give some account of the oxides and hydrated oxides of iron. What is "dialysed iron" ?

How is the precipitation of ferrous sulphide from a mixture of solutions of ferrous sulphate and sodium acetate by sulphuretted hydrogen explained ?

IV. Vanadium was formerly classed with molybdenum. What caused doubts to arise about this ? Give a concise account of the latter metal and its chief compounds.

V. Give an account of the preparation and uses of the best known metallic carbides.

VI. How would you proceed to determine with accuracy the atomic weight of a new element whose atomic weight was approximately 101 ? What general properties would you expect such an element to possess ?

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PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—PAPER VI.

Examiner :- -B. M. JONES, ESQ., B.A

PART I

I. Determine quantitatively (gravimetrically) the percentages of potassium and of phosphoric acid in the given sample of potassium phosphate.

II. Prepare a specimen of benzoin.

"A mixture of 25 gms. of benzaldehyde, 5 gms. of potassium cyanide, and 50 c.c. of absolute alcohol, is heated on a water bath with an upright condenser for half an hour. On cooling the liquid, the benzoin separates out in crystals, which are filtered and washed with a little alcohol. The benzoin is purified by re-crystallization from spirit."

State what yield you obtain, and determine the melting-point of the specimen. If time permits, investigate the properties of the substance.

PART II.

III. You are given solutions of magnesium chloride and ammonia. Illustrate the Law of Mass Action by means of them. (Other solutions may be had if required.)

IV. Make a complete qualitative analysis of the mixture supplied.

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B.T. Degree Examination.

1908.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.—PAPER I.

Examiner :—G. S. BRETT, ESQ., B.A.

N.B.—*Full marks may be obtained by answering six questions only.*

I. "The teacher has to deal with individuals, never with types." Discuss the extent to which Psychology recognises types of character. Is the result practically useful?

II. "A boy can always learn what is interesting, but there is much that can never be made interesting." Explain the relation of interest to attention and observation. Can interests be created?

III. Describe and explain, in any case of which you have personal experience, the effects of (1) undeserved punishment, (2) escape from deserved punishment, distinguishing (a) immediate psychological effects, (b) more remote effects on character. State whether the case you describe is in your opinion normal or not, with reasons.

IV. What is the relation of Habit to Originality. Explain (a) the physiology of Habit, (b) the psychology of Habit, (c) the relation of physiological to psychological plasticity.

V. Discuss the felling of Effort in Volition. Does any one ever do what he does not want to do? If so, how? If not, what is Volition?

VI. Discuss the difficulties of the Lange-James theory of the Emotions. Apply its standpoint to the distinction between crying as a mark of sorrow and crying as a sign of nervous collapse.

VII. What is the essential difference, psychologically, between reasoning in animals and reasoning in man? Explain, from this point of view, the difference between teaching a child and teaching an animal.

VIII. Discuss the relation between Association and Apperception. How is either of those related to the practice of teaching?

IX. Discuss the meaning of good in the phrases (a) good memory, (b) a good will : treat the latter both psychologically and ethically.

METHODS OF TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—
PAPER II.

Examiner :—NELSON FRASER, ESQ.

I. Give the reasons for and against assigning marks to school work. Is it possible to retain the mark system in some parts of school work and to discard it in others.

II. How far is it desirable to keep parents in close touch with the school, and how can this be effected ?

III. Discuss carefully the correct position of the body, arms and fingers in writing English ; give brief directions for securing good writing throughout a school.

IV. What can High Schools do for the vernaculars ? Especially, what is the most profitable use that can be made of any hours devoted to the vernacular ?

V. What is the aim of science teaching in schools ? What sort of foundations should be laid for scientific knowledge, and at what stage ?

VI. Give directions for a pleasant and effective use of the voice.

VII. How can moral education be made a reality in schools ?

VIII. On what system should the inspection of schools, by the central authority, be carried on, with a view to maintaining a high standard of class-room work ?

PARTICULAR METHOD.—PAPER III.

Examiner :—H. T. KNOWLTON, ESQ.

I. Write notes of a Lesson on one of the following subjects :—

(1) The Trade Routes of Asia. (2) The Growth of Representative Government in Europe. (3) The Method of finding the Square Root. (4) The Barometer. (5) The "Voice" of Verbs.

II. State and criticise the "Formal Steps" of the Herbartians, pointing out the object of each step, and when and how it should be employed.

III. What are the chief points to be attended to in oral exercises in a Foreign language? State the chief difficulties of pronunciation and enunciation which the Indian student encounters in learning English, and indicate briefly how you would enable him to overcome these difficulties.

IV. Give the aims to be kept in view in teaching Science in Primary, Middle and High Schools respectively; and show how you would modify your methods in order to attain the ends you have in view.

V. What is Geometry? Distinguish between Rational and Empirical Methods of teaching this subject and describe the method by which you would make clear to your pupils "the nature of proof."

VI. How is Geography related to Nature Study? What is the main aim to be kept in view in class-room instruction in this subject? What topics will you select in order to make your lessons a means of awakening in your pupils an intelligent interest in the geographical features of the neighbourhood?

VII. Show how Algebra resembles and differs from Arithmetic; and state when and how you would begin the study of the subject with your pupils. What are the chief difficulties a beginner meets with, and how may these be overcome?

VIII. What views have been held as to the nature of History? Show in what respects the aim of a school-teacher differs from that of a Professor of History, and state the special qualifications which a teacher must possess in order to teach the subject successfully.

LIVES AND WORK OF EMINENT TEACHERS, ETC.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—A. A. HALL, ESQ.

I. Give a general account of education among the Greeks, and an outline of the curriculum which Plato thought was necessary. Contrast the Roman and Greek ideals of education.

II. The Renaissance indirectly led to the Protestant Reformation. Who were the chief educational writers who wrote in the interests of Protestantism? Give in detail an account of Luther's educational work.

III. Mention some of the writers who were influenced by the philosophy of Bacon. What were the principles enunciated in "Some Thoughts concerning Education."

IV. Write a short account of the life and work of Pestalozzi. Give in detail the principles which Pestalozzi thought essential.

V. What is meant by "the new education" in American schools? "Pestalozzi has been the great exemplar. Froebel the great teacher, Herbart the typical normal master." Explain and illustrate this passage.

VI. Give a concise account of the School System of New York. In what respect is "the New Charter" "an immense advance over previous conditions."

VII. The object of nature study in America is "to get *Nature* into the schoolroom and into the school-life of the children." What methods are employed to attain this object in America? What modifications would you propose to make them applicable to India?

VIII. In the systems of education in Germany and in America, there are certain features which are in "sharp contrast." Arrange these in antithetical form. In what degree does a study of these systems make you contented or discontented with the system of education you are acquainted with in India?

Examinations in Sanskrit.

1908.

PRAJNA EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—PANDIT KUNDAN LAL, SHASTRI.

निम्नलिखितप्रश्नोत्तराणि स्वसंस्कृते वर्णनीयानि ।

- I. (a) अथःप्रदर्शितश्लोकाः पूर्वापरसम्बन्धपुरस्सरं प्रदर्शय । 20
1. मीमांसमानं निगमार्थवर्तनीरनुद्धिजित्री समितेः
सुषाघ सा ।
कार्थं दद्यथास्तिभरात्प्रणय तं जगद्विते जाग्रत-
मार्चिचक्षिणः ॥
2. नद्याशु पाशावसिमुत्तुलं रघे गव्याद्विजस्वीजन-
रक्ष्यदक्षिणं ।
अक्रम्यमस्यसुपेयुषा यशो रसेर हि भाव्यं प्रमुखा
दयालुना ॥
3. पेटृष्वस्त्रीयाश्च मातृष्वसेयाः कुल्याः स्वस्त्रीयाश्च
काल्याणिनेयाः ।
ये जातृया ये श्वह्वर्याः कुलीनाः कौरवा ये चापि
माहाकुलीनाः ॥

4. अथर्वशाखा विविक्ता ममाद्य ये खेचरीं वाच-
मुदेरिरंताम् ।

नूनं पृथेशूर इतीमके मां क्षिपन्ति वर्षेजलानिद्वार्यम् ॥

(b) समितेः, न्यस्य, अक्रयं, पेटृप्सवीयाः, अथर्व-
शाखाः, पृथेशूरः, इमके, यतानि पशानि साधनीयानि लिख
च कथं न लुक् पृथेशूर अत्र समस्या इति ।

12

II. (a) पुरःप्रदर्शितसोक्तौ व्याख्येयो टीकाप्रसाध्या ।

10

1. योऽभूच्छरंभय जन्मान्तरे ते हन्ता कश्चिरसोऽपुना
मर्त्यभावेम् ।

मध्येकस्य ख्यातिमात्राशकस्त्वं शुभ्रतयैः कापि
सहर्षितौजाः ॥

2. विजृम्भ्य वृद्धं गुणबंधदङ्गका अलङ्घितानन्दरात-
घर्घनाः ।

सुसङ्किताः श्रिङ्गुस्तपुष्पधोरभा यद्वर्धमानाः पशुपाः
प्रवेतिरे ॥

(b) अघोरेखाङ्कितपशानि प्रकृतिप्रत्ययद्वारा दर्शनीयानि ।

6

III. अधोलिखितसोक्तयोरभिप्रायं लिख । कथितौ च
काव्यां को ।

10

1. प्रशौठमुखागखयोटितान्तिकान्मेठद्दृष्टास्रोहितघोषमेदुरान् ।
अश्लेठकेषाकटुचाटुभाषितैरठैः पटस्त्रैरठिताङ्गनोत्करैः ॥

2. इत्यः स्वधीतोपनिबद्धिरेवामधीत्यवपः स विद्यन्मृकमेव ।
इत्यङ्गुनं राजपथं समायाद्वाताकुलोद्गातपताकमौजः ॥

IV. (a) नागशब्दार्थं संदर्भं व्याख्येयाः श्लोकाः पुरस्संदर्शिताः ।

10

1. न्याये वर्त्मनि योजिताः प्रकृतयः सन्तः सुखं व्यापिताः ।
नीतो बन्धुजनसंघात्प्रसमतां राज्ये च रक्षा कृता ॥
इतो दत्तमनोरथाधिकफलः कल्पदुर्मोषार्थिने ।
किं कर्तव्यमतः परं कथय वा यत्ते स्थितं चेतसि ॥
2. इंसांसाहतहेमपङ्कजःसम्पर्कपङ्कोत्तिते-
रुपद्मेर्मम मानसादुपनतैस्तोयैर्महापावनेः ।
स्वेच्छानिर्मितगतकुम्भनिहितैरेषाभिघ्निय स्वयं ।
त्वां विद्याधरचक्रवर्तिनमहं प्रीत्या करोमि सखात् ॥
- (i) एषा-त्वां चेति शब्दौ को प्रति योजनीया इति अथ
च कदा काभ्यां कौ कथितौ सन्दर्भसहितं दर्शयेति । 9
- V. निम्नलिखितप्राकृतवाक्यानि संस्कृते परिवर्तय लिख
च याप्रति कथितानि यैरिति । 12
1. अरं कबिलमंकलुवा तुमाम्पि सिहरशं पदारेसि ।
2. अज्ज तुमं मए सम्बन्धिको त्ति करिअ परिहसिदो ।
3. लल्ल एव्वं ता वेदकुल्लराहाम्पि दाव कत्ति त्ति सदाहर ।
- VI. अघोदर्शितसोकाभिप्रायं दर्शय लिख च एतदङ्गीयां कथां । 11
1. प्रतिदिनमहिनाहारेण विनायकाहितप्रतीति ।
अश्लिष्टवलाख्यकपालं वपुरिख रौद्रं प्रमथानमिदम् ॥

PAPER II.

Examiner :—PANDIT KUNDAN LAL, SHASTRI.

निम्नलिखितप्रश्नोत्तराणि स्वसंस्कृते लेख्यानि ।

- I. पञ्चतन्त्रेतिशब्दे तन्त्रशब्दार्थाऽथ कथं संघटयते
प्रकृतिप्रत्ययद्वारा सुस्पष्टं लिख ।

II. (a) अधःप्रदर्शितश्लोकार्थाः सविस्तरं निरूपणीयाः । 16

1. निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्यं श्रेष्ठौ स्तौति स्वदेवताम् ।
निक्षेपौ स्त्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितम् ॥
2. निरतिशयं गरिमाणं तेन जनन्याः स्मरन्ति त्रिधाः ।
यत्कमपि वर्धति गर्भं महतामपि यां गुरुर्भवति ॥
3. अप्रकटीकृतशक्तिः शक्तोऽपि जनस्तिरस्त्रियां लभते
निप्रसन्नन्तर्दार्ढ्यं लङ्घयो वगिहर्न तु स्वलितः ॥
4. अपायसम्पर्शनञ्च विपत्तिमुपायसन्दर्शनञ्च च सिद्धिम् ।
मेधाविना नीतिगुणप्रयुक्तां पुरःस्फुरन्तीमिव वर्णयन्ति ॥

(b) निक्षेपशब्दार्थं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययद्वारा संदर्श्य कवेरभि-
प्रायं सविस्तरमेषु पद्येषु दर्शनीयम् । 4

III निम्नलिखितश्लोकार्धेषु काचित्कथा लेख्या । 10

1. यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य निर्वृद्धेस्तु कुतो बलमिति ।
2. शत्रोर्विक्रममज्ञात्वा वैरमारभते हि य इति ।
3. न किं दद्यान् किं कुर्यात् स्त्रीभिरभ्यर्चितो जनः ।

IV. यत्कमपीति पदद्वयं किं वा पदमेकमेवास्य च कोन-
साकं सम्बन्धः कथं च संघटना सविस्तरं दर्शय । 7

V अधःप्रदर्शितश्लोकान् कवेरभिप्रायसहितं वर्णय । 15

1. लोकेश्यवा तनुभृतां निजकर्मपाकं
नित्यं समाश्रितयतां सुहृताक्रयाणाम् ।
भावार्जितं शुभमथाप्यशुभं निकामं
यद्भावि तद्भवति नात्र विचारहेतुः ॥
2. विस्तोर्णव्यवसायसाध्यमहतां स्त्रिगोपमुक्ताश्रिष्टाम्
कार्याणां नयसाहसोन्नतिमतामिच्छापदारोहिणाम् ।

मानोत्सेकपराक्रमव्यसनिनः पारं न यावद्भताः
सामर्षं हृदयेऽवकाशविधयाः तावत्कथं निर्वृतिः ॥

3. दयितजनविप्रयोगो वित्तवियोगश्च केन सञ्जाः स्युः ।
यदि सुमहौषधकल्पो वयस्यजनसङ्क्रमो न स्यात् ॥

VI. (a) निम्नलिखितवाक्यानि परिवर्तय पर्यायशब्दैः । केषु
कान् प्रति कथितानीत्यपि लिख ।

9

1. तन्मार्गश्चान्तस्य मे विश्रामभूतं मित्रं कस्मात् अणुहृतम् ।
2. तत् किं मम उपरि अनवरतं व्यसनशरैः वर्षति इत्यन्त
विधिः ।
3. यदि खलीनं मुखे प्रक्षिप्य अष्टं तव पृष्ठं समारुह्य त्वं
धावयामि ।

(b) निम्नलिखितगद्यां परिवर्त्य लिख च कदा कथं केन
कथितमिति ।

10

एवं संस्तुत्य ततः प्रधानतयाकं आसाद्य तित्तिनिहित-
जानुवरणो नमोऽस्तु धन्ये इति उच्चार्य लब्धधर्मवृद्ध्या-
शीर्वादः सप्रश्रयमिदमाह ।

VII. (a) अथःप्रदर्शितश्लोकौ टीकातीत्या व्याख्येयो ।

8

1. तिर्यञ्चं मानुषं चापि यो मृतं संस्पृशेत् कुधीः ।
पञ्चगव्येन शुद्धिः स्यात् तस्य चान्द्रायणेन च ॥
2. अभिनवसेवकविनयेः प्राधुण्यकोक्तेर्विलासिनीरुदितैः ।
धूर्तजनवचननिकरैरिह कश्चिदवज्जितो नास्ति ॥

(b) तिर्यञ्चपञ्चगव्यचान्द्रायणप्राधुण्यकबद्धाः सुख्यं दर्श-
नीयाः ।

7

- VIII. निम्ननिर्दिष्टप्रश्नोत्तराणि श्लोकेर्निर्दिश । 8
1. नृपलक्षणं निर्दिश्य दर्शय च कौकूशो राजा ग्राह्यसत्याग्रहः ।
 2. मित्रलक्षणं निर्वर्ण्य वर्णय च किं फलं तस्य ।

PAPER III.

Examiner :—PANDIT KUNDAN LAL, SHASTRI.

निम्ननिर्दिष्टविषयान्यतमविषयोत्तराणि लिख ।

न्याये

1. 1. नूतनजलधरेतिकारिकाया अभावे को दोषः सुस्पष्टं लिख । 6
2. गोपवधूटोतिविशेषणं किमर्थं तदकरखे किं वृषणम् । 7
3. कृष्णशब्देनात्र कस्य ग्रहणं ब्रह्मण इति चेत्कथं न दत्तं तत्पदं । 10
- II. 1. व्यक्तेरभेदस्तुल्यत्वमिति सलक्षणसमन्वयं दर्शय । 8
2. सातिव्यक्तयोर्विशेषं दर्शय । 4
3. एकव्यक्तिमात्रवृत्तिर्जातिरस्ति न वा नास्ति चेत्कथम् । 5
4. विषयस्य कः सोदाहरणं दर्शय तदभावे च किं वृषणम् । 3
- III. 1. उपाधिलक्षणं सलक्षणसमन्वयं दर्शय । 9
2. आत्मनः सिद्धिः प्रत्यक्षानुमानेन वा । 10
3. प्रत्यक्षानुमानसत्तायां किं प्रयोजनं शाब्दोपमानयोः । 6
4. परामर्शलक्षणं किं कथं च लक्ष्ये संगमः । 4
- IV. 1. व्याप्तिलक्षणं निरूप्य निरूपय पक्षपक्षानुमिति-साधकानि । 10
2. के के विशेषगुणा जीवात्मनोः । 4

3. वपस्य नित्यत्वं कृ । 5
 4. अर्थोपपत्तिं बोधाहरणं दर्शय । 4
 V. 1. आकाशस्य शरीरमस्ति न वा नास्ति चेत्कथं प्रत्यक्षः । 5

or

वेदान्ते

- I. 1. वेदान्तशास्त्रस्य किं फलं किं च लक्षणम् । 5
 2. यदा वाचा स्तूयत आत्मा कथमवाङ्मनसगोचरमिति । 10
 II. 1. तुरीयं चैतन्यं लक्ष्य लक्ष्ये च संघटय । 9
 2. आत्मपदार्थं सर्वमतानुसारेण निर्णीय लिख । 7
 3. वैज्ञानशब्दं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययद्वारा प्रदर्शय । 5
 III. 1. कारणप्रदर्शनपुरस्सरं निर्दिष्ट्यो अज्ञानस्यैकत्वनानात्वे । 4
 2. तैजसस्यापि सूक्ष्मशरीरत्वमस्ति न वा अस्ति चेत्कथम् । 6
 3. स्थूलभूतानि तु पञ्चीकृतान्यत्र तु शब्दाभिप्रायं निरूपय । 7
 IV. 1. अधारोपपद्मादौ संलक्ष्य बोधाहरणौ निर्दिश्येताम् । 12
 2. किं तन्महावाक्यं कथं संघटना तस्य । 10
 3. लक्षणा कतिविधा तस्या अभावे किं सूचयाम् । 8
 V. 1. उपरतिलक्षणं संदर्श्य दर्शय लक्ष्ये । 10
 2. शरीराणि कतिविधानि शरीरस्यैकत्वे को दोषः । 7

or

सांख्ये

- I. 1. सांख्यशब्दार्थं निर्णीय लिख्यताम् । 9
 2. के देवा इन्द्रियाणाम् । 4
 3. महाद्वैतीश्वरविशेषणाभावे सूचणं दर्शय । 7

- II. 1. प्रकृतेर्लक्षणं संदर्श्य जगदुत्पत्तिं मुक्तिं च निरूपय । 11
 2. आत्मतत्त्वस्य साक्षात्कारः कथं सति च प्रत्यक्षे किं फलम् । 12
- III. 1. जीवन्मुक्तमुक्तयोः को भेदो नास्ति चेत्कथं संज्ञाभेदः । 8
 2. कर्माणि कतिविधानि तानि सफलानि दर्शय । 6
 3. सांख्यमते तत्त्वानि कियन्ति तेषां संहारोक्ति न वास्ति चेत् क्व । 10
- IV. 1. यन्मनसा न मनुते इति चेत्कथं साक्षात्कार ईश्वरस्य । 7
 2. जगत्सदसद्वन्ति सचेतुं दर्शय । 5
 3. वेदान्तसांख्यमतयोः को भेदो नास्ति चेत्कथं दर्शनद्वयम् । 10
- V. 1. हंसशब्दार्थं सुस्पष्टं लिख । 5
 2. विरोधस्य लक्षणं दर्शय । 6

PAPER IV.

Examiner :--PANDIT GANESH DUTTA, SHASTRI.

(उत्तरत्राकरे)

- I. “उत्तरत्राकरे” इत्यस्यार्थो विशदीक्रियताम् । वृत्तं कतिविधम् ? काश्च ता विधाः ? कानि च तासां लक्षणानि ? 8
- II. वेतालीयच्छन्दसो लक्षणं संलिख्य छन्दार्थीक्रियताम् । मत्तमपूरवसन्ततिलकामालिनीच्छन्दसो कानि लक्षणानि ? शक्यते चेत्सुलक्ष्णसमन्वयोपि सोदाहरणं प्रकाशयताम् । 12

- III. “नष्टस्य यो भवेदङ्कुलस्यार्धेऽर्धे सने च लः ।
विषमे चैकमाधाय स्यादर्धेऽर्धे गुरुर्भवेत्” ॥
कारिकेयं स्फुटं व्याख्येया । 10
- IV. दृष्टकस्य किं लक्षणम् ? कथं च लक्षणसमन्वयः । 10
- V. “यस्मीत्वा गुरवेऽपि कुप्यति विना हेतोस्तथा रोदिति
भ्रान्तिं याति करोति साहसमपि व्याधेर्भवत्यास्यदम् ।
कोपीनं विवृणोति लोकपुरतोऽप्युन्मत्तवच्चेष्टते
तल्लज्जापरिपंथि मोहजननं मद्यं न पेयं बुधेः” ॥
किमत्र वृत्तम् ? किं च तल्लक्षणम् ? तत्समन्वयश्चात्र
सुस्पष्टीकृत्य प्रदर्शयताम् । 10

(वाग्भटे)

- VI. अर्थालोकहेतवः के ? काव्यं कतिविधम् ? काश्च ता
विधाः ? 7
- VII. समाधिसेवयोर्लक्षणोदाहरणे संसूच्य मिथः पार्थक्यं
प्रदर्शय । 8
- VIII. को नामालंकारः ? के च ते ? रूपकप्रतिवस्तूपमासूत्र-
योगितापरिसंख्यानां कानि लक्षणाणि कानि चोदाहरणानि ? 15
- IX. “संसार एव कुपः खलिलानि विपत्तिजन्मदुःखानि ।
इह धर्म एव रज्जुललादुद्धरति निमग्नान्” ॥
किं कृन्दः ? कोऽलंकारः ? का गुणः ? काश्च दोषः ?
का रीतिः ? काश्च रसः ? इति प्रत्येकं सनामलक्षणं निर्दिश्य
व्याख्यायतामुक्तपद्याम् । 20

PAPER V.

Examiner :—PANDIT GANESH DUTTA, SHASTRI.

(व्याकरणे)

I. “लते + अमू नीचैः + नमतः” “चक्रिन् + त्रायस्व हेर + अत्र” “भोः + अच्युत निर् + रसः संसारः + सरति” “एषः + अत्र सम् + कर्ता” “अहः + अहः संघां + उपासीत” इत्यत्र कुत्र कौदृशी संहिता भवति ? किं तत्र औजम् ? यथाशास्त्रं समाधीयताम् ।

10

II. सर्व - विश्वपा - पति - नृ - धातृ - अनहुह - राजन् - अदष् - उपानह् - अप् - चक्रिषस् - शब्दानां क्रमेण १ मा, २ या, ३ या, ४ र्थी, ५ मी, ६ मी, ७ मी बहुवचने यथासंभवं त्रिष्वपि लिङेषु रूपाणि प्रदर्शनीयानि ।

20

III. अद् - अर्च् - गुप् - दृश् - छा - हन् - दा - शी - अधि + इ - धातूनां यथाक्रमं लट् - लिट् - लुट् - लृट् - लोट् - लङ् - लिङ् - लुङ् - लृङ् उक्तमपुरुषे कौदृशानि रूपाणि भवन्ति ? यथासंभवं लेखनीयानि ।

18

IV. गमयति - दित्सति - नरीनृत्यते - ब्राह्मयते - एतानि क्रियापदानि यथाशास्त्रं साधनीयानि ।

8

V. सुखः - द्विपः - अर्थकषः - प्रसूः - लूनः - चरित्रम् - इत्यत्र कुत्र को धातुः ? कस्य प्रत्ययः ? कथं विहितश्चेति लिख्यताम् ।

6

VI. “कुर्वन् स्वपिति” “क्रोशं गिरिः” “आमुक्तेः संसारः” “सर्वस्मिन् आत्मास्ति” “नृणां नृषु वा ब्राह्मणः श्रेष्ठः” एतेषां विभक्त्यर्थाः सहेतुकं निरूपणीयाः ।

10

VII. अघिहरि - यथाशक्ति - अहोरात्रः - द्वित्राः - केशा-
कोशी - पाणिपादम् - एषु कुत्र कः समासः ? विग्रहवाक्यं च
किम् ? कश्च समासः कस्मिन्समासेऽन्तर्भवति ? सुविमृश्य
लिख्यताम् ।

12

VIII. स्त्रियः - तत्रियः - खोक्षातिकः - त्वचिष्टः - सपत्रा-
करोति - एतेषां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययो प्रदर्श्य तद्वितानुसारिणो-
र्ग्याश्च दर्शनीयाः ।

10

IX. “देव्यान् घातुको हरिः” देव्यानां घातुको हरिः”
अनयोः पूर्वं परं उभयं वा किं श्रुतम् ? तत्र कारणं च
किम् ? यथाशास्त्रं लिख्यताम् ।

6

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—PANDIT GANESH DUTTA, SHASTRI.

(अनुवादे)

गौर्वाणीसन्दर्भो हिन्दीभाषया हिन्दीभाषासंदर्भश्च
देवगिरा समनूद्यताम्ः—

I. (a) तौ दम्पती विचित्राणि वनानि पुण्यवहा नदीः पुष्पि-
तांश्च नगोत्तमान् दृष्ट्वा परां सुदमवापतुः । अथ सत्यवाक्फ-
लान्पादाय काष्ठानि पाटयामास । तच्छ्रमेणाथ शिरसि वेदना
जज्ञे । अतः स प्रियामभिगम्याह । अस्वस्थमिवात्मानं लक्ष्ये
तत्स्वप्नमिच्छामि न मे ख्यातुं शक्तिरिति । पतिवाक्यपरायणा
सा स्त्रोत्सङ्गोऽथ शिरः कृत्वा भूतले निषसाद । अथ सा
मुद्धृतापेव रक्तवाससं ब्रह्ममौलिमादित्यसमतेजसं ग्रामावदातं
रक्ताक्षं पाण्डुरङ्गं भयावहं पुरुषं सत्यवतः पार्श्वं ध्यातमपश्यत् ।

तं तथाविधमालोक्य सावित्री प्राह । देवतं त्वामभि-
जानामि । वपुरेतदमानुषम् । कस्त्वं किं चिकीर्षसि चेति
मां ब्रूहि । अहं यमः सौणापुषः सत्यवतः प्राणानपहर्तुका-
मश्नेत्याख्याय यमस्तस्य कायात्पाशद्वन्द्वं वशंगतमंगुष्ठमात्रं पुरुषं
बलान्निश्चकर्ष दक्षिणाभिमुखः प्रतस्थे च । सावित्र्यपि
दुःखार्ता तमेवानुगन्तुमारब्धा । तामवलोक्य यमः प्राह ।
निवर्तस्व सावित्रि कुरुष्वस्योर्ध्वदेहिकं कृतं भर्तुस्त्वयानृण्यं
यावद्रभ्यं गतं त्वयेति । तत उभयोरैवंविधः संवादः प्रवक्रमे ।

(b) देव्याह अहं खत्वात्मनः सुखावसानेनार्यपुत्रं निर्वृत-
शरीरं कर्तुमिच्छामि । एतावता चिन्तय तावत्प्रियो न
वेति । एवमुक्त्वा निष्क्रान्ता देवी । उर्वर्यापि महानुभावया
देव्या अभ्यनुज्ञातोऽनन्तराया मे प्रियसमागमो भविष्यतीति
मन्यमाना राजानं सहस्रापसृत्य जयशब्दमुदीरयामास । तेन
चाभिनन्दिता तस्यैवासन उपविष्टा ।

(c) आधूमाग्रान्निवर्तन्ते ज्ञातयः सह बांधवैः ।
येन त्वमनुगन्तव्यस्तत्कर्म सुकृतं कुरु ॥
अकुलीनः कुलीनश्च मर्यादां यो न लंघयेत् ।
धर्मापेक्षी सुदुर्दान्तः स कुलीनश्च तेर्वरः ॥

50

॥ यह स्तुति सुनते ही कोशवभूति ने प्रसन्न होकर समुद्र
से कहा कि संदीपन हमारे गुरु अपने कुटुम्ब समेत यहां
खान करने आये थे सो तू अपनी लहर से उनका बेटा वहा
ले गया है जल्दी लादे गुरु की आज्ञा से मैं उसे लेने
आया हूँ । समुद्र हाथ जोड़ कर बोला है महाप्रभु अन्त-
र्यामी वह बालक मेरे पास नहीं है परन्तु पांचजन्य नाम
देव्य बड़ा बलवान् शंख रूप से पानी में गड़ कर सब जीवों

को बहुत दुःख देता है वह उस बालक को नहाती समय उठा ले गया हो तो मैं नहीं जानता । यह वचन सुनते ही श्रीकृष्ण जी बलराम समेत पानी में कूद पड़े । जब शंखासुर को मारने पर भी उस बालक का पता नहीं पाया तब पकड़ता कर बलराम जी से कहा, वे भाई हम ने तुम्हा इस दैत्य को मारा और उस बालक का ठिकाना नहीं लगा । यह बात सुन कर बलराम जी बोले । हे दीननाथ यह चिन्ता छोड़ कर इस दैत्य का उद्धार कर दीजिये । तब केशवमूर्ति ने उसे मुक्ति देकर शेषरूपी तनु उस का अपने ब्रजाने वास्ते उठा लिया और उसी समय यमपुरी के द्वारे पर जाकर वह शंख बजाया । जब ही वह शंख नरकवासिओं ने सुना वे लोग नरक से निकल कर वैकुण्ठ को चले गये । धर्मराज दौड़े हुए बाहर आकर हरि के चरणों पर गिर पड़े और बड़े आदर से श्याम और बलराम को अपने घर लेजाकर अट्ठाऊ सिंहासन पर बैठाला और चरण उन का धोकर चरणाभूत लिया और विधिपूर्वक उन की पूजा की और संदीपन गुरु का पुत्र उन को देकर दिनयपूर्वक विदा किया ।

VISHARADA EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

*Examiner :—*PANDIT BULAKI RAM, VIDYASAGAR.

(राघवपाण्डवीय-मुद्राराक्षसयोः)

I. “राघवपाण्डवीय”मिति “मुद्राराक्षस”मिति च विशेष-
णं स्वविशेष्ये काव्ये नाटके च कथं संगच्छते ? किं च,
“राक्षस” शब्दस्य पुंस्त्वपि मुद्राराक्षसमित्यत्र कथं नपुंस-
कत्वम् ? अपि च, राघवपाण्डवीयं मुद्राराक्षसं च कस्मिन्
काव्यभेदे कथमन्तर्भवितुमर्हति ?

को चानयोर्नायकप्रतिनायको ? तयोश्च का सञ्ज्ञा ? किं
लक्षणम् ? कथं चात्र तत्संगतिः ? सुविचार्य लिख्यताम् । 10

II (a) “निबद्धपूणः कवचो घनुष्मान्, महर्षिश्रृङ्गां समितिं
प्रविष्टः । 16

त्रस्तोर्मुग्धाधवपुर्धरेण हरेण तुल्यो मुनिभिर्व्यस्यति” ॥

(b) “रमारसासारमारमानताननतानमा ।
रतागमाभागतारसानमाननमानसा” ॥

(c) “अहं हृच्छहं लक्ष्मिदत्ते प्याखे विह्वे कुले कलत्ते अ ।
ता पलिहलहं विषमं राभ्रापत्यं सुपूखे” ॥

“डोही पुलिखस वाही मलखं वा सेविदे अणत्त्वम् ।
लाभ्रापत्ये वल सेविदे सभलं वि कुलं मलदि” ॥

(a) पद्यं वाच्यान्तरेण परिणमय्य गद्योनानूदाताम् । (b) पद्यं सकलपदव्याख्यया व्याख्यायताम् । (c) प्राकृतपद्यद्वयं संस्कृते परिवर्तनीयम् । तत्तात्पर्यं च पदान्तरैरेव वर्णनीयम् ।

III. (a) “अलोकसंभाव्यमसौ विलोक्य तदंगसौन्दर्यमनंगनुव्रुः ।
एवं वितर्कं मनसा चकार सहैन्द्रियैस्तन्मयतां गतेन” ॥

(b) “तदाशु कोपि प्रतिपत्तवाचः वचोहरः प्राप्य सुसं-
हृतात्मा ।
समुन्नतांशं जयशब्दपात्रं श्रियो दधानं नृपतिं
निदधौ” ॥

(c) “ताभ्यामन्योन्यसेन्ये समरभुवि मुहुर्नोद्यमाने महाछेः
षट्शो भारवतागतिर्क्षितरूपि सुतगं भोगिभर्तुर्बभूव ।
वीरैर्वीरान्विभङ्गकायहमर्हामकया गाहमानैः समंता-
दाक्रांतोद्यानहर्म्यस्थलमणिभवनं द्यौर्ननामातिभारत्” ॥

(d) “सुप्रीवेण दृढांगदेन मयितं भीमेन विद्विष्टशतम्
सेनानीर्ययुधान एष जगृहे प्रौढारिहासंजयः ।
उक्षांचक्रतुरश्विनोश्च तनयौ क्षौणीं द्विषच्छोणिते-
र्ऋक्षाणामधिपेन पद्मवनवदृष्टाः परे शत्रवः” ॥

28

व्याख्यायन्तामिमानि पद्यानि । प्रतिपद्यं सलक्षणं
छन्दोऽलंकारश्च निर्णीयताम् । किं च, (a) पद्ये एवमित्यनेन
निर्दिष्टं वक्ष्यमाणं वितर्कवचनं च सरलसंस्कृतेन वर्णनीयम्
अपि च, (c) पद्ये “विभङ्गका” इत्यत्र विपूर्वपदेपि क्तो
ख्यवादेशः कुतो न ? सप्रमाणं लिख्यताम् ।

IV (a) “विक्रांतेनयशालिभिः सुसचिवैः श्रीर्वक्रनासादिभि-
र्नन्दे जीवति या तदा न गमिता स्थैर्यं चलन्ती मुहुः ।

तामेकत्वमुपागतां द्युतिमिव प्रल्हादयन्तीं जगत्,
कञ्चन्द्रादिव चन्द्राग्रनृपतेः कर्त्तुं व्यवस्यत्पृथक्” ॥

(b) “लब्धायां पुरि यावदिच्छमुषितं कृत्वा पदं नो गले
व्याघ्रातो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्बलानां कृतः ।
अत्यर्थं विपुलैः स्वनैतिविभवेः सम्मोहमापादिता
विश्वास्तेष्वपि विश्वसन्ति मतयो न स्वेषु वर्गेषु नः” ॥

(c) “कन्यां तौत्रविषप्रयोगाविषमां कृत्वा कृतघ्न त्वया
विश्रंभप्रवणः पुरा मम पिता नैतः कथाशेषताम् ।
संप्रत्याहितगौरवेण भवता मंत्राधिकारै रिपोः
प्रारब्धाः प्रलपय मांसवदहो विक्रेतुमेते वयम्” ॥

(d) “किमोषधपथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः
किमग्निविषकल्पया नरपतेर्निरस्तः क्रुधा ।
अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किं नु नारीजनम्
किमस्य भवतो यथा मुहुर्द एव नाशोऽवशः” ॥

श्रीमल्लीनायरीत्या ठीकान्तामेते श्लोकाः । किं च कुत्र
को वक्ता ? कः श्रोता ? किं प्रकरणम् ? किं कृन्दः ? कक्षा-
लंकारः ? इत्यपि प्रतिश्लोकं विविच्य लिख्यताम् ।

24

V. (a) तूष्णः, कलत्रम्, चित्तकः, युयुधानः, द्युतिः, उषितम्,
कृतघ्नः, अनुरक्तवान्, इत्येतेषां पदानां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययव्युत्पत्तयो
यथायथं दर्शनीयाः ।

(b) नान्दी, नेपथ्यम्, प्रवेशकः, जनान्तिकम्, इत्येतेषां
नाट्यभिमतार्थाः सलक्षणं वर्णनीयाः ।

12

VI (a) मुद्राराक्षसीयपञ्चमांकेतिवृत्तं स्वकलितललितसंस्कृतेन
वर्णनीयम्

4

(b) तत्रत्यपात्राणां पूर्वनामादिपरिचयश्च दीयताम् ।

10

PAPER II.

Examiner :—PANDIT BULAKI RAM, VIDYASAGAR.

(श्रीहर्षचरिते)

I. (a) श्रीहर्षचरितेऽप्यनेकत्र पद्यानां दर्शनात् “गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चम्पूरित्यभिधीयते” इति लक्षणाच्च, कथं नाद्य चम्पूरित्यस्य ? कुतश्च गद्यत्वमेव ? सप्रमाणं सोपपत्तिकं च समाधीयताम् ।

4

(b) श्रीहर्षचरितोपक्रमे “वाचवदत्ता” “वृहत्कथा” चोद्दिश्य किं प्रतिपादितं कविना ? स्मर्यते चेत् तत्तत्पद्या-मुदाहर्य विशदीक्रियतां तद्वाक्यः ।

6

II. (a) “तथाहि । सन्निहितबालाश्वकारा भास्वरमूर्तिश्च, पुण्ड-
रीकमुखौ हरिणलोचना च, बालातपप्रभाधरा कुमुदहासिनी
च, समदहंसस्वना तमुद्गतपयोधरा च, कमलकोमलकरा
हिमगिरिशिलापृथुनितम्बा च, करभोरुर्विलम्बितगामिनी च,
अमुक्तकुमारभावा खिरघसारका चेति” ।

10

(b) “प्रायेण परमाणव इव समवायेऽनुगुणीभूय द्रव्यं
कुर्वन्ति पार्थिवं क्षुद्राः ; क्रीडारसेन नर्तयन्तो मधुरतां नयन्ति
बालिशः ; दर्पणमिवानुप्रविश्यात्मीयां प्रकृतिं संक्रामयन्ति
पल्लविकाः ; स्वप्न इव मिथ्यादर्शनैरसहृष्टं जनयन्ति विप्र-
लम्भकाः ; गीतवृत्यहसितैरुन्मत्ततामावहन्त्युपोक्षिता विकारा
इव वार्तिकाः ; चातका इव तृणावन्तो न शक्यन्ते पृथ्वीतु-
मकुलीनाः ; मानसे मीनमिव स्फुरन्तमेवामिप्रायं पृच्छन्ति
जालिकाः ; यमपट्टिका इवाम्बरे चित्रमालिखन्त्युद्रौतकाः
शल्पं हृदये निक्षिपन्त्यतिमार्गिणाः” ।

यथायथं प्रसंगसंगतिं प्रदर्श्य, वक्तृश्रोतृनामनिर्देशपूर्वकं व्याख्यायतामयं सन्दर्भः । (a) भागे यथायथं विरोधमुद्भाव्य, तत्परिहारश्च यथाक्रमं क्रियताम् । (b) भागे च पक्षद्वयेऽपि यथासंभवं विशेषणसंगतिश्च विधीयताम् ।

14

III. (a) “राजा तु तच्छ्रुत्वा सादरं “क्वासो आनय, अत्रैव प्रवेश्य एनमिति” आब्रवीत् । तथा चाकरोत् प्रतीहारी । नचिराश्च प्रविशन्तं प्रांशुमाजामुलम्बभुजं, भैक्ष्यन्ताममपि स्थूलास्थिभिरवयवेः पीवानमिवोपलक्ष्यमाणं, पृथुतमोक्ष-मांगमुतुंगवलिभंगस्थपुटललाटं, निर्मासगच्छकूपमधुविंदुपि-गलपरिमच्छलाक्षमीषदावक्रघोणमतिप्रलम्बैककर्णपाशमलाकु-वौजविकटोद्गतदन्तपङ्क्ति-तुरगानूकसथाधरलेखं लम्बचिबु-कायततरलपनमंसावलम्बिना काष्ठापेक्ष योगपट्टकेन विरचित-तवैकक्षकं हृदयमध्यनिबद्धग्रंथिना च रागेणैव खच्छशः कृतेन घातुरसामखेन कर्पठेन कृतात्तरासंगं पुनरुक्तबालप्रपञ्चवैष्ण-निश्चलपूलेन बद्धसृत्परिशोधनवंशत्वकृतितठना कोपीनस-नार्थशिखरेण खर्जूरपुटसमुद्रकगर्भीकृतभिक्ताकपालकेन दार-वफलकत्रयत्रिकोणेन त्रियष्टिनिविष्टकमच्छलुना बहिरुप-पादितपादुकाग्रस्थानेन स्थूलदशासूत्रनियंत्रितपुस्तिकापूलेन वामकरधृतेन योगभारकंशाध्यासितकन्धमितरकरपृष्ठीतवेत्रा-सनं मकरिखमद्राक्षीत्” ।

कोऽसौ राजा ? कस्य मकरौ ? किमर्थं केन कुतः प्रेषितश्च ? इत्येतत्सर्वं सप्रकारं निरूप्य प्रतिपदपर्यायप्रदान-पुरःसरं व्याख्यायतामयं संस्कृतप्रबन्धः ।

20

(b) प्रकृतिप्रत्ययव्युत्पत्तिप्रदर्शनपूर्वकं “तितर” शब्दस्य समग्रभेदोद्धारणं सुविचार्य लिख्यताम् ।

10

- IV. (a) “द्वौपोपगौतगुणमपि समुपार्जितरत्नराशिखरमपि ।
पोतं पवन इव विधिः पुरुषमकाण्डे निपातयति” ॥ 5
- (b) “विहग कुरु वृद्धं मनः स्वयं त्यज शुचिमास्व विवे-
कवर्त्मनि ।

सहस्रकलसरोजनीश्रिया श्रयति सुमेरुशिखरो विरोचनः” ॥ 5

बोद्धव्योद्धव्यनामनिर्देशपूर्वकं पूर्वापरग्रन्थसंगतिं विधाय
टीकातामिदं पद्याद्वयम् । प्रत्येकं सलक्षणं कन्दोऽलंकारश्च
निर्णीयताम् ।

V. काशीतु राव्यश्रीः ? कुत्र कदा समुत्पन्ना ? केन कथं
परिणीता ? कुतो विरक्तिमापन्ना ? कथं कुत्र गता ? किं कर्त्त-
काम ? केन कथं समुपलब्धा ? केन किमादिष्टा ? किमकरोत् ?
इत्येतत्सकलमविकलं संकलय्य लिख्यतां तदिति वृत्तम् । 10

VI. पञ्चमोक्तावकाशा च स्वरचितसरलसंस्कृतेन वर्णनीया । 10

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PAPER III.

Examiner :—PANDIT BULAKI RAM, VIDYASAGAR.

(निम्ननिर्दिष्टानां न्याय-वेदान्त-सांख्यशास्त्राणां
प्रश्नकदम्बोष्ठेकतमस्यैव पञ्चसमुदायस्योत्तराणि लेख्यानि न
तु द्वयोस्त्रयाणां वेति निश्चित्य यथाधीतं सावधानतया
लिख्यताम्)

(A) न्यायमुक्तावल्याम्

1. किं तमो भावपदार्थः ? उत अभावपदार्थः ? तस्य
भावत्वं चेतदातिरिक्तद्रव्यत्वापत्तिः संभवति न वा ? भवति

चेत् कथम् ? नो चेत् कुतो न ? किं तत्र कारणम् ? अथा-
भावत्वं चेत्तदा “तमः खलु चलं नीलं परापरविभागवत् ।
प्रसिद्धद्रव्यवैधर्म्याद्भव्यो भेत्तुमर्हति” इत्यभिपुक्तोक्तस्य का
गतिः ? उभयत्रापि यथाशक्ति साधिका साधिकाश्च युक्तौः
सुनिरूप्य सिद्धान्तपक्षः समाधीयताम् ।

10

II. “ननु द्रव्यत्वजातौ किं मानं, न हि तत्र प्रत्यक्षं प्रमाणं,
घृततेजःप्रभृतिव्यभिचारादिनि । कार्यसमवायिकारणताव-
च्छेदकतया संयोगस्य विभागस्य वा समवायिकारणतावच्छेद-
कतया द्रव्यत्वजातिसिद्धे” रित्युक्तम् ।

अत्र घृततेजःप्रभृतिष्वपि द्रव्यत्वस्य चतुःसंयुक्तसमवाय-
रूपसंनिर्गमत्वात् द्रव्यत्वग्रहः कथं न भवति ? भवति चेत्
कथं व्यभिचारः ? किं च, कार्यसमवायिकारणतावच्छेदकत्वस्य
हेतुत्वमुक्त्वा पुनः संयोगविभागसमवायिकारणतावच्छेदक-
त्वरूपहेत्वंतराश्रयणे किं कारणम् ? अपि च द्रव्यत्वस्य जाति-
त्वसिद्धौ का अनुमानप्रणाली ? सुविचार्य लिख्यताम् ।

15

III. द्रव्यचातुषप्रत्यक्षे चतुःसंयोगस्थालोकसंयोगस्य च
चतुःसंयोगत्वेनालोकसंयोगत्वेन च कारणत्वे, यत्र घटादौ
पृष्ठभागावच्छेदेनालोकसंयोगोऽप्रभागावच्छेदेन च चतुःसं-
योगस्तत्र घटादेः प्रत्यक्षं कथं न भवति ? किं च, अभाव-
प्रत्यक्षे योग्यनुपलब्धेः कारणत्वे का युक्तिः ? योग्यानुप-
लब्धित्वं च किं तावत् ? सुस्पष्टीकृत्य निरूप्यताम् ।

12

IV. “इत्थं च पाषाणपरमाणोः पृथिवीत्वात्तत्त्वमपाषाण-
स्यापि पृथिवीत्वं तथा च तस्यापि गन्धवत्त्वे बाधकाभावः ”
इति प्रतिपाद्य “वायुबुद्बुत्तरूपाभावः पाषाणे सौरभाभावो
गुहे तिक्ताभावो वज्रावनुष्णत्वाभावः श्रोत्रे शब्दाभाव आत्मनि
सुखाद्यभाव एवमादयस्तत्तदिन्द्रियैर्पृच्छन्ते” इति च प्रतिपा-

दितवान् ग्रंथकारः । तदत्रोभयत्र किं तात्पर्यम् ? कथं प्रथमं पाश्चात्ते गन्धवत्त्वं प्रसाध्य पुनस्तत्रैव खोरभाभावत्त्वं च स्वयं प्रतिपादितम् ? स्वोक्तिविरोधश्चायं कथं संगच्छते ? सुविचार्य लिख्यताम् ।

10

V. आत्मनो विभुत्वाद्युपपत्त्यकलेंद्रियैः सह संयुक्तत्वेन कथं न युगपत्सकलज्ञानोत्पत्तिः ? किं चात्मनो ज्ञानवत्त्वं कर्तृत्वं च कया रीत्या समर्पितम् ? काश्च तत्र विप्रतिपत्तयः ? तन्निरासश्च कथम् ? यथाशक्ति युक्तिप्रमाखोपपत्तिभिर्यथा-धीतं विश्वनाथमतं समर्थनीयम् ।

18

VI. “ साध्यवदन्यावृत्तित्वं व्याप्ति ” रित्युक्त्वापि पुनर्य-वे” — त्यादिना लक्षणान्तरानुसरणं किं ब्रीजम् ? पूर्वपत्ते दूषणं ममुद्भाव्योत्तरपक्षः सोपपत्तिकं परिष्कृत्यताम् ।

10

VII. “वस्तुतस्तु प्रतियोगिताद्वच्छेदकसंबन्धेन प्रतियोग्यन-धिकरणीभूतहेत्वधिकरणवृत्त्यभावप्रतियोगितासामान्ये यत्स-म्बन्धावच्छिन्नत्वयद्वर्मावच्छिन्नत्वोभयाभावस्तत्र संबन्धेन तद्वर्मावच्छिन्नस्य हेतुव्यापकत्वं बोध्यम्” ।

केनोपपत्तेनोत्थापितोऽयं सन्दर्भः ? किं चास्य तात्पर्यम् ? सुस्पष्टं प्रतिपाद्यताम् ।

10

VIII. व्यतिरेकिणोऽनुमानत्व कथं समर्पितम् ? “ पृथिवी-रेभ्यो भिद्यते पृथिवीत्वाद्वदवत् ” इत्यन्वयिनेव पृथिव्यामि-तरमेदसाधनसंबन्धे किमर्थं पुनर्यतिरेकानुसरणम् ? कथं च व्यतिरेकिणैवार्थापत्तेश्चरितार्थत्वम् ? अर्थापत्तिस्थले व्यतिरेक-व्याप्तेरपेक्षायां कारणं च किम् ? सयुक्तिकं सोपपत्तिकं च लिख्यताम् ।

15

or

(B) वेदान्तपरिभाषायाम्

I. किं तावत् प्रमाणं नाम ? कतिविधं च तत् ? काश्च ता विधाः ? तत्र को हेतुः ? युक्तिश्च का ? किं च, प्रत्यक्षानुमानागमैरेव सकलप्रमेयसिद्धेः किमर्थं पुनः प्रमाणान्तरग्रहणम् ? कथं न वा संभवेतिश्रयोरपि प्रमाणान्तरत्वम् ? प्रमाणान्तरवादिनां कुत्र कथं का विप्रतिपत्तयः ? तन्निरासश्च कथम् ? शक्यते चेदृथाशक्ति मतांतरेषु दूषणान्युक्ताश्च वेदान्तिकमतं समाधीयताम् ।

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II. किं नाम चैतन्यम् ? कतिविधं च तत् ? चैतन्यस्यैकत्वेपि कथं भेदः ? भेदेपि कथं चैतन्यैकत्वम् ? किं च प्रत्येकचैतन्यस्य नामलक्षणोदाहरणानि प्रदर्श्य तेषामन्योन्यमन्तरं च दर्शनीयम् ।

10

III. केवलान्वयित्वम्, केवलव्यतिरेकित्वम्, अन्यव्यतिरेकित्वं वा अनुमानस्य वेदान्तिकैः स्वीक्रियते ? न वा ? क्रियते चेत्कथम् ? नो चेत् कुतो न ? तत्स्वीकारे हानिश्च का ? तन्निराकारश्च च का युक्तिः ? सोपपत्तिकं लिख्यताम् ।

12

IV. कार्यकारणयोरन्यत्वमन्यत्वं वा ? तत्र को हेतुः ? युक्तिश्च का ? का च तत्समर्थनप्रणाली ? तयोरन्यत्वे हानिश्च का ? अनन्यत्वे च घटादेर्दृढादित्ववत् कथं न जगतश्चैतन्यम् ? किं च कूटस्थस्य ब्रह्मणः कथमुपादानत्वसंभवः ? ब्रह्मोपादानत्वे च जगतो मिथ्यात्वं कुतः ? मिथ्यात्वे च जगतो ब्रह्मोपादानत्वं कथं संगच्छते ? वेदान्तमतानुसारं प्रतिपाद्यताम् ।

15

V. अक्तेः पदार्थान्तरत्वसाधने का युक्तिः ? तत्प्रकारश्च कः ? तदस्वीकारे च का हानिः ? किं च, वेदांतिकैर्जातित्वं स्वीक्रियते न वा ? किं तत्र कारणम् ? युक्तिश्च का ? सोपपत्तिकं लिख्यताम् ।

12

VI. “सोऽयं देवदत्त” इत्यत्रैकस्यां व्यक्तौ विशेषणविशेष्य-भावः कथं घटते ? कालभेदेन भिन्नत्वेऽप्यभेदान्वयश्च कथम् ? किं च, “तत्त्वमासि” वाक्ये परोक्षत्वादिविशिष्टचेतनत्वमा-न्नातं, तत्किमेव “तत्त्वंपदयो” शब्दार्थः उत लक्ष्यार्थः ? तथात्वे च किं बीजम् ? सयुक्तिकं वर्णनीयम् ।

12

VII. उपासनाविधौ सगुणत्वप्रतिपादकश्रुतीनामपि दर्शना-न्निर्गुणमेव ब्रह्मेति वेदान्तसिद्धान्तः कथं संगच्छते ? उभय-विधश्रुतीनां विरोधपरिहारश्च कथम् ? सोपपत्तिकं प्रति-पाद्यताम् ।

12

VIII. “तरति शोकमात्मवित्” इत्यत्र कौदृशं तरणम् कौदृशं चात्मवित्त्वमभिप्रेतम् ? कक्षायां शोको नाम ? अधी-तवेदांतस्यापि यथापूर्वं संसारदर्शनात् कथं नाश्याः श्रुतेरप्रा-माण्यापत्तिः ? युक्तिप्रमाणोपपत्तिभिर्निर्णीयताम् ।

12

or

(C) सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुद्याम्

1. किमिदं दृष्टं नाम ? तल्लक्षणं च किम् ? तस्य व्याख्या च का ? किं च चक्षुःसंनिवृष्टायां भुक्तौ “रजतमिद”मिति ज्ञानं दृष्टं न वा ? दृष्टं चेत्तल्लक्षणं तत्र संगमयितव्यम् ? नो चेत् किं नामकं तत् ज्ञानम् ? सोपपत्तिकं लिख्यताम् ।

13

II. पुरुषनानात्वे आत्मैकत्वप्रतिपादकश्रुत्यादिवाक्यानां कथमुपपत्तिः ? कथं च नानात्वैकत्वप्रतिपादकशास्त्राणां विरोधपरिहारः ? सोपपत्तिकं वर्णनीयम् । 14

III. किमर्थं प्रकृतिर्जगदुत्पादयति ? एकचक्षुष्यैव तत्प्रयो-
जनसिद्धौ पुनः पुनः सर्वान् किमर्थम् ? प्रकृतेः स्वार्थत्वे मुक्त-
पुरुषं प्रत्यपि तत्प्रवृत्तिः कुतो न ? परार्थत्वे च तस्याः
को लाभः ? 10

IV. बुद्धिवृत्तौ चैतन्यस्य, चैतन्ये वा बुद्धिवृत्तेः उभयत्रोभ-
योर्वा प्रतिबिम्बनं तत्त्वकौमुदीकृतां किमभिमतम् ? तत्र
युक्तिप्रमाणोपपत्तयश्च काः ? सुविचार्य लिख्यताम् । 10

V. किंकर्तृकोऽयं सर्गः ? किमौश्वरकर्तृकः उत ब्रह्मो-
पादानकः ? किमुत्पाकारणकः ? किं वा ईश्वराधिष्ठितप्रकृति-
कर्तृकः ? अथवा केवलप्रकृतिकृतः ?

इत्यादिविविधमतेषु भवते किं रोचते ? सांख्यभिमतश्च
कः पक्षः ? तत्र कारणं च किम् ? मतांतरेषु दूषणान्युद्भाव्य
युक्तिप्रमाणोपपत्तिभिः सांख्यसिद्धान्तः समाधीयताम् । 18

VI. “निरीश्वराः सांख्याः” इति प्रायो लोकप्रवादः श्रूयते ?
तत्किमत्र तत्त्वम् ? कौदृशं च निरीश्वत्वं तेषाम् ? तत्र
युक्तिश्च का ? उपमाशं सोपपत्तिकं च लिख्यताम् । 10

VII. “पुरुषार्थहेतुकमिदं निमित्तनैमित्तिकप्रसंगेन ।

प्रकृतेर्विभुत्वयोगान्नृपदवतिष्ठते लिंगम्” ॥

किमिदं लिंगं नाम ? किमर्थं तदभ्युपगमः ? अन्यथा
हानिश्च का ? तत्र कारणं च किम् ? का च तत्र युक्तिः ?
कस्यात्र पुरुषार्थः ? तस्य हेतुत्वं च कथम् ? तत्र किं बीजम् ?
किं च, निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोः किं सप्तमम् ? तस्य व्याख्यानं च

कथम् ? अथि च प्रकृतेर्विमुत्त्वयोगस्य किं फलम् ? “नठव”
दित्यनेन कोऽर्थो व्यप्यते ? सर्वं ह्यविचार्य लिखताम् । 15

VIII. “ एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासाद्वाकि न मे नाहमित्यपरिशेषम् ।
अविपर्ययाद्विबुधं केवलमुत्पद्यते ज्ञानम् ” ॥
सप्रकरणं सावतरणं सतात्पर्यं च कारिकेयं व्याख्यायताम् । 10

PAPER IV.

Examiner :—K. P. TRIVEDI, ESQ.

- I. वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं दोषास्तथापकर्षकाः ।
उत्कर्षहेतवः प्रोक्ता गुणालंकाररीतयः ॥
इत्यस्यार्थः सम्यग्विविच्यताम् । रीतिस्वरूपं निरु-
प्यताम् । वृत्तिभ्यस्तासां भेदो विशदयिष्यताम् । 15
- II. (a) सारोपसाध्यप्रसानलक्षणे स्फुटीक्रियेतां सोदाहरणम् ।
(b) तात्पर्याख्या वृत्तिः किरङ्गीक्रियते कश्च तेष्टामाशयः । 14
- III. (a) ‘रसाः प्रतीयन्ते इति त्वादनं पद्यतीतिवद्वयवहारः’ ।
कस्माद्रन्यादयमुल्लेखो विश्वनाथेन कृतः किमर्थं च ।
किमस्य तात्पर्यम् ।
(b) रस – रसाभाव – भाव – भावाभाव – इत्येतेषां स्वरूपं
स्वगिरा सुष्ठु निरूप्यताम् । 18
- IV. अविबुधविधेयांशत्वम् – भग्नप्रक्रमत्वम् – समाप्तपुन-
रातत्वम् – इत्येते दोषाः सोदाहरणं विविच्यन्ताम् । 15
- V. (a) ओजश्चित्तस्य विस्ताररूपं दीप्तत्वमुच्यते ।
(b) संचार्यादेर्विरुद्धस्य ब्राह्मणेन वक्तुं शक्यः ।

(c) सोऽयमिहोरिव दीर्घदीर्घतरोऽभिधाव्यापारः ।

स्वष्टौक्रियतान्तेषामर्थः स्वगिरा ।

18

VI. निम्ननिर्दिष्टेषु पद्येषु केलंकाराः कथं च त उप-
पादनीयाः—

(a) देवि त्वन्मुखपङ्कजेन शशिनः शोभातिरङ्कारिणा
पञ्चाङ्गानि विनिर्जितानि सहसा गच्छन्ति
विच्छाद्यताम् ।

श्रुत्वा ते परिवारवाचनितागीतानि भङ्गाङ्गना
लीयन्ते मुकुटान्तरेषु शनैः संजातलज्जा इव ॥

(b) स्वमुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकदेतोः
प्रतिदिनमथवा ते वृत्तिरेवं विधेय ।
अनुभवति हि मूर्धा पादपत्नीव्रमुष्णं
शमयति परितापं कृपया संश्रितानाम् ॥

(c) आयोधने खीर नृसंह देव
समुत्सृजेयं भवतासि वल्ली ।
ज्ञाना पुनः शत्रुविलासिनीनां
पयोधरे चन्दनपत्रवल्ली ॥

(d) गौर्भिर्गन्धकां पद्मपाक्षराभि-
स्त्रिरस्कृता यान्ति नरा महत्त्वसु ।
अलक्ष्यशालोत्कषणा नृपाणां
न ज्ञातुं मोलो मलयो वसन्ति ॥

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PAPER V.

Examiner :—K. P. TRIVEDI, Esq.

I. सन् + लोभः - यजेते + हसौ + अत्र - साणवकः +
 स्वाता - वाक् + मयस् — गुरो + इति — एतेषां
 संज्ञिता कार्या प्रमाणं च देयम् ।

10

II. (a) पूष्णा - पूर्वस्मादपि विधौ स्थानिवद्भाव इति पक्षे
 तु अङ्गव्याय इत्येवात्र शत्वम् । पूर्वत्रासिद्धीये न स्थानि-
 वदिति तु इह नास्ति ।

(b) श्लिषा अपानुबन्धेन निर्दिष्टं यद् गन्धेन च ।

यत्रैकाङ्ग्रहणं चैव पञ्चैतानि न यङ्लुकि ॥

(c) आलो यमहनः - कथं तर्हि आज्ञे विषमविलोचनश्च
 वक्षः इति भारविः - सम्यक् निरूप्यतामेतेषामर्थः ।

15

III. (a) सुपसमास - नित्यसमास - समानपूर्वपदबहुव्रीहि-
 - तद्गुणसंविज्ञानबहुव्रीहि - प्रादिसमास - इत्येतेषामर्थः
 स्फुटीक्रियतां सोदाहरणम् ।

(b) अश्वासाः - नृश्रेष्ठः - वृद्धभक्तिः - निम्नप्रथम् -
 अश्वद्युतः - निःश्रेयसम् - विद्विषाः - अनुलोमम् - वैयाक-
 रणसूचिः - अकुतोभयः - इत्यत्र केः केः सूत्रैः समासाः
 संज्ञाताः । विपृच्छन्तां चैते समासाः प्रकारप्रदर्शनपुरःसरम् ।

15

IV. निम्ननिर्दिष्टानि वाक्यानि स्फुटीक्रियन्तां समर्थ्यन्तां वा ।
 प्रमाणं च पदार्थताम्—

(a) नमस्कर्मो देवान् ।

(b) नः प्रतिशृणोति शतानि गाः ।

(c) काष्णामधूधिवसो ब्राह्मणश्च संपत्तयो मनसोऽप्यभूमय
आसन् ।

(d) अत्रुमपि संपोषयित्वा स्वयं नाशयितुमसांप्रतम् ।

(e) शक्रमरविन्दसुरभिर्वात आलिङ्गितुम् । 15

V. वैष्टिकः - प्रातर्षण्यम् - कापेयम् - उपत्यका - बहु-
तिथः - पौरुषेयः - उरश्चः - प्रातिजनीनः - दाधिकः -
तेत्तिरीयाः - इत्यत्र के तद्धितप्रत्ययाः केच्यर्थेषु संज्ञाताः । 15

VI. आचर्यः, आचार्यः - वर्या, वृत्त्या - अर्यः, आर्यः -
प्रक्षायः, प्राक्षायः, पक्षेयः - भोक्ष्यम्, भोग्यम् - इत्येतेषामर्थ-
भेदो व्युत्पत्त्या सह विशदीक्रियताम् । 12

VII भी, वच्, वङ् - - इत्येषा लिटि मध्यमपुरुषस्यैक-
वचनरूपाणि लुङि पथमपुरुषस्य द्विवचनरूपाणि च
साध्यन्ताम् । 18

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—K. P. TRIVEDI, ESQ.

I. ज्ञानश्रुतिः पौत्रायणः अष्टापूर्वं बहुदानशील आतिथ्यं
आस । स च सर्वत आगता अतिथयो ममेवाग्नेन तृप्ता भव-
न्त्विति सर्वतो पृष्ठान् कारयामास । तस्मिन् कदाचिद्वागो
हर्षोपरिभागे श्रयाने तद्रीयाद्वादिज्ञानतोषिता मृषयो हंसरूप-
माख्याय तदुपरि विहार्यसि मातामाबद्धा जग्मुः । तस्य
हितोपदेशाय तेषु हंसेष्वप्रगामिनं पृष्ठगाम्युवाच । मन्वेबुद्धे
ज्ञानश्रुतेः पौत्रायणश्च तुल्योत्कर्षयन्तं तेजो व्याप्तमस्ति ।
तत्सक्तिं मा कुरु । तत्सङ्गे हि तव दाहो भविष्यति । अतो

मार्गान्तरेणैव गन्तव्यमिति । तं पृष्ठगामिनसमग्रगामी हंसोऽवा-
दीत् । एवं वराकमेतादृशमार्हमशालितया किमिति प्रस्तौषि ।
नायमेतादृशस्तुतियोग्यः । अपि तु शकटयुक्तो रैक्क एवेतादृ-
शस्तुतियोग्य इति । कथं पुनः शकट एतादृशमाहात्म्य-
विशिष्ट इति पृष्ठगामिना पृष्ठे समग्रगाम्याह । रैक्कस्योपास-
नाख्यो महान् धर्मस्तामुपासनामन्यो यो वेद तस्य धर्मं फलतः
सर्वेऽपि धर्मा अन्तर्भवन्ति तस्मात् स रैक्क एवोत्कृष्ट इत्युक्ता
तेषु हंसेषु गतेषु तद्वाक्यं श्रुत्वा जानश्रुतिः शयनस्थानादुत्तिष्ठु-
न्नेव सत्तारमुवाच । यस्य धर्मं सर्वेषां धर्मा अन्तर्भवन्ति
तादृशो महर्षिः शकटसहितो रैक्कनामास्ति । तमुचितवैश्व
एकान्ते नदीपुलिनादौ विद्यमानं परिशोध्य मद्यं निवेदय ।
स च सत्ता तथैव परिशोध्य क्वचित्तं शकटस्य समीपे विद्यमानं
भार्याधनानि रहितं दृष्ट्वा तथैव राज्ञी निवेदयामास । राजा च
गवां षट् शतानि निष्कयुतं हारमश्चतरीरथं चोपहारमाशय
तमुपससाद । उपसद्य चोवाच । इममुपहारं स्वीकृत्य त्वमु-
पास्यां देवतां मद्यमुपदिशेति प्रार्थयामास । तत्र जानश्रुतिं प्रति
रैक्कस्येवं वचनम् । अहहारे त्वा शूद्र तवेव सह गोभिर-
स्त्विति—इत्येतस्य हिंदिभाषायामनुवादः कार्यः ।

II. विरोचनने कहा है पुत्र जिस देशमें मंत्री महाबली
है और देवता असुरोंको लक्ष सेना करके भी देखनेको सामर्थ्य
नहीं है उसका जीतना कहाँ बनता है । हे पुत्र सो इंद्र
और यमभी नहीं है कुबेर और देवता भी नहीं हैं असुर
अथवा मनुष्यभी नहीं है जो तुमसे जीता जावे । सो मंत्री
अश्वशस्त्रोंको पराक्रम करके किसी योद्धासे नहीं जीता जाता
है तिस मंत्रीने संपूर्ण देवता और असुर अपने वश किये
हैं । सो मंत्री विष्णुभी नहीं है और हिरण्यगत हिरण्य-

कश्चिपु आदि संपूर्ण वैद्य कालवश किये है जैसे प्रलयकालके पञ्चनखे सुमेरु पर्वतके कल्पवृक्ष गिराये जाते हैं । सो मंत्री अपने राजाका दर्शन करके औता जावे तो सुखकरके औता जाता है नहीं तो पर्वतखे भी अच्छल है । त्रैलोक्यमें जो बलवान् है तिनसे भी भूल बलवान् है ऐसे मंत्रीको तेरी शक्ति औतने की होवे तो तू पराक्रमवान् होवे । सो मंत्री युक्तिकरके ब्रह्मण करा जावे तो सखमात्रसे वश होता है और युक्ति विना सर्पकी नाईं दग्ध करता है — इत्येतानि वाक्यानि गौर्वाणगिरा परिकल्पितव्यानि ।

39

III. यः ज्ञातः शीतसितया साधुसंगतिगङ्गाया ।

किं तस्य दामेः किं तौर्यैः किं तपोभिः किमप्यरेः ॥

इत्येतदर्थं लक्ष्मीकृत्य संस्कृतगिरा प्रब्रज्यो विरचयताम् ।

40

SHASTRI EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

*Examiner :—*PROFESSOR VIRESHWAR, SHASTRI.

I. 1. उप त्वाग्ने दिवेदिवे दोषावस्तर्धिया वयम् ।

नमो भरन्त रमसि ॥

5

2. स्वाहा यत्तं कृणोतनेन्द्राय यत्वनो मृष्टे ।

तत्र देवाँ उपह्वये ॥

5

इमो मन्त्रो ऋषिष्कन्दोदेवतविनियोगलेखनपुरस्सरं
निखसंकलितेनेव संस्कृतेन त्वाख्येयो । अधोरेखाङ्कितपदानां
सामुत्त्वमन्वाख्येयम् ।

3

II. 1. यद्विन्द्राहन् प्रथमजामहीनामान्मायिनामामिनाः प्रोत
मायाः ।

आत्सूर्यं जनयन् द्यामुष्मां तादीत्रा शत्रुं न किला

विवित्से ॥

5

2. सम त्वा हरितो रथं वहन्ति देव सूर्य ।

शोषिष्केशं विचक्षण ॥

4

3. निष्कर्मेण ऋभवो मामपिंशत सं वत्सेनाहजता
मातरं पुनः ।

दोधन्वाहः स्वपश्यया नरो जिघ्री पुवाना पिमरा

कृणोतन ॥

5

एते मन्त्राः सायनभाष्यमनुसृत्य स्वसंकलितसंस्कृतेन
व्याख्याय निरुक्तमतेनानुगतार्थाः कर्तव्याः । अधोरेखाचिह्न-
सपदानां साधुत्वमन्वाख्येयम् ।

3

III 1. रुशसृत्सा रुशतौ श्वेत्यागादारेण कृष्णा सदनान्यस्याः ।

समानबन्धु असृते अनूची व्यावा वरुणं चरत आमिनाने ॥

5

2. उपो अदर्शि शुभ्यवो न वक्तो नोधा इवाविरक्त
प्रियाणि ।

अश्वसन्न मसतो बोधयन्ती अश्वतमागात्पुनरेयुषीणाम् ॥

5

इमो मन्त्रो तात्पर्यार्थोपवर्णनेन व्याख्या याज्जो-
क्तार्थेन च भूषणीयो । पदपाठप्रदर्शनं विधेयम् । कुत्र-
चिदवग्रहः क्वचिदतिशब्दप्रक्षेपश्च पदपाठे दृश्यते तत्कारणं
लेख्यम् ।

2

IV 1 'सहस्रिणं च शतितं च वाजम्'

2 'विष्णोः पदे पश्ये मम उत्सः'

इमो पादौ ययामन्त्रयोक्तौ लेख्यौ व्याख्येयौ च ।

6

V (a) के निघण्टवः, कश्च कर्ता, निघण्टोर्वेदमहङ्गेषु समावे-
शोक्ति न वा ।

4

(b) उपसर्गनिपातनिरुक्तानगमपदानामर्था निरूपणीयाः ।

4

(c) हि - नूनं - नु इत्येते शब्दाः कं कमर्थं बोधयन्ति
उदाहरणानि च लेख्यानि ।

3

(d) नाम्नामाख्यातजल्यं गार्गीक्ता अनुपपत्तौर्याज्जोक्ता-
स्तत्परिहाराश्च स्वसंस्कृतेनोपवर्णयन्तु निरुक्तशब्दवारम्भ-
प्रयोजनमपि ।

8

VI. (a) खले, इन, नेम, दसुना इत्येतां पदानां निगमप्रदर्श-
नेनार्थं लेख्याः ।

4

(b) 'विद्याम तस्य ते वयमकूपारस्य दावने', 'कुम्भाय मन्मद्वयस्य दंशयः', 'सप्त स्यसूरसुधीर्वावज्ञानः' इति मन्त्राः केषां शब्दानां निगमाः ।

4

VII. (a) मन्त्राणां देवताज्ञाने के प्रकाराः कीदृशाश्च भवन्ति । एतेषामुत्तराणि सोदाहरणप्रदर्शनं लेख्यानि ।

4

(b) देवतासु पुरुषविधत्वापुरुषविधत्वयोर्विप्रतिपत्तिमुपवर्त्य सिद्धान्तमतमुपवर्णनीयम् ।

3

(c) अग्निभक्त्यश्कन्तसां स्वरूपाणि नामानि उपवर्णनीयानि ।

5

(d) याज्ञमते तिसृणामेव देवतात्वेन 'इन्द्रं मित्रं वरुणमग्निमाहुः' इति मन्त्रे कथं बहूनां देवतात्वम्, कथं वा 'एकं संहिमाः' इत्यनेनैकत्वं च वर्णितमित्यस्य समाधानं लेख्यम् ।

3

PAPER II.

*Examiner:—*PROFESSOR VIRESHWAR, SHASTRI.

I. (a) रूपकेषु सृष्ट्यकटिकाश्च यस्मिन् मेदे गणना तत्सलक्षणनिर्देशं निरूप्याश्च रचनायां कवेरभिप्रायं गुणाश्च निरूपयतु सप्रमाणनिर्देशम् ।

4

(b) श्रीमते वाचस्य कादम्बर्यां समुपवर्णितां वंशपरम्परां नाम्ना, समयं, ग्रन्थाद्युपवर्णय, अथ च तेषु कवीनामभिप्रायं च ।

3

(c) विदूषकप्रकारविधानां लक्षणानि निरूपयतु ।

3

II. (a) अधोनिर्दिष्टपद्यानि खसंकलितसंस्कृतेन ससन्दर्भं व्याचष्टाम् ।

1. दारिद्र्यं शोचामि भवन्तमेवमस्मच्छरीरे सुदृष्टियुषिता ।
विपन्नदेहे मयि मन्दभाष्ये मनेति चिन्ता क्व गमि-
ष्यसि त्वम् ॥ 3
2. अविज्ञाताश्चक्रेन दूषिता मम वाससा ।
ह्लादिता शरदक्षेपे चन्द्रलेखेव दृश्यते ॥ 3
3. धिगन्तु खलु दारिद्र्यमनिर्वदितपौरुषम् ।
यदेतद् गर्हितं कर्म निन्दामि च करोमि च ॥ 3

(b) प्रथमश्लोकस्य शेषं, तृतीयस्थमलङ्कारं, पौनःपुन्यव्युत्पत्तिं चोपवर्णयतु । 2

III. अधोनिर्दिष्टानि पद्यानि टीकालेखनरीत्या कोशालंका-
रच्छन्दोलङ्कारसंज्ञार्थलेखनपुरस्सरं व्याचष्टाम् ।

1. यतत्तद्वृत्तराज्यक्रसदृशं मेघाश्रकारं नभो
वृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी ।
अलक्ष्यतल्लिप्तो युधिष्ठिर इवाद्यानं गतः कोकिलो
हंसाः संप्रति पाच्छवा इव वनाश्चातस्ययी मताः ॥ 7
2. अप्येष नाम परितुल्यतश्चो दारिद्र्यः
प्रेष्यः परत्र कलमिच्छति नाश भर्ता ।
नखाद्वी कथमिवाद्य न यान्ति नाशं
ये वर्धयन्त्यसदृशं सदृशं त्यजन्ति ॥ 7
3. विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः स्फुरन्महावीरसनाधवूर्तिभिः ।
मखीरसंख्यैरक्षयस्फुरालयं सुखेन वो हूपकरैर्गच्छेरिव ॥ 4

IV. अक्षतानपद्यानि तात्पर्यार्थोपवर्णनेन खसंस्कृतेन व्याचष्टाम् ।

1. चिन्तासक्तनिभगुमन्त्रिलिलं दूतोर्मिशङ्खकुलं
पर्यन्तस्थितचारनक्रमकरं नागाश्चिह्नाश्रयम् ।
नानावाशककङ्कर्पाक्षरचिरं कायस्थवर्षास्वदं
नीतिसुखतटं च गजकरणं हिंसेः समुद्रायते ॥ 5
2. विवलय खेतरजुगलं द्विजान्ति अ . मेहला मणिकवह्वरा ।
वलया अ सुन्दररा रश्मिकुरजालपडिबद्धा ॥ 3
3. श्रंखम्मघ शिग्रपोटं निभं अग्नेध भाणपडहेण ।
विशमा इंदिराचोला हलन्ति विलशंचिदं धम्मं ॥ 2
- V. अधोलिखितप्रश्नोत्तरं श्लोकलेखनेन ददातु ।

कानि सन्धियोग्यस्थानानि, सन्धिस्वरूपाणि कीदृशानि
भवन्ति, चारुदत्तार्यक्रयोः कीदृशः संवादः, आधिकरणं कीदृशं
भवति ॥ 4

VI. अधस्तनं गद्यं पर्यायशब्दैरेव व्याख्येयं सालङ्कारनिरु-
पणम् ।

समुपजातविक्षयस्य चासून्मनसि महीपतेः । अहो
विधातुरस्थाने रूपनिष्पादनप्रयत्नः । तथाहि । यदि नाभेयमा-
त्मरूपोपहृष्टिताशेवरूपसंप्रवृत्त्यादिता किमर्थमपगतस्पर्शसंभो-
गसुखे कृतं कुले जन्म । अन्ये च मातङ्गजातिस्पर्शशोषभयाद-
स्पृश्यतेयमुत्पादिता प्रजायतिना । अन्यथा कथमियमक्लिष्टता
सावय्यस्य । न हि करतलस्पर्शक्षेत्रितानामवयवयानामौदृशी
भवति कान्तिः । सर्वथा धिग्विधातारमसदृशसंयोगकारिणम् ।
अस्मिन्मोहराकृतिरपि क्रूरजातितया येनेयमसुरश्रीरिव सतत-
निन्दितसुरता रमणीयाप्युद्धृजयति । इत्येवमादि चिन्तयन्तमेव
राजानमीदृशवर्जितकर्षपङ्कवावतंवा प्रगल्भजनितेव कन्यका
प्रयनाम ।

VII. (a) अधस्तनगद्ये तात्पर्यलेखेन सूचयतु ।

1. यथा च न ग्रहस्यसे विटैर्न प्रतार्यसे कुशलैर्नास्त्राद्यसे
मुखाङ्गैर्नावलुप्यसे सेवकवृत्तैर्न वल्क्यसे धूर्तैर्न प्रलोभ्यसे धनिता-
भिर्न विद्वद्भ्यसे लक्ष्म्या न नर्त्यसे मयेन नोन्मत्तीक्रियसे मदमेन
नास्त्रियसे विषयेर्न विप्रकृष्यसे रागेण नापह्निष्यसे सुखेन ।
कामं भवान् प्रकृत्यैव धीरः पित्रा च महता प्रयत्नेन समा-
रोपितसंस्कारः । तरलहृदयमप्रतिबुद्धं च मदयन्ति घनानि ।
तथापि भवद्रुणसंतोषो मामेवमुत्तरीकृतवान् । इदमेव च
पुनःपुनरभिधीयते । त्रिह्रांसमपि सचेतसमपि महासत्त्वम-
प्यभिजातमपि धीरमपि प्रयत्नवन्तमपि पुरुषमियं दुर्विनीता
खलीकरोति लक्ष्मीरिति ।

12

2. सखे पुण्डरीक नेतस्वरूपं भवतः दृष्टजनसुख एष मार्गो
धैर्यधना हि साधवः । किं यः कश्चित्प्राकृत इव विक्रवीभवन्त-
मात्मानं न कृणुति । कुतस्तथापूर्वोपमद्येन्द्रियोपपन्नो धेना-
ख्येवं कृतः । क्व ते तद्वैषं क्वासाविन्दियजयः । क्व तद्विश्रुतं
चेतसः क्व सा प्रशान्तिः क्व तत्कुलक्रमागतं ब्रह्मचर्यं क्व सा
सर्वविषयनिरस्तुक्ता । क्व ते गुरुपदेशाः । क्व तानि श्रुतानि । क्व
ता वैराग्यबुद्धयः । क्व तदुपभोगविह्वलित्वम् । क्व सा सुख-
पराङ्मुखता । क्वासो तपस्वभिनिवेशः । क्व सा भोगानामुपर्य-
रुचिः । क्व तद्यौवनानुशासनम् । सर्वथा निष्फला प्रज्ञा ।
निर्गुणो धर्मश्चास्त्राच्यासो निरर्थकः संस्कारो निरुपकारको गुरु-
पदेशविवेका निष्प्रयोजना प्रबुद्धता निष्कारणं ज्ञानम् । यदत्र
भवाद्दृष्ट्वा अपि रागाभिषङ्गैः क्लृप्तोत्क्रियन्ते प्रसादैश्चामिषूयन्ते ।

16

(b) एषु वाक्येषु क्वचित्पुनरुक्तिरिव दृश्यते तत्परिहारो यथा
भवेत्तथा व्याख्यातु । कोऽयं पुण्डरीकः कथं चाख्योत्पत्तिर्वर्जिता
कक्षाश्च परिग्रामोऽभूत् ।

1

- VIII. (a) कपिञ्जलस्य किं वृत्तम्, चन्द्रापीडः पूर्वजन्मनि
किंनामधेयः । कक्षाच्च पुनर्जन्मेति सिद्धतु ह्युच्यते । 2
- (b) वसन्तसेनापुह्योभाग्यमुपदर्शयतु संक्षेपेण । 4

PAPER III.

Examiner : —PROFESSOR VIRESHWAR, SHASTRI.

(अथःप्रदर्शितविषयाणां प्रश्नसमूहोत्तराणि देयानि,
न तु ह्युदासीनाम्)

(A) व्याकरणे .

- I. (a) पूर्वत्रासिद्धमित्यस्य विधित्वाधिकारत्वपक्षयोर्बाधक-
साधकहेतू उपपत्त्यर्थं शास्त्रासिद्धत्वप्रकारमुपदर्शय । तत्फलं
प्रदर्शय च । 9
- (b) उपसर्गाः क्रियायोगे इति सूत्रस्य योगपदप्रयोजनं
निर्दिष्टम् । 2
- (c) ध्यानिभूतो योऽन् ध्यानिबन्धनी च योलित्यर्थद्वय-
सौकारे प्रमाणं फलं रामायेत्यत्र निषेधाप्रवृत्तिप्रकारं च
निरूपय । 6
- (d) अवस्थितविभाषाविषयाश्च वे ।
- II. (a) अर्थवत्सूत्रे परित्युक्तार्थवत्त्वाश्रयणे प्रमाणफले
उपपत्त्यर्थं पदद्वयं विवक्ष्यते । 8
- (b) नास्तीति सूत्रे आसीति नास्ति प्रदर्शितप्रकाशनाधाने
उपपत्त्यर्थम् । 7

(c) गोबेऽष्टशब्दे प्राचीननवयोर्मतमेदमुपदर्श्य यच्च श्रेष्ठत्वं तद्विरूपय । 5

III. (a) अनुपसर्जनादिति सूत्रं, कर्तुरौषिततममित्यत्रत्यतमव् ग्रहणं च किं प्रयोजयतः । 9

(b) 'वर्षिषोपि स्यात्' 'अपमनु प्रातर्घत्' इत्यनयोः शाब्द-
बोधप्रकारं निर्दिश । 3

(c) यथोद्देशकार्यकालयोः 'कोषितु' इत्याद्युपवर्णितग्रन्थस्य निष्कृष्टार्थं निरूपय । 7

(d) निर्दिश्यमान - स्त्रीप्रत्यये अनुपसर्जनेन - विकरणेभ्यो नियम इति परिभाषाः सावतरणज्ञापकोपवर्णनं व्याख्येयाः । 15

IV (a) नाजानन्तर्यं अभ्यासविकारेषु इत्यनयोः परिभाषयाः सफलोपवर्णनं परिभाषार्थ उपवर्णनीयः । 10

(b) अकृतव्यूहपरिभाषाया अन्यथासिद्धत्वं, सन्निपातपरि-
भाषाया लिङ्गविशिष्टपरिभाषायाश्चाप्रवृत्तिस्थानानि, गति-
कारकोपपदानामित्यस्याः फलानि उपवर्णनीयानि । 18

or

(B) न्याये

I (a) अधोनिर्दिष्टसूत्राणि स्वसंस्कृतेन व्याख्येयानि ।

दुःखजन्यप्रवृत्तिदोषमिथ्याज्ञानानामुत्तरोत्तरापाये तद-
नन्तराभावावपवर्गः, विदुष्य यत्प्रतिपक्षाभ्यामर्थाविधारणं
निर्णयः,

शरीरोत्पत्तिनिमित्तवत्संयोगोत्पत्तिनिमित्तं कर्म । 12

(b) 'प्रत्यक्षलक्षणधूवं तत्पदकृत्यं च निरूपणीयम् । 5

(c) संशयस्याकारो, लक्षणं, कारणं, येश्च निरूपणीयाः । 4

II. (a) अवयवित्वसाधनं साधकवाधकसूत्रोपवर्णनपुरस्सर-
मुपवर्णनीयम् । 8

(b) अभावस्य पदार्थत्वं सूत्रोपन्यासपुरस्सरं साधनीयम् । 8

(c) शब्दस्य नित्यत्वखण्डनपूर्वकमनित्यत्वं प्रसाध्याकाश-
गुणत्वं स्थापनीयम् । 10

III. (a) आत्मनोऽनित्यत्वनिरासपूर्वकं नित्यत्वं साधनीयम् । 10

(b) ईश्वरसिद्धिर्भोक्तास्तित्वं च साधनीये । 8

(c) कस्य तत्त्वज्ञानोपायः, कुतश्च परमाणोर्नित्यत्वम् । 8

IV. (a) नित्यानित्ययोः स्वरूपे उपवर्ण्य लक्ष्ये संगमनं च
कर्तव्यम् । 4

(b) देशानां शरीरमयोनिजमुत योनिजमिति सहेतुप्रदर्शनं
निर्णयम् । 4

(c) पृथिव्याः चष्टिसंहारविधिः संयोगविभागयोः स्वरूप-
भेदाश्चोपवर्णनीयाः । 8

V. (a) संख्यासु एकत्वस्य नित्यत्वानित्यत्वे कारणं सुस्पष्टं
निरूपणीयम् ।

द्वित्वादीनां तु कुतोऽनित्यत्वमेव । 5

(b) किं नामार्थं ज्ञानं, के च संकाराः, कस्य विशेषः । 4

(c) कस्यायुतसिद्धः, कुतश्चाश्रितः । 2

or

(C) वेदान्ते .

I. (a) अथायानां चतुर्णामपि संगतिमुपवर्णयतु । 6

(b) अहंप्रत्ययविषयस्य ब्रह्मणो ज्ञातत्वेपि कथं ब्रह्मजि-
ज्ञासाया आवश्यकत्वं मन्यन्ते । 6

(c) तत्तु समन्वयादिति सूत्रं भाष्योक्तं मतान्तरशङ्का-
तत्त्वखण्डनप्रपञ्चं मनसि निधाय संक्षेपेण तात्पर्यार्थेन
व्याख्येयम् । 10

(d) आनन्दमयकोशस्य परमात्मत्वमुपवर्ण्य आनन्दमय
इत्यादिसूत्राणां द्वितीयवर्णकवर्णिततात्पर्यं निरूपणीयम् । 10

II. (a) देवादीनां ब्रह्मविद्यायामधिकारो वर्णितो यथा
सूत्रभाष्याभ्यां तथा संक्षेपेण वर्णयितव्यः । 10

(b) एकस्यैव ब्रह्मणः केन चेतुना प्रकृतित्वं निमित्तत्वं च
साधितम् । 4

(c) बौद्धमतमार्हतमतं परमाणुकारणवादं निरस्य वेदा-
न्तिमतं स्थापय । 21

III (a) प्राणस्य कुतस्तत्त्वान्तरत्वम् उपासकानां नित्यकर्मप-
रित्यागेऽपि कुतो न पातित्वं, ब्रह्मचारिणश्च कस्मात्संन्या-
सेऽधिकारः । 12

(b) ह्वा सुपर्णाविति प्रत्यक्षप्रतिसत्त्वेऽपि कथं जीवब्रह्म-
णोरैक्यम् । 5

IV अधोनिर्दिष्टकारिकायां तात्पर्यमुपपाद्य समाधानकारिके
उपन्यस्य तात्पर्यार्थेन भूषणीये । 8

1. शुद्धः शिष्टैरुपादेयस्याज्यो वा दोषहानितः ।

उपादेयोऽन्यथा शुद्धिः प्रायश्चित्तकृता दृष्टा ॥

2. अङ्गध्यानं याजमानमार्त्विजं वा यतः फलम् ।

व्यातुरेव श्रुतं तस्माद्याजमानमुपासनम् ॥

V. अधोसंक्षिप्तकारिकायोः पूर्वपक्षकारिके लेख्ये अधि-
कारणार्थोऽपि लेख्यः । 8

1. नाद्वैतधीः कर्महेतुर्हन्ति प्रत्युत कर्म वा ।
आचारो लोकसंग्राही स्वतन्त्रा ब्रह्मधौस्ततः ॥
2. बीजानां दुर्लभत्वेऽपि निराधारेन्द्रियागतेः ।
पञ्चमाहुतितोक्तेश्च जीवस्त्वेर्याति वेष्टितः ।

or

(D) साहित्ये .

1. (a) काव्यलक्षणं निर्दिश्य तत्रत्यानलंकारपदस्य तात्पर्यमु-
पवर्ण्य 'यः कौमार' इत्यत्र विभावनासत्त्वेऽपि कथमनलङ्कार-
त्वाददाहरणत्वम् । 8

(b) कियन्ता लक्षणाया भेदाः । गङ्गायां घोषः, उपकृतं
बहु तत्र, गोर्वाहीक इति केषां भेदानामुदाहरणानि ।
अभिधानियामकाः के हेतवः । 'सर्वं जानाति देवः' 'मधुना
मत्तः पिक' इत्यनयोः कयोः पदयोः कयोरर्थयोरनियमनम् । 10

(c) कविनिबद्धवक्तृप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धवस्तुनालंकारव्यञ्जनाया
एकमुदाहरणं लेख्यं, व्यञ्जनाप्रकारश्च वर्णनीयः । 3

II. (a) विभावानुभावंति भरतमूत्रस्य सामान्योऽर्थः कौटुम्भः,
भट्टनायकमते किंविधश्च । 10

(b) अनुभावमात्रसत्त्वेऽपि रसा व्यज्यते इत्यस्योदाहरणं
व्यञ्जनाप्रकारश्च लेख्ये । 3

III. (a) अभिहितान्वयवादिनामन्विताभिधानवादिनां च
मतमुपपन्ना व्यञ्जनायास्तन्मते कथमावश्यकत्वमिति निरूपय । 8

(b) समाखेऽविसृष्टविधेयांशोदाहरणं विलिख्य सुख्यं कोशो
दर्शनीयः । 4

(c) गुणालङ्कारयोरुत्तरे, उपमाया भेदाः, पूर्णार्थाः
श्रौत्यार्थोऽनुदाहरणश्लोको च, निरूपणीयानि । 8

IV. (a) वाच्ये प्रतिषेधे विधिरूपव्यङ्ग्यस्यानुभयरूपस्य व्यङ्ग्यस्य
चानुदाहरणे लिखित्वा तदर्थश्लोपवर्णनीयाः । 5

(b) भक्तिमेव ध्वनिं मन्यमानानां मतमुपवर्ण्यं लिखनीयम् । 10

(c) शृङ्गारेऽनुप्रासादीनां व्यङ्ग्यकत्वमुपेयते न वा । के
पुनरलंकारा रसव्यञ्जकाः । 10

V. श्राद्धस्तनाः श्लोकाः केषामुदाहरणतां गताः के च
व्यङ्ग्यार्थाः । 12

1. श्राद्धतोपि सहायैरेभीत्युक्त्वा विमुक्तनिद्रोपि ।

गन्तुमना अपि पथिकः संकोचं नैव शिथिलयति ॥

2. भ्रमिमरतिमलसहृदयतां प्रलयं मूर्च्छां तमः शरीर-
सादम् ।

मरणं च जलदभुजगजं प्रसङ्गं कुर्वते विषं वियोगि-
नीनाम् ॥

3. उच्चैः पण्डितकुसुमं मा ध्रुवं संहतिं हलिं हलिं हलिं
अहं वै विषमविरागो मसुरेण सुश्रो वलमसङ्गो ॥

VI. (a) परस्परविरोधिनो रसा एकत्र कथं कर्तव्याः उक्ताः । 3

(b) महाकविप्रशस्त्रे कथं रसज्ञानं भवति । 3

(c) कथायामुचितमवस्थाश्रयणीयं च किम् । 3

or

(E) धर्मशास्त्रे

1. (a) धर्मस्य किं लक्षणं, कति च भेदाः । तस्य कारण-
वैतवः के । 5

(b) ब्रह्मचारिणा अवश्यधार्याणि कानि, के च कन्यादाने-
ऽधिकारिणः ।

4

(c) जात्युत्कर्षसमयः कः । केषु सत्सु अहोरात्रानध्याय ।
के च ब्राह्मणाः आहुतेऽप्राच्याः ।

6

II. राज्ञो वासयोग्यं स्थानं कीदृशं निर्दिष्टम् । सवन्धके
वृद्धे कः प्रकारः । भयकाममैत्रीनिमित्ते कूटसाक्षिणां
दण्डप्रकारः कीदृशः । लेख्यसन्देहे कथं निर्णेतव्यम् । किं
नाम दिव्यं, कदा तत् प्रयोक्तव्यं, कति च तस्य भेदाः ।

10

III. (a) पुत्रादिषु सत्सु पिता वंशागतं धनं स्थावरं अङ्गमं
वान्यस्मै दातुं कस्मिन्निमित्ते प्रभवति, कीदृग्धनं न दातुं
प्रभवति ।

4

(b) चौरसाभावे को पुत्रत्वं गच्छन्ति धनं च लभन्ते
प्रथमतः । कतिविधाः पुत्राः । सर्वविधानामपि पुत्राणां
विभागः कीदृशो न्याय्यः ।

9

(c) राजाश्लेषकाले न्यूनाधिकलेखकस्य को दण्डः ।

2

IV. (a) वैश्यवृत्त्या जीवतो ब्राह्मणस्य कान्यविक्रयाणि ।

2

(b) श्रेष्ठानां वृथा निन्दने गालिप्रदाने वा केन पापेन
पुण्यते । किं च तत्प्रायश्चित्तम् । नकुलमण्डूकहननेपि किं
प्रायश्चित्तम् । कृच्छ्रवान्तपनस्य किं स्वरूपम् । किं वैश्यानां
नाम, किं च पितृयानम् । आभ्यां गमनं केषाम् ।

3

V. (a) कोऽयं कालो नाम, तस्य कुतो निर्णययोग्यता, स
नित्योऽनित्यो वा ।

12

(b) अथर्ववेदे कारकं, भिन्नानां नामानि, तेषां केषु
कृत्येषु विनियोगश्च ।

3

- (c) मध्याह्ने पर्वप्रतिपदोः सन्धौ केषां केषां शास्त्रिणां कदा कदा यागान्वाधानयोर्विधानम् । 4
- (d) क्वचिदब्दस्य पञ्चतवे उच्यन्ते, क्वचिच्च षड्भूततवः । तयोः कथं संगतिः । 3
- (e) अधिमासोत्पत्तिप्रकार उपवर्णनीयः । तत्र कार्याकार्य-कर्माणि निरूपणीयानि । 4
- VI. (a) केषु कर्मसु सम्मुखीनां तिथीनां ग्रहणमिष्यते । 2
- (b) अनध्याये तिथीनां व्याप्तिः कौदृशी । 2
- (c) कन्यागते सवितरि प्रतिपत्प्रभृतिषु तिथिषु आद्रे कानि फलानि । 4
- (d) अर्द्धरात्रे संक्रमणे केषु केषु संक्रमणेषु कल्कः पुण्यकालः । 3
- (e) रात्रिस्नाननिमित्तानि कानि । 2

PAPER IV.

Examiner --K. P. TRIVEDI, Esq.

1 निम्ननिर्दिष्टवाक्यानां हिंदिभाषायामनुवादः कार्यः—

तार्किका हि शरीरादीनां सावयवानामनुक्षणं नाश-
मुपयन्तीत्यर्थवेनाशिकाः । तथाहि तन्मते परिमाणभेदात् द्वय-
भेदः । शरीरस्य चाश्रितपीतयोः पाकेन प्रतिसखं केचिदवयवा
उपनिषता एव भवन्ति । उपचितेरवयवेः पूर्वावयवविहितैरन्य
एवावयवधारयते । आरभ्यमाणस्य चावयविनो मलादिनिर्गमे
वर्धनादौ च धातुवेषम्ये च केचिदवयवा विशीर्णा भवन्ति ।
यद्यपि चैत्रमुपचयापचयो प्रतिसखं न स्फुटानुपलक्ष्येते तथापि
पक्षमासादिकालपर्यये स्फुटं शरीरे स्थौल्यकार्यादिदर्शनेन

सुर्यचन्द्रगतिन्यायेन प्रतिलक्षणमपि किञ्चिदुपचयादिकमुपेयम् ।
 एवं भूभूधरवारिधरणामपि खननपूरणसेचनादिनावयवविस्ले-
 षोऽवयवान्तरसंयोगश्चापगतव्यः । एवं सर्वेषु सावयवेषु क्रिया-
 विशेषैरवयवापचयोपचयावृहनीयौ । अपचये चासमवायि
 कारणसंयोगनाशात् पूर्वावयविनाशः । उपचये च पूर्वावय-
 विन्यवयवान्तरनिवेशायोगादपूर्वावयवव्युत्पत्तिरिति सावयवानां
 प्रतिलक्षणमुत्पादविनाशौ तार्किकसंभवावेव । न चैतावतापि
 कथं क्षणिकत्वस्य प्राप्तिः क्षणचतुष्टयं क्षणपञ्चकं यावन्नाशादि-
 निमित्तं प्राप्तं भवति तावत्पर्यन्तमवस्थानं तार्किकमते संभावितं
 बौद्धमते तु निर्निमित्ततया प्रतियोगिमात्राधीननाशाभ्युपगमात्
 क्षणिकत्वमावश्यकमतः कथं सावयवानां पदार्थानामुपचया-
 पचयाभ्यां भेदमुपयंस्तार्किकोऽर्धवेनाशिकः स्यादिति वाच्यम् ।
 उक्तगत्या सावयवेषु पदार्थेषु स्वात्प्रभिघातादिरूपस्य यस्य
 कक्षाप्यवयवविस्लेषनिमित्तस्य संभवेन क्षणिकत्वावर्जनेन
 सावयवनिरवयवरूपस्य प्रपञ्चस्य सावयवरूपेऽर्धं भागे क्षणा-
 वूर्ध्वं नाशापपत्तेस्तार्किकोऽर्धवेनाशिकः ॥

II हे रामजी ! वैराग्यके अभ्यासके वशसे वासनाके त्यागसे
 तेसे आत्मतत्त्वके बोधसे संसारसमुद्र तरा जाता है तिससे
 तुम तिन तीना में ही अभ्यास करो । हे रामजी । देह में
 जबलग अहंकार है और दृश्य पदार्थ स्त्री — पुत्र-धनादिक
 में जबलग आत्मभावना है और जबलग इन पदार्थों में
 समता बनी है तबलग चित्तादिकोंका भ्रम क्षीण नहीं
 होता है । जबलग तू सबसे अधिक आत्मतत्त्वको नहीं
 प्राप्त हुआ जबलग सत्संगसे तेरी मूर्खता क्षीण नहीं हुई
 तबलग चित्तादिकों करके तुम्हको दीनता बनी है । जबलग
 आशारूपी सर्पिणीके विषका मोह हृदयरूपी मंदिर में है

तबलग विचाररूपी चकोर हृदयमंदिरमें प्रवेश नहीं करता है । जो पुरुष देहादिकोंकी स्तुति नहीं करता है और विश्वास भी नहीं करता है और तत्त्व वस्तु करके नहीं देखता है वूरसे भी दूर असत्य देखता है उसका चित्त लीन हो जाता है । जो पुरुष अन्तःकरण में आत्मपरायण होता है सतनरूपी अग्नि में त्रैलोक्यरूपी तृणको होम करता है ऐसे मुनिवृत्तिवाले पुरुषके चित्तादिकोंके भ्रम निवृत्त हो जाते हैं । काय और तृण आदिक जो हैं सो कुहाड़ेमें क्रेदनेसे बारंबार अग्नि करके दाह होने से फिर भी उत्पन्न होते हैं परंतु ज्ञानरूपी अग्निमें दग्ध हुआ मन फिर नहीं उदय होता है—इत्येतस्य गौर्वाणभाषायामनुवादः कार्यः ।

50

PAPER V.

Examiner :—K. P. TRIVEDI, ESQ.

I निम्ननिर्दिष्टानां वाक्यसमुदायानामर्थः स्पष्टीक्रियताम् —

(a) आदेश्यत्वविधिप्रतिषेधं कुर्वन्धपित्रां गुणवृद्धयोः प्रतिषेधो वक्तव्यः । कुर्वित्यत्र स्थानिवद्भावादङ्गसंज्ञा स्वाश्रयं च लघूपधत्वं तत्र लघूपधगुणः प्राप्नोति । वधकमित्यत्र स्थानिवद्भावादङ्गसंज्ञा स्वाश्रयं चादुपधत्वं तत्र वृद्धिः प्राप्नोति । पिबेत्यत्र स्थानिवद्भावादङ्गसंज्ञा स्वाश्रयं च लघूपधत्वं तत्र गुणः प्राप्नोति । अस्तु तर्ह्यविशेषेणादेश आदेशिनि च ।

(b) अक्रियमाद्ये हि संख्याग्रहण एकादिकायाः संख्यायाः संख्येत्येष संप्रत्ययो न स्यात् । किं कारणम् । अकृत्रिमत्वात् । ब्रह्मादीनां कृत्रिमा संज्ञा । कृत्रिमाकृत्रिमयोः कृत्रिमे कार्यसं-

प्रत्ययो भवति यथा लोके । यदि तर्हि कृत्रिमाकृत्रिमयोः
कृत्रिमे संप्रत्ययो भवति नदीपौर्णमास्याग्रहायणीभ्यः अत्रापि
प्रसज्येत । पौर्णमास्याग्रहायणीग्रहणसामर्थ्याद् भविष्यति ।
तद्विशेषेभ्यस्तर्हि प्राप्नोति गङ्गा यमुनेति । 16

II. अथयथीभावस्याव्ययत्वं प्रयोजनं लुगमुखस्वरोपचारः—
विशदीक्रियतामस्य वार्तिकस्यार्थः । किमिदं परिगणनमाहो-
स्विदुदाहरणम् । किमत्र भाष्यकारमतम् । 12

III. (a) शब्दो नित्योऽनित्यो वा । कथम् । किं नित्यलक्षणम् ।
(b) कः पदार्थः द्रव्यमाकृतिर्वा । कथम् । 12

IV. व्याकरणमित्यस्य कः पदार्थो भाष्ये प्रतिपादितः ।
कथम् । 8

V. विभाषा दिक्समासे बहुव्रीहौ — इत्यत्र दिग्ग्रहणं
समासग्रहणं च किमर्थम् । कोऽत्र भाष्यकाराशयः । 10

VI. संनिपातलक्षणो विधिरनिमित्तं तद्धिघातस्य — इत्येत-
त्परिभाषा दोषसङ्गादाद्वाक्ता न वेत्यत्र किं भाष्यकारमतम् । 10

VII. इग्यणः संप्रसारणम् — इत्यत्र संप्रसारणसंज्ञा वाक्यस्य
क्रियते आहोस्विदुदाहरणम् । किमत्र भाष्यकारमतम् । 10

VIII. अधिकारप्रकारास्तत्स्वरूपं च निरूप्यन्ताम् । कुत्रैतत्
प्रदर्शितं भाष्ये । किमर्थं च 10

IX. निर्दिश्यमानस्यादेशा भवन्ति — इतीयं परिभाषा भाष्ये
कथं प्रत्याख्याता । किं निपातनं नाम । 12

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—K. P. TRIVEDI, Esq.

L निम्ननिर्दिष्टपद्यानामेकतमन्मनांसि कृत्वा प्रत्येको
विरच्यतां गीर्वाणगिरा (चत्वारिंशतः पङ्क्तिभ्योऽधिकं न
लेखनीयम्)

100

(a) परिश्रमज्ञं जनमन्तरेण

मौनव्रतं विधत्ति वारिमनोऽपि ।

वाचंयमाः सन्ति विना वसन्तं

पुंस्त्र्योक्किलाः पञ्चमचञ्चवोऽपि ॥

(b) नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति ।

स एव प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते ॥

(c) गिरयो गुरवस्तेभ्य चर्वीं गूर्वीं ततोऽपि जगद्विभु ।

तस्मादप्यतिगुरवः प्रलयेऽप्यचला महात्मानः ॥

Examinations in Arabic.

1908.

MAULVI EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

I. غیر مصروف کسے کہتے ہیں - اس کی شناخت کیا ہے -
مختلف قسم کی مثالوں سے توضیح کرو - اور بناو کہ اصاف
اور لام بعریف سے اس پر کیا اثر ہوتا ہے - اور قولہ (و من
لم اجمع احمر و اصراف بعمل) کا کیا مطلب ہے *

II. حرف نا اور ن کن کن معنوں میں مستعمل ہوتے ہیں
ہر ایک کی مثالیں لکھو - اور قولہ (و قد کان من مطر
وشمہ مناول) کی تشریح کرو *

III. اسم تفضیل کے وجوہ استعمال کے دو سے یوسف احسن
اخوتہ - اور لا زید افضل درست ہے یا نہیں - اور کیوں -
اور قولہ (ما رثیت رجلاً احسن فی عیدہ الکحل صدہ فی
عین زید) پر نوٹ لکھو *

IV. کلمات ذیل کی اعلیٰت کیا ہے - ان میں کیا کیا

تبدیلی ہوئی ہے - ہر ایک کے معنی بھی لکھو :-

میقات - ذیب - الہی - دیار - ضفادی - ایتصلت -

عالی - الہی - الہی

10

V. القاب حروفِ داعذبارِ صفت کے کیا کیا ہیں - مطبقہ

اور موسیٰ کی وجہ تسمیہ بیان کرو - اور نائے افتعال کے

مبادلے کی صورتیں بتاؤ *

15

VI. مددجہ ذیل کلمات میں کیا کیا تعلیلیں ہوئی

ہیں - مفصل لکھو :-

رَبِّہ - قَسَی - نَقَضَی الْبَزَی

5

VII. تصغیر کے اوزن کیا ہیں - جمع کی تصغیر کا کیا

قاعدہ ہے - اور تبدیلیات کی تصغیر کن کن صورتوں میں

ہو سکتی ہے *

10

VIII. ابی باوی آبا سے ام، حمر واحد صونٹ کا صیغہ

موکد دون تاکید تکیہ کیا ہوگا اور بتاؤ کہ آ، او، او کیا صیغہ

ہے - اور اس میں کیا کیا تعلیلیں ہوتی ہیں *

10

IX. قصر - تعجیل - صیروۃ - مغالہ کیسی اور کس کس

باب کی خاصیتیں ہیں - ہر ایک کی مثال لکھو - اور تشارک اور

مشارکت میں اگر کچھ فرق ہو تو بتاؤ *

10

قال رئيس الفقهاء من آل داوید بسط الله يد الملك (ع)
 بالقدرة و وفقه المصواب الرأى عندى ان يأمر الملك هذه
 البهائم ان يكتبوا قصة يدكرون فيها ما يلقون من جورى آدم
 و ياخذون فيه فتاوى الفقهاء فان كان لهم خلاص من جورهم
 و نجاة من الظلم فان القاضي سيعكم لهم اما بالبيع او بالعنق
 او بالتخفيف و الأحسان اليهم فان لم يفعل يدو آدم ما حكم
 القاضي و هربت هذه المائت فلا وزر عليها - فقال للمجموعة ما
 يرون فيما قال و اسر قل صوابا و رسدا *

15

2 دعا - ابى براقش - لوط كى جمع كيا هے ؟ (d)

3 حاحظ اور اسمعى كون اور كيون مشهور هے ؟ (e)

11 (a) لكل اس ميسم . مرمونه
 و ميسما ويدا القسوافى للواند
 فما احدد ما بمهد لجمارة
 اناقة ولا منزلة و مدع - ماعد
 لا لبرى حق الجدار امانة
 و يحفظه ما الكرم المعاهد

ما ولدت ادباء زهرة ماكم
 كورما و لا يقرب عجائزك المجد
 و لست تعبال و لا كان عمه
 و لا كن هجين ليس يورى لك الزند

و كنت دعيًا نيط في آل هاشم
 كما نيط خلف الراكب القدح الفرد
 إلا هل الى شم الخزامى ونظرة
 الى قرقرى قبل الممات سبيل
 فانشرب من ماء العجيلة شربة
 يداوى بها قبل الممات عليل
 فيا اللات القاع قد مل صحبتي
 مسيري فهل في ظلك من محيل

20

- 3 اشعار صدر مین القوافی سے کیا مراد ہے - اور (b)
 3 دعی اور عجین کسے کہتے ہیں ؟
 2 خزامی - کیا ہوتا ہے - ماء العجيلة کہاں ہے ؟ (c)

III. اللہ کا فرمان ہے :
 علی اعتدائی علی نفسی و اسرافی
 تشرف الناس بالدنیا وقد غرقوا
 فیہا فکل علی امواجہا طاف
 ہم العبيد لدار قلب صاحبہا
 ما عاش منها علی خوف و ایجاز
 حسب الفتی بنقی الرحمن من شرف
 و ما عبیدک یا دنیا بأشراف
 اودی الزمان بأسلافی و خلفی
 و سوف یلحقنی یوما بأسلافی

اُحْيَ عَدِي مِنَ الْاَيَّامِ بَعْدِيَّة
فِيهَا اَظَنُّ وَعِلْمُ نَارِ عَقَافِ

اَللّٰهُ وَاِيَّامًا تَدْعُ
وَلَعِبَ وَالْمَوْتَ لَا يَلْعَبُ
عَجِبْتُ لَدَى لَعَبٍ قَدْلَهَا
عَجِبْتُ وَصَالِي لَا اَعْجِبُ
اَللّٰهُ وَوَلَعِبَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ
مَوْتَ وَمَدْرَئِهِ يَعْزُوبُ
سَوَى كَلَمًا سَمَاعًا دَائِمًا
عَلَمِي كُلِّ مَا سَوْرَةٍ يَغْلِبُ
بَرَى الْخَلْقِ فِي طَبَقَاتِ الْبَلَى
اِذَا مَا فَعَمَّ دَوَا صَوَّبُوا

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اشعار صدر کا قائل کون ہے ۔ اس کا کچھ (a)

2 حال بتاؤ *

اُحْيَ ۔ کی اصلیت کیا ہے ؟ (b) 1

احیر نظم کا وزن کیا ہے اس کے شعر کا نام (c)

2 بھی لکھو *

PAPER III.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

مندرجہ ذیل کا فارسی یا اردو میں ترجمہ کرو۔ اور
جو حل طلب مقامات ہوں ان پر علیحدہ نوٹ لکھو :—

- I. (a) مزجاء دم۔ اء نالدموع السواجم
فلنم یبق صا عوصة للمراجم
وسرسلح الم۔ و دمع یفیضه
اذا العرب سبت نارها نالصورم
فایہ۔ اندی الاسلام ان وراءکم
وقائع بلحقن الردی نالمداسم
ادائمہ فی ظ۔ ل امن و عبطة
وعیش کدوار الغميلة ناعم
و کیف نسام العین ملا جفوبها
على مبدوات یقظت کل نائم
واخوانهم بالشام یضعی مقیلهم
ظہ۔ ور المذاکی او بطون القش۔ اعم
تسومہ۔ م الروم الہون و انعم
نجرورن ذبل الغفض فعل المسالم
فک۔ م من دماء قد ابیعت و من دمی
نوارت حیاء حسدا نالمعاصم
نحیث السیرف البیض معبرة الطبی
وسم۔ ر العوالی دامیات اللہ۔ ازم

يَكاد لهن المنجن بطيبة
يبادى باعلى الصوت يا آل هاشم
اترضى صداديد الأعراب بالأذى
و تقضى على ذل كُماة الاعاجم
فليتهم اذ لم يردوا حمية
عن الدين ظفروا غيرة بالمحارم

30

(b) اشعار صدر کس نے کس موقع پر لکھے ہیں اور یہ

کس سن کا واقعہ ہے *

5

(c) بُرد گز نبویہ - کا تاریخی حال بیان کرو *

5

و هذه الأمة لغتهم مشوبة بلغة الهند لانهم فى
جوارهم وبينهم وبين مكة اربعة اشهر وهم بالنسبة الى الترك
عراض الوجوه واسمعوا الصدور خفاف الأعجاز صفار الأطراف ممر
الألوان سريعوا الحركة فى الجسم والراى تصل اليهم اخبار
الأمم ولا تصل اخبارهم الى الأمم . وقلما يقدر جاسوس ان
يتمكن منهم لأن الغريب لا يتشبه بهم واذا ارادوا جهة كنمو
امرهم ونهضوا دفعة واحدة فلا يعلم بهم اهل بلد حتى يدخلوا

ولا عسكر حتى يغالطوه *

10

III. ارحل عن مصر و طيب نعيمها

و اى مكان بعدها لى شائق

واترك اوطانا تراها لناشوق

هو الطيب لا ما ضمنته المفارق

وكيف وقد اضحت من العسن جنة

زرايبها مبثوثة و النمارق

بلاد تشوق العین و القلب بهجة
و تجمع ما یهوی تقی و فاسق
و اخوان صدق یجمع الفضل شملهم
مجالسهم ما حووة حدائق
اسکان مصر ان قضی الله بالدوی
فتم عهد یدنا و المواق
ولا نذکروها للسیم فانه
لأمتالها من نفحة الروض سارق

15

زبانی - کا مفہود کیا ہے - اور یہ لفظ در اصل کس

2 زبان کا ہے *

مواق - کیا یہ لفظ درست ہے - زیادہ مشہور

2 نو مواہق ہے *

اشعار صدر کا وزن کیا ہے - بحر کا نام یہی بتاؤ *

6

فوت و وقفت علی الدقلی و اخذت منه قلب فستق ۱۷.

ما يصلح للنقل و زینب تہامی و قلب لوز و قالت للعمل
شل و اتبعنی فشاں القفص و تبعها الی ان وقفت علی دکان
العلوانی و اشترت طبقاً و عبت فیہ من جمیع ما عنده من
متبک و قطائف بالمسک معشبة و صابونہ و اقراص لیمونہ
و میمونہ و امشاط زینب و اصابع و لقیامات القاضی و اخذت
من جمیع اصناف العلوانہ فی طبق و حطقت فی القفص فقال
لہا العمل کما علمینی لآیت معی الکروش نعمل علیہ ہذا
الغوشکات - ثم وقفت علی العطار و اخذت منه عشرة امواہ ماء
ورد و ماء زہر و ماء نوفر و ماء خلایف و اخذت بلوجین سکر

- و اخذت قزیز ماء ورد ممسك و حصا لبان ذكر و عودا و عنبرا
 20 و مسكا و اخذت شمعاً اسکندرانیا و حطت العجیع فی القفص *
- (a) کنفی اعلیٰ بینی - بہہ کیسے فعل ہیں * 1
- (b) امواہ - کس کی جمع ہے * 1
- (c) قلب لوز - کا صحیح اور متعارف لفظ کیا ہے * 1
- (d) الف لیلہ کس کی تصنیف ہے * 2

PAPER IV.

Examiner:—M. GHULAM RASUL.

- I. دلالت التزام میں لزوم عقلی اور عرفی کی
 مثالیں دو اور لزوم کی تعریف کرو اور ثابت کرو کہ بصر اور عی
 میں لزوم عی اور کیا وجہ ہے کہ عی بمعنی عدم البصر
 ہو کر بصر پر تضاداً دلالت نہیں کرنا کیا بصر اس کی معنی کی
 جزو نہیں ہے ؟ اور بتاؤ کہ دلالت مطابقت تضمن اور
 التزام کو کیونکر لازم ہے اور مصنف کی قول و لو تقدیراً کی
 شرح کرو اور نیز بتاؤ کہ العیوان الناطق جبکہ شخص
 انسانی کا علم ہو تو مفرد ہے یا مرکب اور دلالت جزء اللفظ
 علی جزء المعنی کیوں غیر مقصود ہے *
- 20

- II. کلی ماطقی - کلی طبعی اور کلی عقلی کی تعریفات
 مع استلزام اور وجوہ تسمیہ کی بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ ان کلیات کا
 وجود خارج میں ہے یا نہیں جواب مدمل ہونا چاہئے نیز لکھو
 کہ کلی طبعی کی وجود خارجی میں کیا اختلاف ہے اور جمہور

حکماء نے کونسا پہلو اختیار کیا ہی اور مناخرین نے کونسا اور صاحب تہذیب کی اس نازہ میں کیا راجی ہے اور شارح نے ماتن کی رائے کی نائید میں جو دلیل پیش کی ہے وہ کیا ہے اور اس میں تامل کیوں ہے تامل کی معنی بھی بیان کر دینا * 20

III. ضرورت اور دوام کی تعریف کرو اور مثالیں دیکر ان میں فرق سمجھاؤ نیز بناؤ کہ قضیہ جزئیہ مدعکس ہونا ہے یا نہیں اور کیوں؟ مثال دیکر توضیح کرو اور تناقض کی تعریف کرو اور بناؤ کہ حیثیت کی قید لگانے کی کیا وجہ ہے اور تناقض کے لئے اختلاف اور اتحاد کن کن اشیاء میں ضروری ہے اور کیا تناقض مفردات میں ہو سکتا ہے؟ 20
بیدوا ببران واضح *

IV. قضائے سوالب کندی عین اور کون کون ہر ایک کی تعریف کرو اور اپنی مادری زبان میں مثالیں دیکر ان کی معنی ایسے طریق سے سمجھاؤ کہ ایک ایسا شخص جو اصطلاحات منطق سے ناواقف ہو تمہاری مثالوں کا مطلب سمجھ جائے اگر یاد ہو تو یہ بھی بناؤ کہ ان میں سے کس کس کا عکس آتا ہے اور کس کس کا نہیں اور کیوں؟ 20

V. اجزاء العلوم بیان کرتی ہوئی الموضوعات کی ذیل میں شارح نے ایک اشکال مشہور مع جواب بیان کیا ہے اس اشکال اور جواب کا حامل بیان کرو اور شکل ثالث کو مع شرائط اور ضروب منقحہ کی لکھو * 20

PAPER V.

Examiner:—M. GHULAM RASUL.

سراجی

I. کتاب اللہ میں وراثہ کے لئے کتنے حصص مقرر ہیں اور کیا کیا اور ان کے وارث کتنے ہیں اور کون کون بذات الابن کے حالات بھی بیان کرو • 15

II. مناسبتہ کی لغوی اور اصطلاحی معنی بیان کرو اور صورت ذیل میں ترکہ کو تقسیم کردہ مگر یاد رکھو کہ مسئلہ لکھنے کی صورت وہی ہونی چاہئے جو علماء کے درمیان رائج ہے میں نے مسئلہ لکھنے میں کچھ تو تمہاری امداد کردی ہے اور کچھ تمہاری واقفیت پر چھوڑ دیا ہے صافی الید کی معنی بھی بتا دینا :—

رد

زوجہ	ان	ان	ابن	بنت
ہند	خالد من	بکر من	ولید	صلح
بطن ہند	بطن زینب	من بطنہا	من بطنہا	من بطنہا

بکر

اخ عینی	اخت عینی
ولید	صلح

ولید

بنت	بنت	بنت	بنت	اخت عینی
حمیدہ	سعیدہ	مجیدہ	عالیہ	صلح

III. ذوی الارحام کسے کہتے ہیں اُن کے اقسام بیان کرو
اور ہر ایک قسم کی تفصیل بتاؤ اور نیز بتاؤ کہ اُن کی
توریت میں کیا اختلاف ہے اور جو شخص توریت کا قائل نہیں
وہ ترکہ کو کس کام میں لانا چاہتا ہے اور ہمارے اصحاب
کی کیا راہی ہے اور اصحاب سے کون لوگ مراد ہیں ؟ 20

IV. اکثر مدت حمل میں کیا اختلاف ہے - اور اقل
مدت حمل کیا ہے اگر میت منجملہ وراثہ کے ایک حاملہ
چھوڑی تو حمل کے لئے کیا حصہ رکھا جائیگا اور اس میں
جو جو اختلافات ہوں وہ بھی بیان کرو اور مختلفین کے نام
بھی بتاؤ * 15

V. میراث مفقود میں کیا کیا اختلافات ہیں بالنفصیل
بیان کرو - اور المفقود حی فی مالہ و میت فی مال غیرہ کے
معنی بتاؤ * 15

VI. مولی الموالیت - مقرّہ بالنسب علی الغیر - حرّی -
ذمی - مستامن - اخیانی - جد صحیح - عصبہ بنفسہ کی
تعریف کرو اور بتاؤ کہ مسئلہ اقدریہ کونسا ہے اور اقدریہ کیوں
کہتی ہیں * 15

یا

شرایع الاسلام

I. اگر ایک آدمی مادری بھائی اور اعیانی بھائی کا
بیٹا چھوڑ مرا تو اس کا ورثہ کیسے تقسیم ہوگا - اور ابن شاذان کا

اسمیں کیا مذہب ہے اور اس کی کیا دلیل ہے اور اس دلیل کی ضعف کا کیا سبب ہے ؟ 15

II. المفقود یتدب بعالہ تریص میں جو جو اقوال مختلفہ ہیں ان کو مفصل بیان کرو اور بقاؤ کہ روایت عثمان بن عیسیٰ کی وجہ ضعف کیا ہے * 15

III. حجب کی تعریف اور اس کی اقسام مفصل بیان کرو اور بقاؤ کہ کوئی ایسے وارث بھی ہیں جو کبھی معجوب نہیں ہوتے - عول کی تعریف کرو اور اُس کی ابطال کی وجہ بقاؤ * 20

IV. کونسی مطلقہ عورت وارث ہوتی ہے اور کونسی نہیں ہوتی - اگر ایک صغیر اور صغیرہ کے باپ یا دادا نے انکا نکاح ناندھا اور صغیرین میں سے ایک قبل بلوغ مرگیا تو دوسرا وارث ہوگا یا نہیں - اور اگر غیر الاب و الجد نے نکاح ناندھا تو وراثت کا کیا حکم ہے مفصل بیان کرو * 15

V. اگر میت نے ایک زوجہ اور ایک بچہ چھوڑا تو زوجہ کا وراثہ کیا ہوگا اور بصورت بچہ نہ ہوئیکہ کیا اور مرتضیٰ رض کی اس مسئلہ میں کیا رائے ہے اور کونسا قول اظہر ہے اظہر کی معنی بھی بقاؤ * 15

VI. مریض کے نکاح کی شرط بیان کرو - اور اگر ایک مریض بعد نکاح اسی مرض میں مرجائے تو اُسکی زوجہ وارث ہوگی یا نہیں - اگر ایک نصرانی چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے اور بھتیجا اور بھانجا مسلمان چھوڑے تو اسکا ترکہ کیا ہوگا اور مالک ابن اعین کا اسمیں کیا مذہب ہے اور تمہاری کتاب

میں اس مسئلہ میں جو اشکال بیان کیا گیا ہے اسکی تقریر کرو - اور صورت ذیل ترکہ تقسیم کرو :- 20

زند		
<hr/>		
زوجه	ابن	بنت
حلیمہ	خالد	فاطمہ
حلیمہ		
<hr/>		
ابن	بنت	
خالد	فاطمہ	

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—M. GHULAM RASUL.

عبارت ذیل کا سلیسی عربی میں ترجمہ کرو اور اس پر اصواب لگاؤ :-

I. خواجہ نے کہا اے بادشاہ بہہ مرد جو دھنی طرف ہے عالم کا ترابائی ہے اور جو نائین کو کمزا ہے منجھلا برادر ہے - میں ان دونوں سے چھوٹا ہوں میرا باپ ملک فارس میں سوداگر تھا - جب میں چودہ برس کا ہوا قبلہ گاہ نے رحلت کی - جب تجہیز و تکفین سے فراغت ہوئی - ایک روز اُن دونوں بھائیوں نے مجھ کہا کہ اب باپ کا مال جو کچھ ہے تقسیم کر لیں جس کا دل جو چاہے سو کام کرے میں نے سدر کہا ای بھائیو یہ کیا بات ہے - میں تمہارا غلام

ہوں بھائی چارے کا دعویٰ نہیں رکھتا ۔ ایک باپ مر گیا تم دونوں میرے پدر کی جگہ میرے سرپر قائم ہو ۔ ایک نان خشک چاہتا ہوں جس میں زندگی بسر کروں اور تمہاری خدمت میں حاضر رہوں ۔ مجھے حصے بخرے سے کیا کام ہے ۔ تمہارے آگے بڑھنے سے اپنا پیٹ بھر لوں گا اور تمہارے پاس رہوں گا ۔ میں لڑکا ہوں کچھ پڑھا لکھا بھی نہیں ۔ مجھے سے کیا ہو سکیگا ۔ ابھی تم مجھے تربیت کرو ۔ یہ سنکر جواب دیا کہ تو چاہتا ہے کہ اپنے ساتھ ہمیں بھی خراب اور محتاج کرے ۔ میں چپکا ایک گوشے میں جا کر رہنے لگا ۔ پھر دل کو سمجھانا کہ بھائی آخر بزرگ ہیں میری تعلیم کی خاطر چشم نمائی کرتے ہیں کہ کچھ سیکھ ۔ اسی فکر میں سو گیا ۔ صبح کو ایک پیادہ قاضی کا آیا اور مجھے کچھری میں ایگیا وہاں دیکھا تو یہی دونوں بھائی حاضر ہیں قاضی نے کہا کیوں اپنے باپ کا ورثہ بانٹ چونٹ نہیں لینا ۔ میں نے گھر میں جو کہا تھا وہاں بھی جواب دیا ۔ نمائین نے کہا اگر یہ بات اپنے دل سے کہتا ہے تو ہمیں لا دعویٰ لکھدے کہ باپ کے مال و اسباب سے مجھے کچھ علاقہ نہیں ۔ تب بھی میں نے یہی سمجھا کہ بے دونو میرے بزرگ ہیں میری نصیحت کیواسطے کہتے ہیں کہ باپ کا مال لیکر بیجا تصرف نہ کرے بموجب انکی مرضی کے فارغخطی بہ مہر قاضی میں نے لکھ دی یہ راضی ہوئے میں گھر میں آیا *

(۱) ہماری فوج آخری لڑائی میں فتحیاب ہوئی *

(۲) ہوائین کشتیوں کی مخالف چلتی ہیں *

(۳) مرغی اندے دیتی ہے اور سیتی ہے *

(۴) موسم بہار میں رات دن برابر ہوتے ہیں - برہن

پگھلتی ہیں پہاری نالی بہتی ہیں - گھاس اگتی ہے کھیتیاں 75
برہنی ہیں *

عبارت ذیل کا سلیس اردو میں ترجمہ کرو :-

II. و کان من عادات ملوک الصین ان الملك منهم اذا سمع بنقاشٍ فی اقطار بلاده ارسل اليه بقاصد و مال و ارغبه فی الاشخاص اليه فاذا حضر عدده وعدة بالصلات و امرة ان يضع تمناً مما يعلمه من النقش و يبدل فی ذلك غاية جهده و يعضوه اليه فاذا احضره علق ذلك الصنع بباب قصر الملك و تركه سنة كاملة و الناس يهرعون اليه فی تلك المدة فاذا مضت السنة و لم يظهر احدٌ من الناس على عيب به احضر ذلك الصانع و خلع عليه قبلته من نقاشٍ ماهر فی النقوش فی بلاد الروم فارسل اليه و امرة بعمل شيء مما يقدر عليه مثلاً يعلقه بباب القصر على العادة بنقش له فی رقعة صورة سنبلة حنطة خضراء قائمة و عليها عصفر و اتقن نقشه حتى اذا نظره احدٌ لا يشك فی انه عصفرٌ على سنبلة خضراء و لا ينكر شيئاً من ذلك غير اللطق و الحركة فاعجب الملك ذلك و امر بعثليقه و بادار الرزق عليه الى مدة التعليق فمضت سنة الا بعض ايام و لم يقدر احدٌ على اظهار عيب فيه فعضر شيخ طامن فی السن و نظر اليه و قال هذا مختل و فيه عيب فاحضر الى الملك و احضر النقاش و قال ما الفی فيه من الغلل

فأخرج عما وقعت فيه بوجه ظاهر والا حل بك الندم فقال
الشيخ اطعم الله الملك السداد مثال اى شى هذا الموضوع
فقال الملك مثال سبلة من حنطة قائمة على ساقها وفوقها
عصفور فقال الشيخ اما العصفور فليس فيه الغلل وانما الغلل
فى وضع السبلة لان من العرف ان العصفور اذا حط على
سبلة اما لها نقل العصفور وضعف ساق السبلة ولو كانت
السبلة معوجة مائلة لكان ذلك نهاية فى الوضع فوافق الملك
على ذلك وسلم *

(١) اتى البريد ولم يوخذ فى التوزيع بعد *

(٢) كم يرداً يلزم لعمل بذلة كاملة *

(٣) اريد اعزم بحزام ادمى *

(٤) نجلس فى محل الاستراحة حتى يجى الطار * 25

MAULVI ALIM EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

I. کم استفہامیہ اور کم مجدیہ میں کیا فرق ہے - اور اس I. 13
جملہ کو ہم کس طرح سمجھ سکتے ہیں؟ مثلاً کم عتہ لکھ
یا جریر و خالۃ ثلثۃ اوجہ - یہ اصل میں ایک مصرعہ ہے
جو کسی شاعر کی ہجو میں کہا گیا ہے جس کا نام بتانا
تمہارا کام ہے - اور بتاؤ کہ اس کا دوسرا مصرعہ کیا ہے -
پورے شعر کو لکھ کر اس کے مطلب سے آگاہ کرو *

II. اضافت معنویہ کے واسطے کیا شرط ہے - اور الثلاثۃ II. 15
الابواب یا الخمسة الدراہم یا المائة الدینار کہا جائز ہے یا
نہیں یا کیا - اضافت لفظی کا جو کچھ فائدہ ہوتا ہے - اور
لکھو کہ الضارب زید اور الضارب زید کیوں جائز ہے - اور
الضارب زید کیوں ناجائز تھا - اور الواہب المائة الہجان
و عبدها کیوں ضعیف مانا گیا - جامی نے اس اخیر فقرہ کی
نسبت کہا ہے ”ولا یخفی ان فیدہ شوب مصادرة علی
المطلوب“ - اور بھرا اللہم کر کے جواب دیا ہے - اس کی
نسبت ہم کو جو کچھ معلوم ہو وہ مدلل لکھو *

III. الذی یاتینہ فله درہم یا کل رجل یاتینہ فله درہم III.
ان دونوں مثالوں میں خبر پر (ف) جزائیہ کیوں لایا گیا ہے
اور آیا اس قسم کی ترکیب جائز ہے یا نہیں - اور اگر یوں

کہا جائے ایت الہی یاتینی فلہ درہم یا لعل الذی فی الدار
فلہ دینار تو کچھ خرابی ہے - ذرا سوچ سمجھ کر اپنا
جواب لکھنا • 12

IV. صاحب شافیہ نے جو خاصیات بابوں کے بیان کی ہیں
اُن میں سے صرف نا فَعَلَ اور نا ب افعال اور نا ب تفعّل کی
خاصیات تفصیل سے لکھو اور بناؤ اس عبارت کا کیا مطلب
ہے و نا ب المغالۃ یبنی علی فعلنہ افعلہ نحو کار مہی فکرمہ
اکرمہ الا نا ب وعدت و نعت و رسمیت فانہ افعلہ بالکسر و عن
الکسائی فی نحو شاعری فشعرتہ اشعرہ بالفتح * 14

V. حروف زوائد کو کن فقروں سے تعبیر کرتے ہیں - اور
علمائے صرف نے اُن فقروں کو کیوں خاص کیا ہے وجہ
تخصیص لکھو - اور بناؤ حروف زوائد کا فائدہ کیا ہے - اور
کیوں زوائد کہلائے جاتے ہیں * 10

VI. تصغیر اور نسبت کے قواعد شافیہ میں درج ہیں
اُن کو معہ مثالوں کے لکھو * 10

VII. شعر کی تعریف کرو اور بناؤ کہ مجموعہ الفاظ مہملہ
جو موزون اور مقفے ہو شعر میں داخل ہے یا نہیں - اور یہ
کہ علم عروض کے ایجاد کی کیا غرض ہے - اور اس کی ایجاد
سے پہلے کیا میزان مقرر تھا جس سے معلوم ہو کہ یہ شعر
درست ہے اور فلاں نادرست - شاعر اور عروضی میں کس قسم
کی نسبت ہے * 6

VIII. بحر رمل کی تعریف اور اس کی وجہ تسمیہ
لکھو - اور یہ کہ اس کے ارکان بحالت تہدیس اور بحالت تثمین
کیا ہوں گے - اس کے تڑے تڑے زحافات لکھو * 4

IX. * شعر * اس شعر کی تقطیع کرو *

مَا وَرَدَتْ وَارِدَةٌ مِنْ بَلَدٍ
أَكْرَمَ مِنْ عَبْدٍ مَدَانٍ حَسَبًا

تقطیع کے ساتھ ہی یہ بھی بتاؤ کہ اس کا قافیہ اور ردی

4 کس قسم کا ہے *

X. مصنف شافعیہ - مولانا جامی - اور خلیل بن احمد ہانی

12 علم عروض کا مختصر مختصر ترجمہ لکھو *

PAPER II.

Examiner:—M. MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

I. عبارت ہائے ذیل کا اردو میں یا معاورہ ترجمہ کرو ۔

اور جن کے نیچے خط کمینچا ہوا ہے ان کی شرح :-

(الف) فَصَّدَقَ كُلٌّ مِمَّنَا صَاحِبَهُ الضَّرْبَ وَ سَدَدَ لِبَحْرَةِ الْأَسِنَّةِ

الْأَسِنَّةِ وَ سَهَامَ الْحَرْبِ - وَ اسْتَمَدَ بِحَرِّ الْجَفْنَائِي مِنْ أَفْوَاجِ

أَمْوَاجِهِ وَ اصْطَلَمَ فَاكْسَرَفِي قَسَاطِلَهُ قِيْدَاتِ جُذْدِ سَنْقَالِي فَاَنْهَزَمَ -

10 وَ واصل كلهم الى بغداد وَ تَشْتَعُوْنِي الْبِلَادُ *

(ب) نَمَ اِنْ تَيَمُّوْرَ نَقْلَ الرِّكَاْبِ فَوْصِلَ فِي سَبْعَةِ اَيَّامٍ اِلَى

حَلَبٍ وَ عَيْنَ ثَابٍ - وَ لَا زَالَتْ اَقْلَامُ الْخَطِّ فِي الْوَحْشِ الصَّدُورِ

نَخَطٍ وَ الْقَضْبَانِ الصَّوَارِمِ لِرُؤُسِ تِلْكَ الْاَفْلَامِ وَ الْاَعْلَامِ تَقَطَّ -

وَ مَشَارِيطُ النَّجَالِ لِدِمَامِئِلِ الدِّمَالِ تَبَطَّ - وَ الْاَرْضُ مِنْ اِنْقَالِ

10 اِجْبَالِ الْقَعَالِ قَاطَ - حَتَّى سَجَى لَيْلَا الظَّلَامِ وَ الْقَنَامِ وَ اعْطَشَا *

(ج) نم اتبہم الامیر اسنبالی فی نحو من ثلاث مائة *

* نظم *

اسود اذا لا قوا ظباء اذا عطوا
جبال اذا ارسوا بحار اذا سروا
شمس اذا لاحوا بدور اذا انجلوا
رياح اذا هبوا غمام اذا هموا
مقور اذا انقضوا نمور اذا سموا
رعود اذا صاحوا صواعق ان رموا

15

(د) بقاؤ مذکور الصدر اسولہ کسی کتاب میں سے لئے گئے
ہیں ۔ اس کتاب کا مصنف کون ہے اس کا ترجمہ لکھو ۔
نمبر (ب) میں حلب اور عین ناب کا ذکر ہے ان کا جغرافیہ
لکھو ۔ تیئے بہ کتاب پڑھکر کچھ نہ کچھ رائے قائم کی ہوگی
اس لئے میں اس رائے کا تم سے اظہار چاہتا ہوں اور پوچھتا
ہوں کہ تیمور جس نے اس قدر ممالک فتح کئے کہ شاید
تاریخی دنیا میں اس نمونہ کا کوئی اور یہی ہو میرا تو خیال
ہے کہ اسکندر اعظم بھی نہیں ۔ مگر یہ تو کہو اس کی ذات
سے اسلام اور مسلمانوں کو کوئی فائدہ پہنچا ۔ رائے بالکل
مدلل ہو *

10

II. اس عبارت کا اردو میں ترجمہ کرو :-

فلما وعى القلم خطبته الطويلة الطاللة و شطئه الجليلة
الجاملة و فهم كذايته و تلويحه و تعريضة بالدم و تصريحه
و تعديله فى الحديث و تجربحه استغاث باللفظ الدصير و احند
و ما ادراك ما حدة القصير و قام فى دوائه و قعد و اضطرب على
وجه القرطاس و ارتعد *

سوال نمبر (۲) میں جس قدر اصطلاحات اور اشارات اور
کنايات ہون ان کو بیان کرو *

III. اشعار مفصلہ ذیل کی شرح کرو۔ اور شرح کرتے
وقت ہر جزو سوال کے پہلے شعر کی تقطیع کرو:—

(۱) تعزوا یا بدی حرب بصبر

فمن هدا الدی یرجو الغلودا

لقد وارء قلبیکم دانا

وحزماً لا کفاء له وجودا

فقد اضجع العدو رخی نال

وقد اضجع التقی به عمدا

فعاوض اللہ اهل الدین منکم

ورد لکم خلافتکم جدیدا

معجائبہ المعاق وکل نعس

مقارنۃ الایامن و السعدا

خلافتہ رہم کونوا علیہا

کما کنتم عفاستہ اسودا

15

(۲) افاطم لوشهدت ببطن خبت

وقد لاقی الہزبر اخاک بشرا

اذ اراکیت لیتاً ام لیتاً

هزبرا اعلبا لاقی هزبرا

تبہس اذ تقاعس عدہ مہری

معانزۃ فقلت عفوت مہرا

ابل قدمی ظہر الارض الی

رأیت الارض انبت منک ظہرا

4

(ج) ذم الـمصنق عینہ وقد طلعت
سود الغمام فظنوا انها قزع
فيها الكمة التي مغطوها رجل
على العباد التي حولها جذع
تدرى اللعان غباراً في مداخلها
وفي حناجرها من آلس جرع

3

ذیل کے اشعار کا ترجمہ کرو اور جو تلمیحات ہوں
لکھو۔ اور ان میں سے کسی دو شعروں کی جو مختلف
بھروں کے ہوں تہطیع کرو۔ اور جو اشعار تمارے خیال میں
مشکل ہوں ان کی شرح لکھو:—

- (۱) فعداء عدا بین نور و نعبجة
دراکا و لم ينضج بماء فيفسل
- (۲) فظل طهارة اللحم من بين منضج
صفيف شواء او قدیر معجل
- (۳) كان علوب السع في دياتها
موارد من خلقاء في ظهر قرد
- (۴) فتنتج لکم غلمان اشأم کلم
کاحمر عاد ثم ترضع فتقطم
- (۵) عنت الديار محلها فمقامها
بمن قابد غولها فرجامها
- (۶) صبت الکاس عنا ام عمرو
وکان الکاس معجلها الیمینا
- (۷) والخیل تفتحم الخبار عوايسا
من بين شیطنة و اجرد شیظم

(۸) ثم حجراً اعنى ابن ام قطام

وله فارسيّة خضرء

(۹) اسد فى اللقاء ورد هموس

وربيع ان شمرت غبراء

اشعار متذکرہ بالا کن شاعروں کے ہیں - کیا یہ شعراء تمام ایام جاہلیت کے ہیں - اسلامی یا مخضرمی توان میں سے کوی نہیں - شعر نمبر (۲) میں (میں) کس قسم کا ہے - اور شعر نمبر (۵) میں (ف) کس قسم کا *

23

PAPER III.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

I. فصاحت اور بلاغت اور فصیح اور بلیغ کی تعریف کرو - اور بقاء کہ ان میں فرق کیا ہے - اور نسبت ان کے مابین کس قسم کی ہے - علامہ نفقازانی نے جس طرز سے تشریح کی ہے اسی طور سے تم بھی تشریح کرو *

8

II. مسدد الیہ کے حذف اور ذکر کے فوائد معہ امثله

لکھو اور ساتھ ہی اس کے تعریف بالعلمیۃ کے فوائد بھی

درج کرو *

8

III. ما انا قلت کی بحث مختصر سے مختصر تحریر میں سمجھا دو - بیان ضرور ہے کہ ما قل و دل ہو - اور نیز التفات کی تعریف اور اقسام معہ امثله بقاء - نیز جملہ حالیہ میں ابراد الضمیر و الواو و ترکہما کے متعلق جو کچھ مختصر معانی میں درج ہے اپنے سلیس بیان سے سمجھا دو *

12

IV. عوارض ذاتیہ کی تعریف کرو۔ اور بتاؤ کسی علم کے
 عوارض ذاتیہ پر بحث کرنے سے اس علم کا موضوع کیونکر معلوم
 ہو جاتا ہے۔ عوارض ذاتی کے ذیل میں صاحب شرح شمسہ
 نے جو کچھ لکھا ہے اس کو تفصیل سے لکھو۔ پھر موضوع علم
 منطق کی طرف رجوع کرو اور ثابت کرو کہ معلومات تصوریہ اور
 تصدیقیہ کس طرح علم منطق کے عوارض ذاتیہ ہو سکتے ہیں • 12

V. اصطلاحات ذیل کی تعریف مع امثلہ بتاؤ۔ جزئی
 حقیقی۔ جزئی اضافی۔ نوع حقیقی۔ نوع اضافی۔ اور بتاؤ
 کہ نوع اضافی بدون نوع حقیقی کے پایا جاتا ہے اور بالعکس۔
 نوع اضافی اور جنس کے مراتب مثالوں سے سمجھاؤ • 10

VI. شکل کی تعریف کرو۔ اور یہ بتاؤ کہ شکل کی واسطے
 کیا کیا چیزیں ضروری ہیں ازان بعد لکھو کہ اشکال اربعہ کے
 حدود کیا ہیں۔ اور ہر ایک کی شرط انتاج کیا • 9

VII. اس عبارت کا مطلب سمجھاؤ و ہما سوان منبائنان
 من الادراک ضرورۃ نعم لا حجرة فی التصور فیتمتع بکل شیء
 و ہما شک و هو ان العلم و المعلوم متحدان بالادات فاذا
 تصورنا التصدیق الخ اس شک کا ما حاصل لکھو اور ملا محبت اللہ
 بہاری نے جو تفصیل کے ساتھ حل کیا ہے اس کی
 توضیح کرو • 11

VIII. قضیہ معدولہ کی تعریف کرو۔ اس کے اقسام مع
 امثلہ بتاؤ۔ اور بتاؤ معدولہ کے مقابل کونسا قضیہ کہتا گیا
 ہے۔ کیا زید اعمیٰ بھی کوئی قضیہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اگر ہے تو کیا
 اور کیوں • 9

IX. نقیض کی حد نام کیا ہے - اسی نقیض کے متعلق
 سلم میں یہ عبارت لکھی ہے اس کا مطلب سمجھاؤ و من
 دم قالوا ان التناقض من النسب المتكررة و ان لكل شی نقیضا
 فما قيل ان التصورات لا نقایض لها فهو بمعنى اخر وهما شك
 الى اخر فتدبر - تمہارا بیان موجد ہو - فتدبر میں جو اشارہ
 ہے اسے ہاتھ سے جانے نہ دینا *

12

X. ملا سعد الدین تفتازانی مصنف مختصر المعانی -
 ملا قطب الدین مصنف شرح شمسیدہ اور ملا محب اللہ بہاری
 مصنف عالم العلوم کے مختصر حالاتِ زندگی اگر وقت ملے تو
 عربی میں ورنہ اردو میں لکھو *

9

PAPER IV.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD ABBAS.

I. جوہر فرد کو دلیل سلمیٰ اور تضایف سے داخل کرو اور
 یہہ نقار کہ ترکیب و عدم ترکیب جسم میں کی قول ہیں اور
 کیا ہیں تفصیلا لکھو *

9

II. علی بن سیناء نے میل کی کیا تعریف کی ہے اور
 میل کو حرکت سے کیا تعلق ہے اور حرکت کی کتنی اقسام
 ہیں ہر ایک کا نام اور تعریف لکھو *

9

III. واحد و کثیر و تقابل کی معانی اور اقسام مثالوں کے
 سانہہ بیان کرو *

9

IV. اللہ تعالیٰ کو جزئیات کا کیونکر علم ہوا ؟

9

V. زید نے اپنا مکان مقفل عمرو کے ہاتھ فروخت کر دیا
اور کبھی اوسکی زید کے پاس رہی تو ایسی صورتیں مکان
کیونکر قبضہ عمرو میں آوے * 8

VI. بیع مزانبہ کسکو کہتے ہیں اور ادھے کی بیع و شرا
جائز ہوتی ہے یا کیا اور سوای ذابینا کے کس کس شخص کی
بیع ناجائز ہے ؟ 8

VII. وہ کون لوگ ہیں جو اپنا مال بغیر اجازت دوسرے
شخص کے خرچ نہیں کر سکتے * 8

VIII. کیا وکیل بغیر معزول کرنے موکل کے بھی کسی طرح
معزول ہو سکتا ہے * 8

مسائل متصل ذیل شریفی کو حل کرو یا بجای اوسکے مسائل
تراویع الاسلام کو :—

شریفی

IX. وہ کونسی صورت ہے کہ قاتل معروف الارث نہیں
ہو سکتا اور دین زیہہ تحریر کر کہ سوای قاتل کے کوئی اور امر
سی مانع ارث ہے یا نہیں * 8

X. فریضہ اصطلاح ارث میں کسکو کہتے ہیں فروض کے
نام اور ذات الفروض کی تفصیل لکھو * 8

XI. میراث اسیر کی احکام بوضاحت بیان کرو * 8

XII. زید مرگیا اوسنے دو لڑکے اور چار لڑکیاں اور دو زوجہ
لا ولد اور دو زوجہ ذات الولد اور ایک چچا اور ایک پھوپھی
چھوڑی پس میراث زید کی کیونکر تقسیم ہوگی * 8

یا

شرایع الاسلام

XIII. مقادیر مہام اور تعداد سهام اور صاحبان مہام
کی تشریح کرو * 8

XIV. عول کس صورت میں ہو سکتا ہے اور در صورت
عول نقصان کس پر واقع ہوتا ہے اوسکو مثالوں کے ساتھ
بیان کرو * 8

XV. ولاء امامت کے متعلق تین مسائل جو صاحب شرایع
نے لکھے ہیں اونکو توضاحت تحریر کرو * 8

XVI. سبب صحیح و سبب فاسد اور نسب صحیح
و نسب فاسد کے معانی کہ جنہر توارث و عدم توارث موقوف ہے -
مثالوں کے ساتھ لکھو * 8

PAPER V.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD ABBAS.

عبارت ذیل کا دا معاوڑہ عربی میں ترجمہ کرو :—

I. اہل تشریح کا قول ہے کہ عورت کے جسم میں
مقاطعی قوت کا مادہ ہے جسکے سبب سے وہ دلوں کو اپنی
طرف کھینچتی ہے مگر یہہ رای هنوز قابل اطمینان نہیں
ہوئی - اور نہ دلربائی محض حسن و جمال ظاہری پر موقوف

ہے ۔ تجربہ سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ جس عورت میں خوش خلقی اور خوش مذاقی اور گونہ شوخی ہو آواز اچھی اور بات چیت میں نزاکت و شایستگی ہو اوسکے لباس کی قطع و وضع سے اوسکے سلیقہ کا اظہار ہوتا ہو وہ عورت خواہ زیادہ حسینہ و جمیلہ نہو ایک پری پر سبقت لہجائیگی در حقیقت عورت کی صبرت اور باطنی خوبیاں اسکی صورت ظاہری سے کہیں بڑھکر ہیں اور یہ وہ چیزیں ہیں جسکے ذریعے سے بترے بترے جوانمردوں کا دل چمکین لینی ہیں •

عبارت ذیل کا اردو میں مطلب خیر ترجمہ کرو:—

II. حدث الناصر قال اجذب الارض حذى ضاق الطول والعرض فى سنة خمدت ناراها وجمدت انهارها وخلق قشيبها وخرس ذئبها وشاب وليدها وذهب طريفا وتليدها وبتت ان نشاہ چمان آباد ما يزيح الهم عن القواد فاقنعت جرده واعتقلت معدة ودخلنا فى شهر القعدة وجزت بسوق يباع فيه من الراح ما يشترى بالارواح ولججت حانه فيها اربعة من الاكياس وقد ملكوا الجنون بالاكياس ولبسوا من الثياب احسنها ودرسوا من الاداب احسنها وجلس عند باب اللعان ليسمع معاسن اللعان فتناقلوا عجائب الاخبار وتناشدوا ملح الاشعار *

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD ABBAS.

- I. يا طلاب العلوم الادبية انبتوا بالدلائل العقلية ان القلم
100 ولو كان للجبان انفع من السيف ولو كان للشجعان *

MAULVI FAZIL EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—M. HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

فارسی یا اردو زبان میں تکر و نظم آئندہ کا ترجمہ () اور
جہاں ضرورت ہو مطلب بھی () لکھ کر یہہ امر میرے منقوش
خط پر کردو کہ تم تمام جملات اور اشعار کا مطلب سمجھ
ہوے ہو :—

I. فقلت له یخرب لروایتك و اف وقف لغوایتك فبالله .
من ای الاعیاض عیصك فقد اعضلتی عویصك فقال ما احب
ان افصح عنی و لكنی ساكنی * نظم •
انا اطروفة الزمان و اعجوبة الامم و انا الحول الذی احتال
فی العرب و العجم غیر انی اس حاجة هائجة الدهر و امتضم
او اوصیة بدوا مثل لعن اعلی و ضم و اخو العیلة المعیل
12 ان احتال لم یلم *

(الف) یخرب اور اف وقف کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو اور
آنکے مختلف لغات بھی لکھو اور بتاؤ کہ اعیاض اور عیص میں
2 کوئی صنعت بدیعیہ ہے یا نہیں اور اپنا جواب مدلل لکھو •

(ب) اٹے سوال کے شعرون میں ہر ایک شعر کے مصرع
اول کے آخر لفظ پر ایک نشان کردو جس سے ظاہر ہو کہ یہہ
مصرع اس حرف پر ختم ہوا ہے اور اس جواب میں مصرع
2 اول کا صرف آخر لفظ مع نشان مطلوب لکھ دینا کافی ہے •

II. سوالات کینده مع جوابات آپکے تختیل صحیح کے
دریافت کرنیکے لیے لکھ جاتے ہیں اور اس سے مقصود بہہ ہے
کہ ترجمہ کے علاوہ آپ ہر جواب کی صحت کی وجہ بھی
بیان کر دیں :-

السؤال - ايجوز الوضوء بما يقذفه النعبان - الجواب - و هل
انظف منه للعران - السؤال - ا يستباح ماء الضرب - الجواب -
نعم و يجتنب ماء البصير - السؤال - ا يجب الغسل على من
امنى - الجواب - لا ولو نثى - السؤال - هل يجب على
الجنب غسل فروته - الجواب - اجل و غسل اترته - السؤال -
فان اخل بفسل فامه - الجواب - هو كما لو القى غسل راسه -
السؤال - فان سجد على شماله - الجواب - لا باس بفعاله -
السؤال - ا يصل على راس الكلب - الجواب - نعم كسائر
الھضب - السؤال - فان صلى و عليه صوم - الجواب - يعيد
الصلوة و لو صلى مائة يوم - السؤال - اتصح صلوة حامل القروة -
الجواب - لا و لو صلى فوق المروة - السؤال - فان اكل الصائم
بعد ما اصبح - الجواب - هو احوط له و اصح - السؤال - فان
ضجعت المرأة في صومها - الجواب - بطل صوم يومها - السؤال -
27 ا يحل بيع الهدية - الجواب - لا ولا بيع السببة *

III. فہم الشیخ بالكلام وتبیان المرام فمنعته الفتاة من
الانصاح وخساته عن الذباح ثم نضت عنها فضلة الوشاح و انشدت
بلسان السليطة الوقاح *

* شعر *

یا قاضی الرملة یا ذا الدی
 فی یدہ التمرة و الجمرة
 الیک اشکو جورِ عالی الدی
 لم یعجز عی البیت سوی مرة
 ولینہ لما قضی نكسہ
 و خف ظہرا اذ رمی الجمرة
 کان علی رأی ابی یوسف
 فی صلی العجۃ بالعمرة
 ہذا علی انی مد ضمدی
 الیہ لم اعص له امرة
 فم۔ رة اما الفة حلوة
 ترضی و اما فرقة مرة
 من قدس ان اخلع لب العیا
 فی طاعة الشیخ انی مرة

16

(الف) البیاح - فضلة الوشاح - ابو مرة کی تحقیق لغوی
 بیان کرو اور اگر سوال مرقوم بالا میں کوئی مثل ہو تو اسکو
 مع محل اراد بیان کرو *

2

(ب) مضمون اشعار کا ما حصل کیا ہے اور امام ابو یوسف
 کی جو رائے ان اشعار میں بیان کی گئی ہے وہی امام
 ابو حنیفہ اور صاحبین کی بھی ہے پھر امام ابو یوسف کی
 کیوں تخصیص کی ؟

2

فیالہ من دیول فاق فی الرقة علی کیوان و احرز IV.
 قصبات السبق علی الاقران فی کل میدان لما قد اشتمل علیہ

من الشائل المعجديہ و المواہب اللدنیہ بالالفاظ الدریہ
و المبانی المعبرہ سحر و لکنہ حلال و مسکر بیدانہ ماء زلال
ما کان القصائد الرافلات مدہ نابہی نظام الاحور مقصورات فی
الخیام و لا بیوتہا المعمورة بیدیع المعانی و حسن البیان الاعرف
معمورة بخیرات حسان کیف لا و هو ناسم مرآة الشہود تعالیٰ
و مدح سید الوجود تعالیٰ و عن صدر الصدور صدر و من بحر
البحر انہمر * 14

(الف) کیوان عربی ہے یا عجمی اور اگر عجمی ہے تو
اسکو عربی میں کیا دولقے ہیں اور اسی طرح میدان کی
تحقیق لکھو اور الفاظ آئندہ کی بھی تصریح کرو ۔ دیوان سحر
حلال - بید - حور - اور کیف لا کی ترکیب بیان کرو * 2

۷. اصعب خیار الداس نیچ مسلما
و من صعب الاشرار . وما سیجرح
و ایاک وما ان تم ارح جاهلا
فتلقى الذی لا تشہی حین تمزح
ولا تک عربضہ -- انشائتم من دنی
فتشہہ -- کلہا بالسفاهة یدبح 7

(الف) ایاک اور عربض کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو اور بناو
کہ تشائم توکیب میں کیا واقع ہوا ہے ؟ 2

VI.

یا عمرو قد لاقیت فارس ہمة
عند اللقاء معاود الاقدام
من آل ہاشم من سناء ناهر
و مہدیین متوجبین کرام

يدعو الى دين الاله بصـ
والى الهـدى و شرائع الاسلام
بمهند غضب رقيق حـ
ذى رونق يفرى الفقار حسام

10

(الف) یہ اشعار کس غزوہ کی نسبت لکھے گئے اور عمرو

2 کون تھا ؟

PAPER II.

Examiner :—M. HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

فارسی یا اردو زبان میں اشعار آئندہ کا ایسا ترجمہ کرو
جسمین اصل اشعار کا کوئی لفظ معتدبہ غیر مترجم نہ رہے اور
جس سے اشعار کا مطلب حل ہو جائے اور جہاں کہیں ضرورت
ہو ترجمے کے بعد شعر کا مطلب بھی لکھ دو :—

- I. و کنت من الناس فی محفل
فما انا فی محفل من فرود
تعلل فی وجوب العـود
وحدی قبل وجوب السجود
وقبل عدوت علی العالمـ
ن بین ولادی و بین القعود
فما لك تقبل زور الکلام
وقدر الشهادة قدر الشـود
فلا تسمعـن من الکاذبـین
ولا تعیان معک الیـود

12

- (الف) مثنوی نے یہہ اشعار کس موقع پر کہ ہیں اور اسوقت وہ کہاں تھا اور ان اشعار کا کیا نتیجہ ہوا اور قیود سے کون لوگ مراد ہیں اور الیہود سے کون ؟ 2
- (ب) دوسرے شعر میں تعجل ماضی ہے یا مستقبل اور قبل وجوب السجود سے کیا مطلب ہے ؟ 1

II. جواد علی العلات دال مال کله
و لکده بالدار عین بخیل
فودع قد لافم و شیع فلهم
بضرب حزون الأرض فیدہ سهل
علی قلب قسطنطین مدہ تعجب
و ان کان فی سابقہ مدہ کدول
لعلک یوما با دمستق عائد
فکسم هارب صما الیہ یؤول
نجوت واحدی مہجذک جریعة
و خلفت احدی مہجذک تسیل 14

- (الف) کچھ تاریخی حال جو اشعار مرقومہ بالا سے متعلق ہو بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ قسطنطین اور دمشق کون تھے ؟ 2
- (ب) چوتھے شعر کے دوسرے مصرع کا مضمون اپنی عربی نثر میں بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ پانچویں شعر مہجذین سے کیا مراد ہے ؟ 2

III. خلایق لو حواھا الزنیم لانقلب۔ و
ظمی الشفاء جعاد الشعر غرانا
و انفس یلمعیات تعجبم
لها اضطرارا و لو اقصو ک شانا

الواضعین ابوات و اجنبۃ
و والدات و الابابا و اذہانا
یا صائد الجھفل المرہوب جانبہ
ان اللیوث تصید الفاس احدانا

12

(الف) ظمی - غران - یلمعیات - شنآن کی تحقیق لغوی
بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ شنآن اور الواضعین ترکیب میں کیا واقع
ہوے ہیں ؟ 2

(ب) اشعار مرقومۂ بالا کی بحر اور وزن اور قافیہ بیان کرو
اور آخر شعر کی تقطیع کرو * 2

(ج) اسی قصیدے میں ایک اور شعر ہے جسکے الفاظ
بے کم و کاست علی غیر الترتیب بہہ ہیں الاموال - لها -
خزان - انت - ہم - السؤال - اتخذت - سبک - الذی - مکرمۃ
ان الفاظ کو ترتیب سے رکھ کر شعر موزون کر دو * 2

IV. الا ابلغا خلدی راش—دوا
ومن—وی قدیما اذا ما اتصل
دان الدقیق یھیج الجلیل
وان العزیز اذا شاء ذل
وان العزامة ان تصروفوا
لحی سوانا مدور الاصل
فان کنت سیدنا مدتنا
وان کنت للخال فاذهب فخل

10

(الف) شاعر آغاز شعر میں ابلاغ بصیغہ تنفیہ کیوں لایا اور یہاں لفظ خلۃ اپنے مصدری معنوں سے کیوں نکل گیا اور ایسے استعمال کی کوئی اور مثال بھی دو اور صنو کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو • 2

(ب) قدیم کسا ظرف ہے اور دوسرے شعر کے آغاز میں بے کیسی ہے ابلاغ کا دوسرا مفعول بے کا مقتضی نہیں تھا اور بقاؤ کہ چونچے شعر کے آخر میں خل کی خے مفتوح ہے یا مضموم اور آیا دونوں صورتوں میں بھی شعر کے معنے بن سکتے ہیں ؟ 2

V. والمرء يبخل في الحقو
ق و للكلالة ما يسيم
ما يبخل من هو للمنو
ن وربها غرض رجم
و يري القرون امامه
همدوا كما همد الشيم
و تخرب الدنيا فلا
دوس يدم ولا نعيم
كل امرئ سقيم مده العر
س او مدسا بليم 12

(الف) الكلالة - المنون - تليم کی تحقیق لغوی لکھو اور بقاؤ کہ دوسرے شعر کے آغاز میں ما کیسا ہے ؟ 2

VI. ولقد علمت لتائبين عشيّة
ما بعد ما خوفى على ولا عدم

و ازور بیت الحق زورۃ ماکت
 فعلام احفل ما تقوض و اهدم
 ولا نوکت للساملین حیاضهم
 ولا حبسن علی مکارمی الدم

7

(الف) پہلے شعر میں شاعر لڑکائی بناکد کیوں لایا اور بتاؤ کہ
 ازور کا معطوف علیہ کون ہے اور تیسرے شعر کے اول لفظ پر
 اعراب لکھو *

2

VII. عما جرى من ادمعى لا تسالوا
 فمدامعى اخبارها ينسلل
 و خذوا حدينا قد الم بهجدي
 و ازداد حتى اهلته المـدل
 نانى المعاطف كنت اول عاشق
 مى حبه و لكل شان اول
 يربوا فبعلوا للمنيـم لحظه
 ان ذاك لحظ بالنعاس معسل
 و تميل منه شمائل لم ادر من
 مشموله او حركتها شمائل
 متلون الاوصاف سيف لحظه
 مانى و لكن هجرة مستقبل
 ابجد لى جهرا بطيف خياله
 و اظنه بوجود ذلك يـبخل

12

PAPER III.

Examiner :—M. HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

I. صاحب تلخیص المفتاح نے تاکید مسد الیہ کے باب میں لکھا ہے و اما نوکیده فللقویر او. ابدال مسد الیہ کی نسبت لکھا ہے و اما الابدال منع فلزیادة القویر بقاؤ کہ ابدال میں لفظ زیادة کیوں بڑھایا ہے اور صاحب مطول نے اس امر کی نسبت کیا بحث کی ہے ؟ 22

بعتري کے اس شعر میں • شعر • 11

قد طلبنا فلم نجد لك في الو

دد والمجدد والمكارم صلا

حذف منقول من اللفظ کیوں عمل میں آیا اور ذو الرمة کے

اس شعر میں • شعر •

و لم اجد احدا لارصيه شعري

للیمما ان یكون اصلا

کیوں نہیں ؟ 17

III. اس جملے کا مطلب لکھو ومن الايضاح بعد الايهام

باب نعم علی الاحد القولین اور بناؤ کہ احد القولین سے کونسا

قول مراد ہے اور کیوں ؟ اور ايضاح بعد الايهام کے سوا باب نعم

کی کوئی اور وجہ حسن بیان کرو * 20

IV. البتوا ان التشبيه اعم محلا من الاستعارة التحقيقية

والتمثيل * 18

- V. علم عروض کا اختراع کیونکر ہوا اور اُسکی وجہ تسمیہ بیان کرو اور بقاؤ کہ وزن عروضی اور وزن مرفعی میں کیا فرق ہے اور اُن بحرون کے نام لکھو جو کلام عرب میں زیادہ تر مستعمل ہیں * 23

PAPER IV.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD ABBAS.

- I. اسکا ثبوت کیا ہے کہ جہان دلالت تفسیری یا مطابقی پائی جاوے وہاں القزاسی کا ہونا ضروری نہیں اور ایسی مثال کیا ہو سکتی ہے جسے یہہ گمان ہو کہ جہان مطابقی یا تفسیری ہوگی وہاں القزاسی ہی ضرور ہوگی اور نیز یہہ بقاؤ استعارہ اور معجاز اور خبر و قضیہ میں کیا فرق ہے - اور کلامی ہذا کاذب کا جواب کیا ہے * 12

- II. کلی جیسا کہ ایک فرد پر صادق آتی ہے ایسی ہی کثیرین پر صادق آتی ہے پس یہہ محل اعتراض کیا ہے اور در صورت اعتراض اوسکا جواب کیا ہے * 9

- III. کلی طبعی کی وجود میں کیا اختلاف ہے اور قاضی عبارک نے شوزمہ قلیلہ کے قول پر کیا اعتراض کیا ہے اور نیز تعریف ماہیۃ پر امام رازی کا اعتراض اور اوسکا جواب کیا ہے * 9

- IV. کل ج ب کے متعلق علامہ بہاری نے چار امور کیا
 بیان کئے ہیں اور کل زید حسن اور کل اسان لا یسعہ ہذو
 9 الدار اقسام قضایا میں سے کون سی قسم ہیں *
- V. 12 تتمہ شرطیات کے مباحث مفصلاً لکھو *
- VI. عکس مستوی کی تعریف کیا ہے اور لاشی من
 الجسم سمت فی الجهات الی غیر النہایۃ صحیح ہے پس اسکا
 10 عکس کیوں صحیح نہیں .
- VII. 12 مختلطات میں اشکال اربعہ کی شرایط کیا ہیں *
- VIII. مکابہ اور صازعہ اور نقل و اقتباس میں کیا
 فرق ہے اور تعریف لفظی کی یہہ تعریف انہ لفظ مرادف اظہر
 منہ صحیح ہے یا نہیں اگر صحیح ہے تو وجود کی تعریف پر
 9 کیا اعتراض ہوتا ہے *
- IX. اسکی کیا دلیل ہے کہ نقض بغیر شاہد کے
 نہیں سدا جاتا اور مذاقضہ سدا جاتا ہے کیا ان دونوں میں
 9 فرق ہے *
- X. اگر کسی مقام پر معارضہ اور نقض اور مذاقضہ
 تینوں ممکن ہوں تو کسکو مقدم کرنا چاہئے اور کسکو موخر
 9 دلائل کے ساتھ لکھو *

PAPER V.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD ABBAS.

I. صدرالدین شیرازی کی عبارت ذیل میں کسر ے واسطے صریح صحیح ہوں کی کیا دلیل ہے اور قاعدہ ے مقدار نہونے کی کیا برہان ہے النحقیق ان لیس للكسر مجردا او مرکبا صریح صحیح اصلا فلا یكون للعدد الاسم الجدر جدر فی الواقع فیلزم علی اصل العجز ان لا یوجد لمتل تلك القاعدة قدر فی الواقع * 16

II. اگر جسم جزو لا یتجزی سے مرکب ہو تو کیونکر لازم آویگا کہ قطر فلك الاملاك تین اجزاء کا ہوگا اور نیز یہ لکھو کہ الہیات شفا میں یہ دلیل کیونکر بیان کی گئی ہے * 12

III. اتصال جسم پر کیا شکوک وارد ہوتے ہیں مفصل بیان کرو اور نیز یہ اس امر کی دلیل لکھو کہ باوجود لا تنہای ساقین مثلث ے بعد غیر منہای نہیں ہو سکتا * 12

IV. وجود صورتہ نوعیہ ہر رواقیبین کی جانب سے اعتراضات کرد * 12

V. ربا ے معنی اور اشیای ربویہ کی تفصیل اور نا جوازی ربا کی دلائل نقلی و عقلی بیان کرو * 12

VI. من ے اقسام اور تمن ناجائز کی توضیح مفصل لکھو اور یہ تحریر کرو اگر کوئی شخص ایک گلہ گوسفند فروخت کرے اسطرح سے کہ ہر گوسفند کو ایک درہم ے عوض میں بیع کرے پس یہ بیع اصام ابوحنیفہ ے نزدیک کیوں ناجائز ہے * 12

- VII. ودیعت کے معنی اور ودیعت الیہ کے فرائض اور 12
نقایج بدلائل بیان کرو •
- VIII. مضاربہ کے معنی لکھو اور اسکی شرائط اور نتائج کو 12
بدلائل عقلی رقم کرو *
-

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD ABBAS.

- I. یا اهل الفضل و الکمال ما الدلیل الشافی و البرهان 100
الکافی الوافی علی ان من ادع الکائنات فهو خارج عن المکنونات
متوحد بالذات متغیر فی الصفات •
-

Examinations in Persian.

1908.

MUNSHI EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN.

I. اپدی سلبی اردو عبارت میں تشریح کرو :—

دلا رفیق سے۔۔۔ رنجت نیک خواہت سے
نسیم روضہ شید۔۔۔ راز پد۔۔۔ ک راعت سے
دگر ز مد۔۔۔ زل جانان سفر مکن درویش
کہ سیر معد۔وی و کنج خانقاہت سے
بصدر مصطفیٰ نشین و ماعر عی نوش
کہ ابن قدر ز جهان کسب مال و جاہت سے
زیادتی مطلب کار بر خود آسان کن
کہ شیشہ مع صافی ویت چو ماہت سے
ولمک بہ مردم نادان دہد زمام ع۔راد
تو اہل دانش و فضلی ہمین گناہت سے
وگر کمین بکشاید غمی ز کشور دل
حریم درگہ پیر مغان پناہت سے

ہواے مسکن مالوف و عہد یار قدیم
 ز دھروان سفر کردہ عذر خواہت بس
 نہ منت دگران خوسک۔ ن کہ در دو جهان
 رضای اب۔ زد و اعمام پادشاہت بس
 نہ عیج ورد دگر نیست حاجت ای حافظ
 دعای نیم شب و ورد صبح گاہت بس

روضہ شیراز - پیرمغان - مسکن مالوف سے کیا مراد ہے -

30 درویش - خانقاہ - درگاہ کے لفظی معنی بتاؤ *

II.

10 حافظ کا مختصر حال لکھو *

III.

اس شعر کی ترکیب کرو *

شکر خدا کہ ہرچہ طلب کردم از خداے

بر منتہائے مطلب خود کامران شدم 10

IV. نثر عاری - ترجیع بند - شاہ بیت - عکس مثنوی -

10 براعت الاستیلال کے اصطلاحی معنی بتاؤ *

V.

اس شعر میں کیا صنعت ہے :-

زید و دزد و شکست و نہ بخت

10 بلان را سرو مینہ و پای و دست

VI.

10 عیوب قافیہ مفصل بیان کرو *

VII.

تشریح کرو :-

فرزند عالیجاہ - ابن نقل زبانی شخصے - متبر بہ گوش رسیده

بود در رشتہ تحریر کشیدہ شد کہ بگوش آن فرزند ہم برسد -

روزے اعلیٰ حضرت علی۔ مردان خان و سعد اللہ خان را در

خدمت خاص مز اختصاص بخشیده از زبان گوهر نشان فرمودند
 که رتق و فتق ملک و مال منحصر در فهم و انصاف است
 نعوذ باللہ اگر بادشاہ بے جوہر بہ رتبہ خلافت فائز آید وزرا
 و امراء بے حسن تدبیر را بروے کار آورد - اختلال کلی در
 نظم و نسق بلاد رو دهد - بربشانی رعایا و بے سامانی برابا وثیقہ
 کم حاصلی و ویرانی شود - شما جہۃ اللہ با فقرا و صلحا
 صحبت داشته بعد نماز پنجگانہ برائے ما دعائے میخواستہ
 بابتید کہ رونق سلطنت نہ گاہد و هیچ کدام بد بزبان نیارد
 و بعد ما ہر کہ از پسران ما فرمانروا شود بہ توفیقہ خیر
 موفق باشد *

اعلیٰ حضرت کس شخص کو کہا گیا ہے - علی مردان خان
 20 اور سعد اللہ خان کا مختصر حال لکھو •

PAPER II.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN.

I. اسی نظم کی تشریح کرو :—

مدار زندگیم نور ملالت است کجاست
 دروغ مصلحت آمیز و تیشہ فرہاد
 ازان ز دست ہدراے خود ہمی نالم
 کہ بر ظہور ازین شیوہ هیچ در نہ کشاد
 بدین صفت کہ بعد حیات بہ کشایند
 ہزار چشمہ خون از دلم بہ نیش عناد

چہ دل کشاید زبدم کہ بعد از این گویند
کہ بودہ است فلان دام اسمہ اعتقاد

فرہاد - اور ظہیر کا قصہ لکھو - این کا مشار الیہ بتاؤ *

(ب) تو انم در زہد بر دوختن
بہ نزم آمدن مجلس افروختن
و لیکن درختی من از گوشہ رست
ز جا گرہ جندیم شود بیخ ست
چلہ چون چہل گشت ر خلوت ہزار
بہ نزم آمدن دور باشد ز کار
بہ ہد گام سیدل آشکارا شدن
بہ شابد زرے تا بخارا شدن

زہد - چلہ - خلوت کی تشریح کرو - رہے اور بخارا سے کیا

مطلب ہے *

(ج) ور بہ کمان دست برد چون ہزار
قوس قزح دان کہ بر آید ز انر
در کشش تیر چو شد سخت کوش
زہ ز کمان خودی آید بہ کوش
روے چو خورشید وے اندر کمان
کو تہی روز بد اندیش دان
آمدہ تیرش ز خطا چنہ درہ
لیک نہ رفتہ بہ خطا ہیچ گہ

قوس قزح کے ترکیبی معنی لکھو - کمان سے کیا مطلب ہے -

خطا اور خطا میں کیا صفت ہے *

II.

اس نثر کی تشریح کرو *

بہ معجز نغمہ ہائے داؤدی صوم کنندہ دل ہائے آہنیں
و بہ رطوبت ترانہ ہائے باربدی از مغز زہد یدوست چین - در
گلشن ترانہ سازی جرم زہرہ بہ گل تسلیم شاگردی در قاری
آرائی - و در صفحہ رقم طرازی صفر عطار را بہ نقطۂ امتحان
قلم مرتبہ افزائی *

داؤد - باربد کون ہے - جرم ے بجائے اگر جسم ہونو
صحیح ہے یا غلط اور کیوں ؟ مرتبہ افزائی کی وجہ بقاؤ *

(ب) و کم است کہ در ایران بیش از سہ یا چہار مجتہد
باشند - و از جملہ لوازم حرکات ایشان آنست کہ اظہار تعلق
باسباب دیوبی نہ کنند و مرادوت با سلطان و امناہی حکومت
نہ داشتہ باشند و بسیار کم است کہ از این حد تجاوز کنند *

مجتہد کون ہوتے ہیں - لوازم - اسباب - اعداء کا صیغہ
واحد کیا ہے ۔

(ج) نیکو کاری ہائے چہار گوشت است - دانش - و دوست
داشتن آن - پرہیزگاری - پاک مدشی - دانش دانستن آئین
است - و دوست داشتن دانش بہ کار بردن آن - و پرہیزگاری
شکیبائی اوست - پاک مدشی نابودئی خواہش ہا - نیز فرمودہ
کہ تونگری در بے نیازی است - و آسائش در گوشہ نشینی -
آزادی در گذشتن از خواہش ہائے زبان کار - و راستی در درست
کاری - و نزرگاری در بے خواہشی *

یہہ کسی شخص ے قول ہیں - بزرگوار کن لفظوں سے

مرکب ہے * 35

III. صافی طور پر مطلب سمجھاؤ۔ صرف ترجمہ مطلوب۔

نہیں ہے :-

و گوید مطالب دنیوی را مانند مقاصد اخروی از آفریننده
خود طلب نمائید چه نسبت دعا به مطالب مانند نسبت
فکر است به نتائج همچنانکه در عقب فکر صواب نتیجه حق
لازم است در عقب دعا مقرون به شرائط استجابات حصول
مقصود لازم است *

و از سخنان اوست که آسمان مسکن انجم است و زمین
محل تمکن مردم و موافق شماره غریک از اختر را بقدری از
موالید نظریست و بقدری که تواند صاحب او در عالم عناصر
خود را بدو رساند *

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10 عرفی - اور ظہوری کا مختصر حال لکھو * IV.

PAPER III.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN.

1. دونوں حصوں کا خلاصہ مطلب اپنی سلیس اردو

عبارت میں لکھو *

و حکما گفته اند - محبت تمام مردم علیہ را بیشتر است
از عکس چه قرض دہندہ و احسان کنندہ قرض خواہ
و خواہندہ را دوست دارند و ہمت بر بقای ایشان مصروف
دارد اما قرض دہندہ چون از جهت استغلاص حق خود
سلامت قرض خواہ خواہد بہ حقیقت مال خود را دوست

داشته باشد به خلاف محسن که محسن الیه را بے توقع منتقمی دوست دارد بلکه ازان جهت که قابل اثر خیر اوست و محسن الیه را این نوع محبت با محسن نداشت بلکه او بالذات احسان را دوست دارد و محسن را بالعرض و ایضاً محسن جد و سعی در ایصال نفع به محسن الیه نموده پس شبیه به کسی است که مال به مشقت و تعب حاصل کرده باشد و آینه آنرا دوست دارد و در صرف آن صرفه رعایت نماید به خلاف کسی که بے مشقتی مال به او رسد که قدر آن نداند و در بذل آن احتیاط مرعی ندارد و لهذا مادر فرزندی را دوست تر از پدر دارد چه مقاسات رنج و تعب در تربیت او بیشتر نموده و هم این سیاق است آنکه شاعر شعر خود را دوست تر دارد و اعجاب او به آن بیش از دیگران باشد و چون محسن الیه قابل ست و اورا تعبیه در قبول نیست لا محاله محبت او محسن را درین مرتبه نباشد *

(ب) و خیرات سه قسم است سلامت و اموال و کرامات و هر شخص را استحقاق نصیبی است ازین امور که تنقیص ازان جور است بران شخص و زیادتی بران جورست بر اهل مدینه چه شخصی را بے مزیت استحقاقی بر دیگر اکفا فائق گردانیدن قلم بر ایشان است و گاه باشد که تنقیص نیز جور باشد بر اهل مدینه چه هرگاه که مستحق را به منزلت نازل از حق او فرود آورند و آینه موجب انکسار خاطر او و دیگر مستحقان گردد و مسری بتخلل در نظام مدینه شود و بعد از قسمت خیرات بقدر استحقاق حفظ آن بر ایشان باید نمود تا آنکه نگذارد که آنچه حق هر یک است ازین خیرات ازو زائل

شود و بعد از زوال عوض از محل استحقاق نہ اور سادہ بروجہ
کہ منضم ضرر اہل مدینہ نہاد *
بالدات - بالعرض - سلامت - اموال - کرامات - جور کی

40 تشریح کرو *

II. ان لفظوں کے اصطلاحی معنی سمجھاؤ :-

معوت بالمادۃ - معوت بالآلہ - معوت بالخدمت - امام -
اہل معیت و غلبہ - معیت لوامہ - اختیار الطبع - اختیار
تعلیم - اختیار بشرع - دو الائمہ *

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III. سیاست ملک کے اقسام بتاؤ اور ہر ایک قسم کی

10 تشریح کرو *

IV. دوستانہ غیر حقیقی سے معاشرت کا طریق کیسا ہوا

10 چاہئے *

V. ضرر اعدا کے دفع کرنیکی تدبیریں کیا ہیں *

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PAPER IV.

Examiner :—MAULVI SAYYID AHMAD.

فارسی عبارتیں چوبیس لکھی ہیں ان کا ترجمہ با معاورہ

اردو میں کرو :-

I. (الف) اما سربازان اگرچہ قوت آن داشتند کہ

سرائے میرزا ققی خان در روند - اما حشمت خواہر پادشاہ

کہ در سرائے او بود - نگاہ داشتہ از بیرون سرائے بایستقارند -

و فریادها یا هائے افراخته کردند - از بهر آنکه شاهنشاه بر ایشان ببخشاید - و میرزا تقی خان را از عمل عزل فرماید و بعضی از مردم نامجرب که حسن و قبح امور را ندانسته با میرزا تقی خان دشمن بودند - بر این آتش فتنه دامن زن گشتند - و جماعتی بحضرت پادشاه آمده معروض داشتند - که از برای میرزا تقی خان لشکر بزرگ را مقبول نتوان ساخت صواب آنست که او را معزول سازید - و آتش این فتنه را بدشاندید - ملک الملوک عجم در حشم شد و فرمود - همانا مردمی با آزموده بوده اید - و ندانسته اند - اگر امروز من بخواهم قاری سربازان میرزا تقی خان را از مکانت خویش ساقط سازم - خویشتر را از او ج سلطنت هابط کرده باشم - پس هر روز عزل و نصب چاکران من با احتیاط لشکریان خواهد بود - همانا جهان را از وجود صد چنین لشکر خواهم پرداخت و دامن حشمت خویش را آلوده چنین ضعف نخواهم ساخت - درین وقت میرزا آقا خان اعتماد الدوله که خیر خواه پادشاه و یار اندیش رعیت و سپاه بود - معاویه کرد - که اگر میرزا تقی خان را درین میل معذرت آفتم رسد - بر پادشاه واجب افتد که چندین هزار کس را تا نیغ نگذارد - و اگر از مصدر خلافت مدشوری بر عزل میرزا تقی خان صادر شود - از حشمت سلطنت چپزده نگاهد - لاجرم هم در آن شب که شب سه شنبه شانزدهم ربیع الثانی بود - جمعی از مردم خود را بآلات حرب و ضرب ساخته جنگ کرده بحفظ و حراست میرزا تقی خان برگماشت و او را برداشته بسرائر خویش آورد و مردم شهر را اعلام نمود - تا وضع و شریف و عالم و عامی انجم کشدند -

و خویشان و عشیرت او حاضر آمدند - و آن شب را بحفظ و حراست او پدائے بردند - بامدادان که تمامت بزرگان و امرا در آنجا انجمن بودند - سخن بر این ها نهادند - که این سربازان چون گوسفندانند - روازه باشد که ایشان بعضیانی که نرده اند کیفر بینند - و مورد معظ و غضب پادشاه گردند *

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(ب) افلاطون پسر ارسطی بن ارسطو بن اسقلیدونی نالی است - که شرح حالش مذکور شد و پدر مادر و سولون حکیم است که هم سیر او مرقوم افتاد و لفظ افلاطون تلفظ یونانی بمعنی صادق فصیح است - و آخرین حکمائے ذوفیه اشراقیه است - و پس از وی چون ریاست حکما با ارسطاطالیس شد - رسم مباحثه و مذاکره بمیان آمد - و یونانیان در فضل افلاطون زیاده مبالغه کنند - چنانکه هیچ حکیمی را آن مکانت نهند - شیخ شهاب الدین مفلول در تلویحات گفته که در عالم مراقبه و مکاشفه ارسطو را دیدم - و استاده مدح استاد خود افلاطون می گفت - از وی سوال کردم که آیا هیچ یک از حکما فائز شدند به آنچه او را بود - فرمود که بجزوی از هزار جزوی دست نیافتند - پس نام بعضی از حکمائے اسلامیه را بر زبان راندم - هیچ التفات نفرمود - آنگاه مشائخ صوفیه را شمردن گرفتار چون بنام ناپزید سطاعی و سهل بن عبداللہ تستری رسیدم - فرمود - فلاسفہ حقیقی ایشانند - اما شیخ رئیس ابوعلی نرید - اگر آداب افلاطون این است که بما رسیده نضاعت او مزجات است و معلم بانی که شرح حالش در جای خود مذکور خواهد شد - فرماید - فلاسفہ یونان هفت فرقه اند - اول اصحاب فیثاغورس اند که بنام معلم خود مشهور اند -

دوم بنام بلدیی خوانده شده اند - که مبدء ظهور علی که میان ایشان معمول است بوده و ایشان را اتباع ارسطینوس گویند - و سوم را بنام مدرس و معلم خوانده اند - ایشان را اصحاب کورسفس گویند *

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(ج) تعریف حال ابن طبقه خالی از اشکال نیست - زیرا که مردم هستند که نه منصب دارند - نه منصب قبول میکنند و نه کار مخصوص معین دارند اما بجهة فرط فضیلت و زهد و صلاحیت که در ایشان است اهالی هر شهر که مجتهدی در آن سکته دارد بالطبع و الاتفاق بایشان رجوع کرده مجتهدین را هادی راه نجات و حامی از ظلم بغات و طغات دادند - و چنان در تعظیم و تبجیل ایشان مبالغت نمایند که چهارترین سلاطین نیز مجبور است که در این امر متابعت خلق نموده از روی اعتقاد یا تکلف مجتهد را رعایت و احترام نماید - و کم است که در ایران بیش از سه یا چهار مجتهد باشد و از جمله لوازم حرکات ایشان آنست که اظهار تعلق ناسبان دنیوی نکنند و مرادوت با سلطان و اعداء حکومت نداشته باشند و بسیار کم است که ازین حد تجاوز کنند و سبب نیز ظاهر است زیرا که تغیر درین حالت موجب نقضان اعتقاد مردم و تفرقه ناس و مورد بی اعتدالی سلطان است - دیگر امید اینکه سلطان ملاقات ایشان رود یا اگر ایشان بمجلس پادشاه روند - صدر مجلس به ایشان رسیدن نخواهم بود - و چون مجتهد بمیرد - دیگری باید تا در زهد و ورع و فضیلت چون او معروف باشد - تا جائی او گیرد - حکومت مجتهدین در محکمه هاء شرع بسیار است - قضات همواره صورت مسائل را بر ایشان عرضه

دارند - و فتوای مُجتہدِ مردودِ نفعِ اعدا شد مگر بفتوای مُجتہدِ
30 دیگر کہ از وے بہ فضیلت و تقویٰ مشہور تر باشد *

PAPER V.

Examiner :—M. SAYYID AHMAD.

I. فارسی میں ترجمہ کرو :-

وجہ اسکی یہ ہے کہ زمانہ سابق میں لوگوں کو تحصیل
علم کا اتنا شوق نہا کہ نہایت تکلیفیں اچے پر اٹھاتے ایک
ملک سے دوسرے ملک کو واسطے علم کے سفر کوئے جاتے
اور بڑی کوششیں کرتے اور علم کو صرف حصول معاشی ہی کا
ذریعہ نہ جانتے تھے بلکہ کمال انسانی حاصل کرنیکا وسیلہ مانتے
تھے۔ اور ان کا ارادہ یہ ہوا کرتا تھا کہ جہان تک ہو سکے اور
جتنے علم ہم کو مل سکے ہم حاصل کریں اور بعد حصول اقامت
اور انواع علوم و فنون کے ہم بھی کوئی نیا علم یا ہنر ایجاد
کریں۔ بلکہ یونان میں تو یہ دستور تھا کہ نہ ابتدا میں بچوں
کو کتاب اقلیدس کی سکھلا کر پھر ان کی طبیعت کا امتحان
کیا کرتے۔ جس لڑکے کی طبیعت کسی خاص علم کی طرف
زیادہ مائل پاتے۔ اس کو وہی علم زیادہ سکھلاتے اور اسکے
سوائے اور علموں سے بھی واقف کراتے۔ تاکہ کسی بات میں
دھوکا نہ کھا جائے۔ اور نئی بات نکالنے میں اس کو غفلت
نہ آجائے۔ پس اس واسطے وے لوگ ترقی طاق ہو جاتے تھے۔
نئی بات کے نکالنے میں شہرہ آفاق ہو جاتے تھے۔ برخلاف

ہندوستان کے کیونکہ یہاں پر جس طرف سنتے ہیں ۔ یہی آواز
 کان میں آتی ہے کہ ہم تو صرف معاشی پیدا کرنے کیلئے علم
 پڑھتے ہیں پس جسوقت کچھ تھوڑا سا لکھنا پڑھنا آجانا
 ہے ۔ وہ طالب علم تحصیل علم چھوڑ کر نوکری پا جاتا ہے ۔
 دنیاوی فکروں میں پھنس جاتا ہے ۔ پھر اسکو نہ تو اس قدر
 فراغت ہوتی ہے ۔ کہ علم کے درپے رہے ۔ اور اسکی ترقی
 کرے ۔ نہ اسقدر حوصلہ ہوتا ہے ۔ کہ نوکری چھوڑ دے اور
 علم میں کمال پیدا کرے یہ تو غربا کا حال ہے ۔ امرا کو
 باوجودیکہ فراغت ہے پر بچہ پن سے چونکہ لذاذ نفسانی اور
 خواہش انسانی کیطرف ایسی توجہ ہو جاتی ہے اور عیش
 و عشرت کی خوبی اس کے دلمیں اتنی سما جاتی ہے کہ
 اسکو کبھی اسطرف کا خیال بھی نہیں آتا ۔ کہ علوم سیکھ کر
 اور درجہ کمال تک پہنچا کر اپنے ملک کا نام پیدا کروں *

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II.

فارسی میں ترجمہ کرو :—

یہ باتیں اپنے دل ہی دل میں کہہ رہا تھا ۔ میان فیضان تاز
 گئے کہ کچھ خام پلاؤ پکا رہا ہے ۔ من ہی من میں
 تجویزین لگا رہا ہے ۔ اسکو بیشک ضرورت ہے پر نوکری کی
 یہ صورت ہے ۔ چلو اس کو دل کے روز نائب السلطنت
 مدار الہام جہان حضرت شاہنشاہ کون و مکان کے دربار میں
 لے چلین شاید ملکہ کی نظر پڑے ۔ اس کا دلدار تلے اس کی
 قسمت کھلے تو کوئی نوکری ملے ۔ اگرچہ اس کے دفتر میں نام
 تو اس کا پہلے ہی سے درج ہے پر سامنے لیجانے میں
 کیا ہرج ہے ۔ جب کوئی لڑکا اس ملک میں پیدا ہوتا
 ہے ۔ اسوقت سے اس کی معاشی اور روزی اور نام اس کے

دفعہ میں لکھا جاتا ہے اور بعد بالغ ہونے کے حسب استعداد کام پاتا ہے ۔ اور یہ بھی بالغ ہو گیا ہے ۔ استعداد علمی لیاقت عمای چستی چالاکی ہوشیاری بیباکی سب اسمیں حاصل ہے غصہ قابل ہے ۔ جو کام دربار شاہی سے اس کو ملیگا ۔ خدا سے امید قوی ہے ۔ کہ اچسی طرح کریگا ۔ یہ باتیں دامن سوچ کو میان فیضان زبان ارشاد نشان سے فرمانے لگے کہ اچما کل کے روز دربار شاہی میں تم کو لے چلوں گا ۔ اور 25 ملکہ کی خدمت میں گزارش کروں گا شاید سخت بار ہو ۔

III.

فارسی میں ترجمہ کرو :—

تغذ طوائف مودہ عجائبات دنیا کا تھا ۔ کوہ رہیہ کہنے کو تودو لفظ او ، ایک بات ہے مگر خیال کرنا چاہئے ۔ کہ آج اسقدر سونے اور جواہرات کیلئے کسقدر دریا اور بہار اللہ بہرتے ہیں ۔ بہشت کا تختہ جس پر بادشاہ تکیہ لگا کر بیٹھا تھا ۔ دس لاکھ روپے کا تھا ۔

بارہ مرصع سدوہوں پر مغرق معرانیں ۔ اور جزائر مینکاری کی چہت دھری تھی ۔ چہت سے پایہ تک خالص کدن اور آنداز جواہر سے جگمگ جگمگ کر رہا تھا ۔ اور تن سیرہی بلد چبودہ پر یہ عالم تھا کہ گویا ایک ستارہ کا نگینہ ہے کہ انگوٹھی پر دھرا ہے ۔ اس کی روکار کی معراب ہر ایک درخت طلائی بہاری دھرا تھا ۔ جسے سبز اور العاس سے سرسبز اور لعل و یاقوت سے گلرنگ کیا تھا ۔ ادھر ادھر اسکے دو مور رنگارنگ کے جواہرات سے مرصع چوہ میں موتیوں کی تسبیحیں لہ اسطرح کھرتے تھے گویا اب ناچنے لگتے ہیں ۔ چارہ نظرف چاروں چتر زنگار جنمیں موتیوں کی جہاں جہلائی تھی ۔

آگے ایک شامیانہ کے جوامرات اور موٹیونکی آمداری سے دریائے نور کی طرح لہراتا تھا ۔ اور ایک لاکھ روپے کی لاگت میں تیار ہوا تھا ۔ سونے روپے کی چوبیس ہزار اسیادہ تھا ۔ گرد اس کے کرسیاں اور چوکیاں اپنے اپنے صوفیے سے سجی ہوئی تھیں ۔ تخت کے گرد پاس ادب کیلئے کئی کئی گز تک حاشیہ چھوڑ کر چاندی کا کٹہرا ایسا خوشما لگا تھا کہ جس کی میناکار جالیان مرع نظر کو شکار کرتی تھیں ۔ غرض دربار آراستہ ہوا ۔ مگر اقبال کا رعب و داب دیکھ کر قدرتِ خدا یاد آئی تھی *

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—M. SAYYID AHMAD.

I. بیچے جو عبارت لکھی ہے اس کا ترجمہ برعایت
الفاظ اردو میں لکھو :-

(الف) رَوَى أَنَّ الصَّبَارَةَ بِمَصْرَ اجْتَمَعُوا عَلَى وَزْنِ الدَّنَائِيرِ
وَالذَّهَبِ فِي الْجَامِعِ لِجَلِّ السُّلْطَانِ • فَقَامَ فَقِيرٌ مِنْ زَاوِيَةِ
الْمَسْجِدِ - فَسَأَلَهُمْ نِصْفَ دَانِقٍ فِضَّةٍ • فَمَا أَعْطَوْهُ • فَلَمَّا خَرَجُوا -
نَزَكُوا كَيْسًا فِيهِ خَمْسُمِائَةُ دِينَارٍ • فَآخَذَهُ الْفَقِيرُ وَتَرَكَهُ تَحْتَ
الْتَرَابِ • فَرَجَعَ صَاحِبُهُ - فَقَالَ يَا فَقِيرُ تَرَكْتَ هَذَا كَيْسًا فِيهِ
خَمْسُمِائَةُ دِينَارٍ - أَمَا رَأَيْتَهُ ؟ قَالَ بَلَى - وَآخَرَجَهُ - وَدَفَعَهُ إِلَيْهِ •

فَفَعَّلَهُ - فَأَعْطَاهُ خَمْسِينَ دِينَارًا * فَقَالَ الْفَقِيرُ لَا أُرِيدُهَا * فَقَالَ
صَاحِبُ الْكَيْسِ كُنْتَ تَطْلُبُ قَبْرًا - فَإِن مَّا تَأْخُذُ خَمْسِينَ
دِينَارًا * قَالَ كُنْتَ تَطْلُبُ شَيْئًا عَلَى سَبِيلِ الْفَقْرِ - وَ الْآنَ لَا آخُذُ
لَإِنِّي أَبِيعُ دِينِي بِالْدُّنْيَا -

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(ب) وَمِنْ غَرِيبِ الْقَوْلِ مِنْ كِتَابِ الْمُسْتَعْجِدِ أَنَّ قَتْلَ
مِنْ ذَوِي النِّعَمِ قَعْدَ بِهِ الزَّمَانُ - وَكَانَتْ لَهُ جَارِيَةٌ حَسَاءُ
مُحَسَّنَةٌ فِي الْغِنَاءِ - فَضَاقَ بِهَا الْعَالُ - وَاشْتَدَّ بِهِمَا الْكَرْبُ
فِي عَدَمِ مَا بَقِيَتْ بِهِ * فَقَالَ لَهَا قَدْ تَرَيْنِ مَا صَرْنَا إِلَيْهِ مِنْ هَذِهِ
الْعَالَةِ السَّيِّئَةِ - وَاللَّهِ لَمَوْتِي وَأَنْتِ مَعِيَ لَمَوْنٍ عَلَى مِمَّا أَذْكُرُ
لَكَ - فَإِنْ رَأَيْتِ أَنَّ ابْنِيكَ لَمَنْ يَحْسُنُ إِلَيْكَ وَبِزِيلٍ عِنْدَكَ
مَا أَنْتِ فِيهِ - وَانْفِرْجِ أَنَا بِمَا لَعَلَّهُ يَصِيرُ إِلَى مِنَ التَّمَوْنِ .
فَقَالَتْ وَ اللَّهِ لَمَوْنِي عَلَى تِلْكَ الْعَالَةِ مَعَكَ خَيْرٌ عِنْدِي
مِنَ الْإِتْقَالِ إِلَى غَيْرِكَ - وَلَوْ كَانَ خَلِيقَةً - وَلَكِنْ اصْنَعْ مَا
بَدَلَكَ * قَالَ فَخَرَجَ وَوَضَعَهَا لِلْبَيْعِ * فَاتَّأَمَّ إِلَيْهِ بَعْضُ أَصْدِقَائِهِ
مِنْهُمْ لَهُ رَأَى أَنَّ يَحْمِلَهَا إِلَى ابْنِ مَعْمَرٍ امِيرِ الْعِرَاقِ * فَفَعَلُوا

إِلَيْهِ * فَلَمَّا عُرِضَتْ عَلَيْهِ اسْتَحْسَنَهَا - فَقَالَ لِمَوْلَاهَا بِكُمْ كَانَ
 شَرَاهَا عَلَيْكَ ؟ قَالَ مِائَةُ أَلْفِ دِرْهَمٍ - وَقَدْ انْفَقْتُ عَلَيْهَا مَالًا
 كَثِيرًا حَتَّى مَارَتْ فِي رُتْبَةِ الْأَسْتَازِينَ * قَالَ مَا انْفَقْتُ عَلَيْهَا
 فَغَيْرُ مَحْصُوبٍ لَكَ لِأَنَّكَ انْفَقْتَهُ فِي لَذَائِكَ - وَأَمَّا نَمْنَاهَا فَقَدْ
 آمَرْنَاكَ بِهِ - فَهَذِهِ مِائَةُ أَلْفِ دِرْهَمٍ وَعَشْرَةُ أَسْطِاخٍ مِنَ النَّيَّابِ
 وَعَشْرَةُ رُؤُسٍ مِنَ الْخَيْلِ وَعَشْرَةُ مِنَ الرِّقَيقِ - ارْضَيْتَ ؟
 قَالَ نَعَمْ - ارْضَى اللَّهُ الْأَمِيرَ ! فَأَمَرَ بِالْمَالِ - فَاحْضَرِ - وَأَمَرَ
 قَهْرْمَانَهُ بِإِدْخَالِ الْجَارِيَةِ إِلَى الْحَرَمِ *

ذیل کے اشعار کا اردو میں یا معاورہ ترجمہ کرو :— II.

هَدَيْتُكَ لَكَ الْمَالَ الَّذِي قَدْ اَفَدْتَهُ
 وَلَمْ يَدِقْ فِي كَفِّيْ غَيْرِ التَّذَكُّرِ
 اَقُولُ لِنَفْسِيْ وَهِيَ فِي كُرْبَانِهَا
 اَقْلَى فَقَدْ بَانَ الْعَبِيْبُ اَوْ اَكْثَرِيْ
 اِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لِلْاَمْرِ عِنْدَكَ مَوْضِعُ
 وَلَمْ تَجِدْ بُدَاً مِنَ الصَّبْرِ فاصْبِرْ
 مَبْكِيْ مَوْلَاهَا - وَاجَابَ مُنْشِدًا

* شعر *

وَلَوْ لَا قَعْدُ الدَّهْرِ بِي عَدَّكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ
يُفَرِّقُنَا شَيْءٌ سِوَى الْمَوْتِ فَأَعْذِرِي
أَرْوَحُ بِهِمْ مِنْ فِرَاقِكَ صُوجِعُ
أُنَاجِي بِهِ قَلْبًا قَلِيلَ التَّصَبُّرِ
مَلَيْكَ سَلَامِي لَا زِيَارَةَ بَيْنَنَا
وَلَا وَصَلَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللهُ مَعْمَرُ

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III. ذیل کے اشعار کا ترجمہ کرو۔ اور آخر کے دو شعر پر

اعراب بھی لگاؤ :-

طال البعاد و زاد الهم والقلق
ومهجنتی فی لہیب الدار تعفروق
و شاب رأسی ممّا قد بليت به
من الغرام و دمع العین یذوق
اقسمت یا مَنینتی یا منتهی املی
یخالق الخلق منها الفصن والورق
لقد حملت غراماً مذ لك یا املی
ان لم یطق حملہ فی الناس من عشقوا

و استغبر—روا اللیل عدی فہر بخبرکم

ان کان جفہ—ی طول اللیل یدطبق

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(۱) عربی میں ماضی اور مضارع کے کتنے صیغے آتے IV.
میں - اور حقیقت میں کتنے ہونے چاہئے تھے - اور اس کے
کم ہونے کی کیا وجہ ہے •

(۲) مضارع مجہول بنائیکا کیا قاعدہ ہے - مضارع مجہول
کی گردان باب نَصَرَ يَصْرُ لِكِهْو •

(۳) مضارع پر لن داخل ہونیسے لفظوں اور معدون میں
کیا کیا اثر ہوتا ہے •

(۴) معتل و صحیح کی تعریف کرو - اور دناؤ خوی معتل
ہے یا صحیح - اگر معتل ہے تو کوسا ہے اور کس باب
سے ہے •

(۵) عربی میں جمع سالم کسے کہئے ہیں مع مثال بناؤ اور
دوسری قسم کی جمع کا نام لکھو •

(۶) زمان - علام - فتویٰ کی کیا کیا جمع ہے - اور کس
وزن پر ہے •

(۷) حروف نوقع اور تاکید کیا کیا ہیں - اور کہاں کہاں
داخل ہوتے ہیں - اور کیا کیا فائدہ دیتے ہیں •

MUNSHI ALIM EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :--QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

I. اشعار ذیل کا مطلب پوری تشریح کے ساتھ لکھو اور
یہ بھی بتاؤ کہ یہ اشعار کس کس شاعر کے ہیں اور کس کی
شان میں لکھے ہیں۔ : ۲-۳-۴-۵-۶-۷ شعر میں کیا
صنعتیں ہیں اور غز کون ہے :-

سر کمالت ازبوسنت از بو عیش نگیزی
نیست چہ سات سد رہ از سو سدرہ نگیزی
نائب تغیری توئی کردہ بہ تیغ ہندوی
ساقی کفر پیشہ را سن سن گوی ننگ ری
گر بر شعری بے یمن یمن منال تو رسد
مسخ شود سپیل وار از ننگد مسخوری
دمنہ اسد کجا شود شاخ دمنہ سنبلاہ
قوت صوم اٹشی فی فل ز قوم کونری
مرو عراق ملک تو نے غلط م عراق چہ
کنز شجرہ نہ ہفت جد وارث ہفت کشوری
ور ز عراق وقت کین عزم غزائے غز کنی
از سر چار حد دین شعلہ کفر بر کوی
باد صبا بر آب کن نقش قد افلح آورد
نا تو فلاح و فلاح را بر شط مقلجان بری

پور سبکدین کوئی دولت ایاز خدمت ست
بلکہ نہ دور دولت رشک روان غصہری

ای اختر دولت کہ نہ آمدگ و بفرہنگ
مربخ بیدانی و برجیس نہ مشکو
نا خنجر تووقعہ چہ از دیو چہ از دد
نا لشکر تو قلعہ چہ از سنگ چہ از رو
کان گہر و دستش قوران و نہمتن
ملک مہمن و کلکش بغداد و ہلاکو
او مقصد حق آمد حق مقصد او گشت
بر سنت الجنس مع الجنس یملو
گویند کہ دیوانہ نہ فردوسی نباشد
آنانکہ ندیدند نہ رخسار تو مو

25 دسویں شعر میں رو کے اور بیاو میں واو کے کیا معنی ہیں ؟

ذیل کی عبارات کا اردو میں ایسا نا معاوہ ترجمہ کرو II.

جسمین کوئی مشکل لفظ نظر انداز نہ کیا جائے :-

مسعود نا دوازدہ ہزار تن از ابطال رجال خود چون سیلاب
بلا مفاصۃ نہ کر بلا در آمد - این هنگام نامداد روز عید بود -
پس نخستین تیغ بیدریغ در سکہ آن بلدہ ہادہ پنجہزار تن
از مرد و زن مقتول ساختند - و ضرب مبارک را در ہم شکستند -
و آلات زر و سیم و جواهر رنگین و لالی ثمین کہ سالہای فراوان
از ہر کشوری و کشورستانی بدانجا حمل دادند و خزینہ ہا نہادہ
بودند بہ نہب و غارت بر گرفتند - و قنادیل زرین و سیمین را

فرود آوردند - و خشتہائی زر احمر را از ایوان مطہر باز کردند -
و چندانکہ توانستند در تخریب آثار و بنا کوشش کردند - و بعد
از شش ساعت، از شہر بیرون شدند - و اشیائی منہویہ را بر
اشتران خویش نہادہ بجانب درعبہ کوچ دادند *

نوشیروان بعد از غلبہ بہ رومی‌ها و تصرف شہر سلوس کہ از
بناہائے سلوکوس سردار اسکندر بودہ خواست از خود بفائے در
مقابل این شہر در طرف راست دجلہ نماید بنابراین عزیمت
شہر طیفون کہ اعراب مداین و فرنگی‌ها اکثریون مینامند بنا
کرد - اگرچہ مدائن جمع مدینہ است و سلاطین ساسانی
چندین شہر در عراق عرب ساختہ اند کہ عرب آن شہرها را
تماماً مداین گفتہ اند ولے چون طیفون پای تخت بود آثار
بأنفردہ عرب مداین نامیدند - انوشیروان چون مقابل شہر
سلوس این شہر را بنا نمود شہر سلوس رفتہ رفتہ خراب شہر
و طیفون آباد - الحال در مقابل ایوان کسری آنطرف دجلہ
آثار خرابی شہر قدیم سلوس پیداست و از این شہر طیفون
آثاری پیدا نیست جز همان ایوان کسری کہ مشہور بہ طاق
کسری شدہ *

مسعود کس سلسلہ اور کس مشرب کا آدمی اور کہان کا

25 رهنے والا تھا *

مقدر اور محدوف میں کیا فرق ہے - مقدر کی III.

10 چند مختلف مثالیں لکھو *

کاف کن کن معنون میں مستعمل ہوتا ہے - IV.

10 ایک کی مثال لکھو *

- V. تاریخ گوئی کے قوانین کیا ہیں - اور لغز کسے کہتے ہیں * 10
- VI. بحر رجز - ہزج - کامل - بسیط کے افعال بیان کر کے قافیہ کی تعریف لکھو * 10
- VII. قافیہ کے عیوب کیا کیا ہیں - ہر ایک کی مثال دو * 10

PAPER II.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

1. عبارت ذیل کا اردو میں یا معاورہ ترجمہ کرو لیکن کوئی مشکل لفظ بغیر ترجمہ کے نہ رہ جائے :—
- و نیز حکم جہان مطاع شرف نفاذ یافتہ کہ ہر کسی کہ صلاح و استصواب آن عمدۃ الملک عمل نہ کد محال جاگیر اورا تغیر دادہ نہ درگاہ معلیٰ عرصداشت نماید تا دیگرے از مخلصان عتبہ علیہ بجائے او نصب فرمائیم - کہ انتظام سلسلہ جہان نانی و استعکام رابطہ عالم آرائی نہ این امور مذکور منسلک و منسجم است - و همچنین در جمیع ضوابط و قوانین بادشاہی و اواخر و احکام جہانداری کہ ہر یک اساس بنیان سلطنت و رکن قصر خلافت است ثابت قدم بودہ در اشاعت و اعلائے آن آداب الہی کمال اہتمام لازم داند - و خاطر الہام موارد را متوجہ احوال سعادت قریب خود دانستہ ہمیشہ امیدوار الطاف گوناگون و عذایات روز افزون باشد - چون مواکب انجم نواقب شاہنشاہی درین نزدیکی نہ تسخیر

دکن متوجہ است چہ والیان آنجا سالک مسالک غفلت بودہ
دست تعدی ارباب ستم کشادہ اند - و نیز قدر عنایت بادشاهی
نہ دانستہ در لوازم اطاعت اہتمام ندارند - باید کہ آن رکن
السلطنتہ بہ زودی بہ آصوبہ رفتہ سرانجام آن لشکر بدو
40 نماید کہ موجب تحسین و آفرین گردد *

مطاع - معال - کیا صیغہ ہیں - اور ان کی جمع (a)
3 کیا ہے *

منسجم ے اصلی معنی کیا ہیں اور بہ لازم ہے یا (b)
2 متعدی *

II. اس عبارت ے مشکل الفاظ پر پہلے نوٹ لکھ کر پھر
اس کا مطلب بیان کرو :-

چون نوع عالی انسان بر اصناف متعددہ اشتغال دارد
و انصاف ہر صنفے باختلاف مقتضائے طبع ظاہر است و عدم
مخالفت اقتضائے طبائع مردم بر ملوک فرجام نگر حازم لازم
و موافقت بعض ازانان چہ جائے همگنان باوجود مخالفت
مقتضیات نہاد دشوار نما بلکہ معال سیما است - مثلا صنفے
فرشتہ سرشت کہ منس ایشان جز الزام شیوہ دین و دانش را
مستعدی نباشد از شہریار جز بہ مجالست دایمی ارباب تدین
و تالہ خرسند نہ گردند - و اصحاب درایت و کفایت از خسرو
سوائے صرف عزم ملوکانہ بہ محض اصلاح اشغال مالی و ملکی
و توفیر اموال بیوت و خزائن و بذل ہمت مالکانہ نہ تکثیر
عمارات بلاد و زراعت ضیاعات و عقارات متوقع نہ باشند و ارباب
تکفل امور دارالعدالت از ملک دادگر ہمین نظر در کارہاے

منظلمان و غوررسی معاملات دادخواهان و اعانت و افانت
طالبان و اصلاح فساد و ترویج و کشاد همگی عباد و بلاد خواهند -
و گروہی نژمت پڑوہ جز تقیید ملک بتردد و تصیید دو نوع
تنزہ و تفرج توقع نمایند *

- 40 نوع عالی اور صاف کے اصطلاحی اور لغوی معنی بتاؤ * (a) 5
تالہ کسی سے ماخوذ ہے - اور یہ کیسا اسم ہے * (b) 1
ضیاع اور عقار میں کیا فرق ہے - ان کی تشریح کرو * (c) 4
افانت - اصل میں کیا ہے - اور کسی طرح بنا * (d) 5

PAPER III.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

I. اخلاق نامری کی تالیف کے بعد محقق نے کونسی
فصل اس میں ملحق کی - اور کیوں - اس کے مضمون کا
خلاصہ لکھو *

10 حکمت کی قسمیں کیا ہیں - اور اس موقع پر کیا
اشکال پیدا ہوتا ہے - اس کی تقریر کر کے اس کا حل
بھی لکھو *

III. نام مطلق کیا ہوتا ہے اور انسان کیونکر خلافت الہی
حاصل کر سکتا ہے - مدلل اور مفصل لکھو *

10 جو شخص کہ تغلیف اہل و ولد و مال و ملک سے
خائف اور متاسف ہو اس کو کیا کرنا چاہئے - اور اس خصوص
میں استاد بوملی نے کیا تقریر کی ہے - بالتفصیل بیان کرو

- V. تدبیر منزل کسے کہتے ہیں - اس کے متعلق حکیم
ابروس اور رئیس بوعلی نے کیا کہا ہے - اسکا اصل کلی
بیان کرو * 10
- VI. حکیم اسکراطیس نے صداقت کے باب میں کیا لکھا
ہے - واضح طور پر لکھو * 10
- VII. معدلت کے بیان میں جو لکھا ہے کہ مردمان پدج
صنف باشند وہ کونسی صدقین ہیں تحقیق کے ساتھ بیان کرو * 10
- VIII. قیاسات سونسطائی سے کسی مرض کا علاج کیا جاتا
ہے - اور تعریض بر اقتدائے علوم راضی کسی عریض کے لئے
درکار ہے * 10
- IX. حکماء کے نزدیک عبادت کی کیا کیا قسمیں ہیں -
اور اور قرب حضرت الہیہ کے کونسے منازل ہیں * 10
- X. حکماء نے جو کہا ہے (کہ فضیلت در وسط بود و در ازل
بر اطراف) اس سے کیا مراد ہے - مفصل بیان کرو * 10

PAPER IV.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN.

- I. — نثر اور نظم کا ترجمہ یا معاوہ اردو میں کرو :—
چنگیز خان در یورشی خطاء خواب هولناک دید کہ دلالت
بر قرب اجل و ہلاک او میکرد و بعد ازان رنجور شدہ باحضار
ولاد و احفاد مثال داد - چون جرجی وفات یافتہ بود چغتای

و اکتای و فرزندان جوجی حاضر گشتند . انگلا گفت قوت جوانی بضعف پیری و ناتوانی مبدل شد و استواء قامت شباب بانحناء شیب و هرم معوض گشت و سفر آخرت که امریست ناگزیر نزدیک رسید . و من بقوت بزدانی و نائید آسمانی مملکت عربی و بسیط که از میانه آن به هر طرف یکساله راه است جهت شما عسکر و مستخلص گردانیدم اکنون وصیت آنست که شما بدفع دشمنان و ترفیع مرتبه دوستان یکدل و یکزبان باشید تا روزگار بنار و نعمت گزرانید و چون دولت منوط باتفاق و ابتلاف است و شقاوت مربوط بافتراق و اختلاف اگر بناء سلطنت و حکومت شما بر موافقت و مطابقت محمد و موسس بود و بوضوح یاسا و یوسون من قیام نمائید تا دامن آخر الزمان از تسلط خصمان و تغلب دشمنان و شماتت اعداء و نکات اعداد در ضمان امان باشید و اگر طریق عدا و مخالفت مملوک دارید شاید که چون این دولت از کجاء نکبت چنان دمن و زبونی بابد که بطول عدت ظفر و نصرت نپذیرد .

(ب) اے کشایندہ خزائے جود

نقش پیوند کارگاہ وجود

کوکب آراء آسمان بلند

عم زمین ساز و هم فلک پیوند

بودنی را همیشه بود از تو

بود نابود را وجود از تو

آفرینش رقم کشیده تست

هر چه چیز است آفریده تست

در نیامی به فهم عالمیان
 در نگنجی بوم آدمیان
 آدمی کیست خاک بے سرو پای
 کو بداند خدای را چو خدای
 سخن آنجا کہ از خدا دانی است
 لاف دانش دلیل نادانی است
 آنکہ خود را شناخت نتواند
 آفرینندہ را کجا داند

59

نثر اور نظم کا ترجمہ سلیس فارسی میں کرو: — II.

محمودہ - زمین پر کیا منحصر ہے کل چیزیں ایک
 دوسرے کو پہنچتی ہیں - حسن آراء زمین کا پہنچنا تو
 اس سے معلوم ہوا کہ جو چیز پھیدکو زمین پر گرتی ہے
 مگر یہہ کیونکر دریافت ہوا کہ کل چیزیں ایک دوسرے کو
 پہنچتی ہیں - محمودہ - کلی باتوں سے اس کی شناخت
 ہوتی ہے اول تو یہہ کہ بائی میں اگلی دبوؤ تو پانی کی بوند
 اگلی کے سرے میں لٹکتی رہتی ہے اگر اگلی کی کشش
 نہیں ہے تو بوند گر کیوں نہیں پڑتی - اس کے سواے ایک
 اول تو ہوزے پانی میں ڈالو تو دیکھو گا کہ پانی نیچے سے
 اولے کے اوپر تک پیوست ہوتا جاتا ہے اگر اول پانی کو نہیں
 پہنچتا تو پانی اُلٹا کیوں چڑھتا ہے - ایک بات اور بتاؤ کہ
 کوٹھ پر چلنے اور میں کچے سوت کا ایک باریک سا دھاکا
 لٹکاؤں اور اس کو نانے رہوں چلنے کہ سیدھا رہے مگر دیوار
 کی کشش سے ضرور پیچیں لچکا ہوا معلوم ہوگا - غرض کہ

کشش کی قوت خداے تعالیٰ نے ہر چیز میں پیدا کی ہے اور
اس خاصیت پر غور کرتے کرتے دانشمندان فرنگ نے ہزاروں
باتیں ایسی عجیب نکالیں کہ جنکے پڑھنے سے عقل کو تیزی
اور دل کو خوشی ہوتی ہے •

(ب) (۱) ہے غیرت یا سبب و سرین سوسن
مرسون پہولی کھڑی ہوئی ہے بن بن
تائیر یہہ کی بدنت کی شوخی نے
کالون کا رنگ ہو گیا ہے گندن

(۲) ہوتا ہے سبت کے دنوں میں کیا رنج
فرحت کا زمانہ ہے تو پھر کیسا رنج
گلشن میں بدنت نے جمایا یہ رنگ
بیضے قمری کے ہو گئے ہیں نارنج

(۳) کالے ہیں تو کاکل پریشان ہیں ہم
گورے ہیں تو اکٹینڈ حیران ہیں ہم
سچ ہے سیدھے سے ہر کوئی ہے تیرھا
اے بخت سیاہ سیدھے مسلمان ہیں ہم

(۴) دنیا کا ہے کچھ فکر نہ عقبی کا غم
جہازو ہے نہ دینے کو نہ کھانے کو قسم
ہم دسی ہوئے ہیں قوم بھی ہماری بھوئی
دولت ہے نہ ہمت نہ قناعت نہ کرم

PAPER V.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN.

- I. زمانہ حال کی مروجہ تعلیم نے ہندوستان پر کیا اثر کیا ہے - ملیسی فارسی میں جواب لکھو - پانچ صفحہ سے کم نہ ہو * 100

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—M. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN.

- I. ثلاثی مزید فیہ اور رباعی معجود میں آپ کس طرح تمیز کریں گے * 10
- II. اسم تفضیل - اسم آلہ - اسم ظرف کے اوزان بناؤ * 10
- III. اسم صبی کے اقسام - اور ہر ایک قسم کی مثال لکھو * 10
- IV. اہی شعر کی ترکیب کرو اور اعراب لگاؤ :—
لک الحمد منی فاقبل العـدـ اننی
بجودک و الاحسان والفضل ذاکر 10
- V. ہر ایک حصے کا ترجمہ کرو - اور حصہ (ب) کا خلاصہ * 10
- مطلب بھی لکھو :—

وقد صار امصابی من فرط ما دهشت عقولهم لا يعلمون
ما يفعل بهم وقد سلموهم الى شخص فصار ياخذهم كل يوم
ويطرح يرعاهم في تلك الجزيرة مثل البهائم واما انا فقد
مررت من شدة الخوف والجوع ضعيفا سقيم الجسم وصار

لعمى يابسا على عظمى فلما رأونى على هذه الحالة تركونى
وسونى ولم يتذكرونى منهم احد ولا خطرت لهم على بال
الى ان تعيلت يوما من الايام وخرجت من ذلك المكان
ومشيت فى الجزيرة وبعدت عن ذلك المكان فرائت رجلا
راعيا جالسا على شوق مرتفع فى وسط البحر فتحققته فاذا هو
الرجل الذى سلموا اليه اصحابى ليرعاهم ومعه شئ كثير
من مثلهم فلما نظرونى ذلك الرجل علم انى مالك عقلى ولم
يصبنى شئ مما اصاب اصحابى فاشار الى من بعيد وقال لى
ارجع الى خلفك وامش فى الطريق الذى على يمينك تسلك
الى الطريق السلطانية *

(ب) زعموا ان اذانها انما خلقت فوق راسها ذات حركات
شئ ليعاذي الثقب جهات شتى وترد الهوا اليه فتكون فائدة
السمع اكثر ولما كان الفرس اذكى حساً من العمار خلقت اذنه
اصغر من اذن العمار وذنبه اطول من ذنب العمار لان الفرس
يكفيه من قرع السواء دون ما يكفى العمار لصقاء حس الفرس
وكدورة حس العمار وكذلك طول ذنبه لان احساسه بلدغ
الهوام فوق احساس العمار فجعل طاقات ذنبه طويلة ليطرد بها
الهوام عن بدنه - ولما كان المطلوب من الدواب السير صليت
حوافرهما ليتمكن المشى الكثير عليها ولتكون سلاحا دافعا للمعدو
فان كل حيوان له حافر لا قرن له لان المادة لا تفى بهما جميعا
وكل حيوان له قرن لا حافر له بل له ظلف فان المادة تفى
بهما جميعا فنتم آلة المشى والسلاح فسيحان من اعطى كل
شئ ما يستحقه دون الزيادة والنقصان *

(ج) عن الاصمعي قال دخلت البادية واذا بالمعجوز بين يديها شاة مقذولة والى جانبها جر و ذيب فقالت ا تدرى ما هذا فقالت لا قالت هذا جر و ذيب اخذناه صغيرا و ادخلنا بيتنا و ربيذاه فلما كبر فعل بشاتى ما ترى و اشدت تقول * شعر *

قفلت شويهنى و فجعنت قومي
و انت لشارتنا ابن ريب
غذيت بـدرها و غدرت فيـها
فمن انباك ان اباك ذيب
اذا كان الطباع طباع سوء
فلا ادب يفيد ولا اديب

40

VI.

تشریح کرو :—

(الف) نهاري نهار طال حننى مالمسه
وحزننى اذا ما جنى الليل اطول
و كنت كذيب السوء اذ قال صرة
لبهم رعت و الذيب غريبان مرمل
الست التى من غير شىء شتمتنى
فقالمت منى ذا قال ذا عام اول
فقالمت ولدت العام تل امت كذبة
فهاى فكلسى لا ينيذك ماكل

(ب) و يعلم اكفائى من الناس انسى
انا الفارس الحامى الذمار المناجد
و ان ليس الماعداء عندى غميضة
و لا طاق لى منهم بوحشى صائد

20

MUNSHI FAZIL EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—M. HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

I. بعض علمائے فن بلاغت کی یہہ رائے ہے کہ استعارہ
مجاز لغوی کی قسم سے ہے اور بعض کہتے ہیں کہ مجاز
عقلی کی قسم سے درنہ فریقوں کی وجہ بیان کرو اور بقاؤ
کہ یہہ * شعر *

قامت تظللنی من الشمس
نفس اعز علی من نفسی
قامت تظللنی ومن عجب
شمس تظللنی من الشمس

کس فریق کی رائے کی نائید کرتے ہیں اور وجہ نائید بیان کرو
اور بقاؤ کہ دوسرا فریق اُسکا کیا جواب دیتا ہے اور یہہ بھی
لکھو کہ اسدی کے اس شعر میں * شعر *

روان را شمشاد پورندہ رنج * خرد را بمرجان گویندہ گنج
اور خاقانی کے اس شعر میں * شعر *

چون از مدہ بر زنی عطار * مرغِ هدف شود مر آنا

کئی کئی چیزیں قویۂ استعارہ ہیں اور کون کونسی ؟ 10

II. صنعت رد العجز علی الصدر کی تعریف اور قسمیں

بیان کرو اور بقاؤ کہ ازرقی کے اس شعر میں

* شعر *

من غم ز بہر جان خورم ایشان ز بہر نان
آرے ہموں خاق بقدر ہم ہند

7 بہہ صنعت کس قسم کی ہے ؟

III. اس جملے کا مطلب بیان کرو و الردف تالاف لا
یجامعہ الردف بغيرها بخلاف الواو والياء فان الجمع بينهما غير
معيب - مثالین ہی لکھا *

فارسی یا اردو زبان میں ترجمہ کر کے اور جہاں ضرورت ہو
ترجمے کے علاوہ مطلب ہی بیان کر کے مجھے در و نظم آئندہ کا
مضمون ایسا سمجھا دیجئے کہ میں امتحان میں کامیاب ہو
جاؤں اور کسی ضروری سوال کا جواب مجھے سے رہے بجائے :-

14 معاشر الناس انتم العرب الکرام السادة العظام وقد
اصبعتن في ديار الاعلاج منقطعین عن الاهل و الوطن و الله
لا ینجیکم منهم الیوم الا الطعن و الضرب تبلفون بذاک اربکم
و تدالون الفوز من ربکم و اعلما ان الصبر فی مواطن البأس
صما یفرج الله به الهم و ینجی به من الغم فاصدقوهم القتال
فان النصر ینزل مع الصبر فان صبرتم ملکتم اعدائهم و بلادهم
و استعبدتم بساءهم و اذلواهم و ان ولیم فلیس بین یدیکم
الا مغالوز و لا تقطع الا بالزاد الکثیر و الماء الغزیر و هو لا
یرجعون الی دور و قصور فامتدوا بسیوفکم و جاهدوا فی الله
حق جهادة و لا تموتن الا و انتم مسامون *

(الف) السادة - الاعلاج کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو اور

1 تناؤ کہ عبارت مرقومہ تالا میں کوئی اقتباس ہے ؟

V. الفائدة العائدة من الانتقال ليست قاصرة على ذات المتقلين و لكنها من الأمور المتعدية للآخرين نعم انها لنفس المتقل اكبر و اجمع فانه وحده الذى يمكنه التلذذ بالمناظر البديعة و التأثير بالمبصرات الغريبة و الادفعال فى الرأين اشد منه فى السامعين الا ان هذا اذا رجع لقومه و حدثهم بما رآى عن علم و كمال توصيف اوجد عندهم شياً مما ذاقه و بث فيهم روح الطلاب الى خير مما هم فيه من حيث المعيشة و لوازم العيافة الطيبة و قد يجد بهم السير الى اختيار الحسن مما سمعوه و اجادة التقليد فيه فما هى الا زمان قلائل حتى يعرف الحسن فى البلاد و تنسابق اليه الهمم فتنتشر المنفعة و يتقدم الدفع كلما تقدمت الاجيال *

VI. و اذا المذبة اشبت اظفارها
 الفديت كل تيممة لا تنفع
 فالعين بعدد كان جفونها
 كحلت شوك فهى عور ندمع
 و تجلدى للشامنين اريهم
 انى لربب الدهر لا اتضع
 حذى كانى للحوادث مروة
 صف المشقر كل يوم فقرع
 لاد من تلف مقيم فانتظر
 اناض قومك ام باخرى المضجع
 و لقد ادى ان البكاء سفاقة
 و لسوف يولع بالبكا من يعجع

ولیاتین علیک یوما مرۃ
یبکی علیک معدفا لا تسمع

15

(الف) انشاب اطعار مین کس قسم کا اسمعارة ہے اور
بقاؤ کہ آخر شعر مین یوما ترکیب مین کیا واقع ہوا ہے اور
لیاتین کا فاعل کون ہے ؟ 2

VII. تعجبت المدام وقد حساها
فلم يسكر و جاد فما افقا
اقام الشع. ينتظر العطايا
فما فافت الاصطار فاقا
و زنا قيمة الدماء منه
و وفيدا القيان به الصداقا
وحاشا لانياحك ان يبارى
وللكرم الذي اك ان يباقا
والكنا نداعب منك قرما
تراجعت القروم له حقا قاقا 13

(الف) بہہ اشعار شاعر نے کسی تعریف مین اور کس
موقع پر لکھ مین اور کس بحر مین مین اور آخر شعر کی
تقطیع کرو اور اشعار کا قافیہ بھی بیان کرو * 2

VIII. روی ابو عیدۃ ان راکبا اقبل من الیمامة فمر
بالفرزدق و هو جالس فقال له من ابن اقبلت قال من الیمامة
فقال هل احدث ابن المراغة بعدی من شیء قال نعم قال
هات فانشده *

ہاج الہوی نفوٰدک الملجاج
 فقال الفرزدق فانظر نصوصی نائر الاحداج
 فاشد الرجل ہدا هو شعف الفؤاد مبرج
 فقال الفرزدق ونوی تقاذف غیر ذات خداج
 فانشد الرجل ان الفراب ما کرمت لمولع
 فقال الفرزدق بدوی الاحبة دائم التسعاج
 فقال الرجل ہکذا واللہ افسعتها من عیری قال لا ولكن
 ہکذا ینبغی ان يقال او ما علمت ان شیطاننا واحد ثم قال
 17 امدح بها العجاج قال نعم قال اباء اراد *

PAPER II.

Examiner :—M. HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

فارسی یا اُردو زبان میں نثر و نظم آئندہ کا ترجمہ (اور
 جہاں ضرورت ہو مطلب بھی) لکھ کر یہ امر میرے مدقوش
 خاطر کردو کہ تم ہر لفظ معتدہ کے معنی جاننے ہو اور ہر جملے
 اور ہر شعر کا مطلب سمجھ رہے ہو :—

I. پردہ دران حجاب ملکوت بوید * شعر *

اری النصر معقودا برایتک الصفر
 فر و امتح الدنیا فانت نہ احرى
 یمینک فیدہ الیمن والیسر فی الیسری
 فبشری لمن یرجو الدی بہما بشری

بگویش نورسائیدند و ملهم عالم غیبی صفہ روم
فسد الزمان فلا تری الا ذبایا او ذبایا
فابسط حمامک فی الدیاب ولا تدع ظفیرا و نابا
و اصلب علی الذبان من عذبات سقر عک العذابا

بظاہر خطیر القا کردند سلوکش موافق مسلک ہر فرقہ و طبقہ
وافق شن طبقہ و معبدش سرشتہ قلب ضعاف و غلب کان
قلوب الناس فی حبہ قلب و جاہ و جیدہ و فہمی نبیدہ و وجہ
صونق و باسی صونق داشت پیش چین جبیش فغفور چین
دست از پا خطا نہ میتواست نمود و ناگرہ ادرویش بمقاد لا بتکامون
الا من اذن له فرماندہان دعان بلا و نعم نمی توانستند کشود * 12

(الف) عبارت مرقومہ بالا میں اگر کوئی مثل ہو تو اسکا
ارسال اور محل استعمال بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ ذبان کیا لفظ ہے
اور یہ لفظ جیسا کہ تمہارے کورس میں لکھا ہے بعینہ
اسی طرح سوال میں لکھا گیا ہے آیا یہ صحیح ہے یا
اسمیں کچھ غلطی ہے ؟ 2

و بکلیدسہ دندانہ سین سماحت ادواب دلجوی از ہر II.
باب بروے خاطر انورش کشادہ ریاض مہر جانی را از بادہ مہر
جانی عنایت بقازگی نصرت اردی بہشتی بخشیدند دولت
کورگانہ بققریض اقبال نادری از قراضہ قریض اخفش بن
شہاب این شعر احملی من القواب عراضہ ساخت * * شعر •

و کنت الدہر لست اطیع امس
نصرت الیوم المروع من ثواب

و ناین تقریب تقریب میوف مضافت از جابین تحقیق
گرفت و هواے مصافات از هوازن مصافات صاف گردید و عقود
حقود انجلا و انحلال یافت و آئیدہ طباع از انطباع رنگ نثار
و رنگ نثار انجلا بدیرفت و نثار به نثار و تباری یاری و مقت
نمقت و تعجیب بتعجیب و مساوات بمساوات و معاشات
بمعاشات و مبادات بمبادات و عہدات بمہدات و مداریت
بمدارات مبدل شد *

12

(الف) اخفش بن شہاب کا زمانہ حیات اور کچھ مختصر
حال بیان کرو اور ہذا کہ عبارت مرقومہ بالا کے آخر جملے
میں کیا صائغ بدعیہ ہیں ؟

2

III. ع قبت خدیو کیفر کیفر حدم را بکفران ادا کردہ
قسط را بسوط و از مصداق ان اللہ یحب المقسطین بہیط
و اما القاسطون سقوط کردہ نا قاطبہ قاطنین اقطار و وجوہ
اقطاع وجوہ قاطبہ بیش آوردہ از مضمون کن صاحبقران
و لاکن کصاحب اقران عاقل ماند و اگرچہ مدتہ در ممالک
خداداد دان داد و لیکن المال اجفی من الدھر و اجور من
حاکم سدوم و اعلم من الجلدی و اشد من الشداد شدہ
شاخسار شوکتش شری خسار باز آورد *

8

(الف) حاکم سدوم اور جلدی کے کچھ خاص ظلم بیان
کرو جسکے سبب سے بہانہ انکا ذکر کیا گیا ۔

2

IV. مراہمت چو خورشید است شامشاه زند است
کہ چرخش زبر رانست و سر عیسی است بر رانش

بلی خود همت درویش چون خورشید میباید
 که سامانش همه شاهیت او فارغ ز سامانش
 سلیمانیت این همت ملک خاص درویشی
 که کوس رَبِّ هَبْ لِي میزنند از پیش میدانش
 دوت بیندنی جهان و جان فدا در لکد کوبش
 دو سنگ بایی نیاز و از بسته پیش دربانش
 زه خضر سکندر دل هوا تخت و خرد تاجش
 خه سرمست عاقل جان بقا نزل و رضا خوانش
 دو خازن فکر و الهامش دو حارس شرم و توفیقش
 دو ذمی نقش و امالش دو رسم چرخ و گیمش
 نه چون حبیبان هند از جور تختی کرده طاغوتش
 نه چون خاقان چین از ظلم تاجی داده طغیاش
 زبـر مطبخ تسلیم همه تخت جیبالش
 برای مرکب اخلاص نه دل از ناچ خاقانش
 تخت و خاتم نه و کوس رَبِّ هَبْ لِي میزنم
 طو و آتش و در اوج انا لله می برم
 هر چه نقش نفس می بینم بدریا میدهم
 هر چه نقد عقل میبایم در آتش میبرم
 که بعد منزل از سدره سرور میگذارم
 که بعد همت از شعری شعاری میبرم
 داده نه چرخ را در خورج یک دم می برم
 زاده شش روزه را بر خوان یکشب میخورم
 گرچه طبع از آنوس روز و شب زد خرگرم
 و رچه دهر از لاجورد آسمان کود افروزم

از برونِ نا بخانہ طبع یابِ نزهت۔م
وز وراے بارگاہ چرخ بینسی منظر م
ساختم آئینہ دل یافتم آب حیات
گرچہ ناور نایدت ہم خضر و ہم اسکندر م 15

(الف) تلمیحات جو شعراء وہ مین مذکور ہیں مختصراً
2 بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ زادۂ شش روزہ سے کیا مراد ہے اور کیوں؟

VI. بلبل چو من بحلقۂ ماتم نشسته است
آئینہ را بخونِ چمن می توان گرفت

آنچه بر من میروید گر بر شتر رفتی ز غم
میزدندے کافران در جنت الماولی علم

کشتۂ چشم سرمگیس تو ام
خون من بر سرِ کلیم اللہ 12

(الف) پہلے شعر مین بتاؤ کہ آئینہ نے چمن کا خون کیوں
کیا اور آسکو کیوں پمانسی دیجائے؟ دوسرے شعر مین کس
2 قسم کی تعلیق ہے؟ تیسرے شعر کے معدومات بیان کرو *

VII. درۂ نادریہ کا مؤلف کون ہے اور اُسکا تخلص کیا ہے
او، بتاؤ کہ اُسے اپنی عبارت کے الفاظ مین کس امر کا لزوم
13 رکھا ہے اور وہ لزوم کس حد تک مقبول ہو سکتا ہے؟

PAPER III.

Examiner:—M. HAFIZ NAZIR AHMAD, S.U., LL.D.

فارسی یا اردو زبان میں نثر و نظم آئندہ کا ایسا ترجمہ کرو
جس میں کوئی لفظ معتدہ غیر مترجم نہ رہے اور جو ہر جملے
اور ہر شعر کے مطلب کو حل کر دے اور جس جملے یا شعر کا
معنی ترجمہ حل مطلب کے واسطے کافی نہ ہو اس کا مطلب بھی
بتوضیح لکھ دو :-

I. عالی گویان پای طینت نابرو وضو ساخته گوهر لوقات
عزیز را برشته سبحة کشیدند و صاحب جوهران مشتاق زینت
چون جوهر بجوشن فولاد در آمده بیارگاہ خاص و عام دویدند
و بعضی از کار افتادگان از بیم آسیب حربہ مصاحبت انہاء روزگار
چار آئینہ وحدت از چار دیوار خانہ خود بستند و ہر یک
در گوشہ سلامت ازوا بتکرار این بیت رطب اللسان گردیدند *

• بیت •

بسکہ از بر خورد مردم عکس مطلب دیدہ ام
می رسم از آب و از آئینہ پنهان می شوم

8

II. آسمان از گرد لشکر چشم کوکب میمالید و زمین از نقش
نعل مرکب دام ہماے سعادت می نافید دائرہ چتر ہالہ بدر شدہ
و پرچم علم شقہ ابر حقندگان تحت الثریٰ از صدمہ ہم سواران
بیدار شدند کہ اذا بعثر ما فی القبور و ساکنان ملأ اعلیٰ از ہم
پاشیدند کہ اَلْكَ یوم النشور •

* مثنوی *

زمین جمله گردید صرف عیار
 ز خود یلان شد حباب آشکار
 بقوسن نشسته شد پرشکوه
 چو خورشید رخشنده بالائے کوه
 امیران همه جا بجا دور شاه
 نوعیکه انجم بود گرد ماه
 ز گل در بهاران سپه بود پیش
 ولی همچو غنچه همه سر به پیش
 یکم نیزه در دست در تاختن
 ولی چون مصور برو ساختن

12

III. سبحان الله گلشن سرکار خاصه شریفه را چنین
 باغبانی رنگ آمیز تازه گلها تماشا ساخته که سموم نقش
 مطالب سوزش غنچه دلها را رنگ بست افسردگی کرده و کشتی
 دریای کار را ابطور ملاحی بچار موج طوفان تفرج انداخته
 که مجداف طبع و ازگوش زورق حصول مهلت بگرداب سرگردانی
 در آورده دین رقع که بیدر مذکور نوشته شد تقریباً بخاصه
 حواله می شود * نظم *

دلا این نسخها افسون دیو است
 زیان بندی ناکوان مینویسم
 غلسم از پند دفع گزند است
 بآن غول بیابان مینویسم

شکایت نامہ دلہائے مجروح
 بآن خار مگیلان مینوہسم
 مغبین کوتاہ حرف ناصحانہ
 برائے بدو نادان مینوہسم
 برہنہ گوئی او را جواب
 بطرز شعلہ عریان مینوہسم

14

(الف) جوشن - چار آئینہ - آسمان - یوم الشور -
 معجذاف - مگیلان کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ
 چار آئینہ وحدت میں کیسی اضافت ہے ؟

2

(ب) سوال دوم کے ہر جملے اور ہر شعر سے مدح اور
 ہجو دونوں نکال دو *

2

(ج) سوال دوم کے اشعار میں ایک اور شعر ہے جسکے
 الفاظ بے کم و کاست علی غیر الترتیب یہ ہیں فیلبان - از -
 چو - در - مینمود - کف - ماہ - بو - کبود - آسمان - کجک
 تم الفاظ ترتیب سے رکھ کر شعر بنادو اور اُسکی بحر اور وزن
 اور قافیہ بنادو اور تقطیع کردو •

2

چنانکہ بمعک نظر نقاد عیار نقد اعتقاد گرفتہ در
 آئینہ رائے معائنہ دیدم کہ سزاوار آن امانت و شائستہ
 چنان ودیعت درج ضمیر و خزینہ سینہ تست کہ رشاح بر
 صدر خویان خوش نماید و زیور بستن از زیبا پیکران خوشتر آید
 واللہ در من قال
 • شعر *

واللدر والیا قوت حسن وزینہ

ولکھائی جید حسناء احسن

انکون ارادت بران باعث میشود کہ شرائط اجتہاد در محافظت
 این وصایا باقامت رسانی و نقوش کلمات و حروف آن بسواد
 سوید اے دل بر بیاض کریمتین نگاری تا ترا شرف مزیت و رتبه
 تقدم بر اقران و اتراب بکمال فضل و آداب حاصل شود *

* قطعہ *

آنکس کہ قول اعل نصیحت بگوش هوش
 بشنید و کار بست سعید است و مقیل
 و آنرا کہ حسّ سامعہ از استماع حق
 معروم کـردہ اند جماد بست غافل

انسانیت نہ باسم است نہ بجسم بل باستکمال فضائل نفس است
 و استعداد فطرت اصل و قبول سعادات ازل و نزول و واردات
 غیب و حصول مکارم خلق
 * شعر *

اقبل علی النفس و استكمل فضائلها
 فانك بالنفس لا بالجسم... م انسان

5

(الف) عبارت مرقومہ بالا کا مخاطب اور مخاطب کون
 ہے اور ان امانت اور چنان و دیعت سے کونسی امانت اور
 کونسی و دیعت مراد ہے ؟

2

فریدون ازین گفتار بگریہ در آمد و ابرج روے بولا
 ۷. نہاد نا لشکر نامی کالبھر الطامی و الغیث الہامی روان شدند
 و چون چند مرحلہ طے کردند منہیان خبر بہرادران رسانیدند کہ
 ابرج عزم مصاف جزم کردہ و لشکرے گران و سپاہی بہکراں
 آوردہ است قلق و اضطراب در نہاد ایشان افتاد و آتش حمیت

بر مینہ ایشان مشتعل شد و ہم در آن وقت با لشکرے نا محمود
کہ معد و آمادہ بود روے براہ نہادند و میان صحرائیکہ ہواے
وے از لطافت جان در طینت جماد می سرشت و عذوبت آتش
آتش رشک از دل ماء معین می انگیخت چنانچہ گفتہ اند *

* ابیات *

سواد او بصفت چون پرند میدا رنگ
ہواے او مثل چون نسیم جان پرور
صبانہفندہ بغاکش طراوت طوبے
ہوا سرشتہ ناش جلالت شکر

12 ہم رسیدند *

(الف) ایرج کون نہا اور اُسکے سائیں کے کیا نام ہیں
اور ایرج اور اُسکے بھائیوں میں کیا تنازع تھا اور اُسکا انجام
2 کیا ہوا ؟

VI. عاقبۃ الامر ابن ملقمس ناجات مقرون گشت و چدان
شد کہ عزان بجانب صاحب حیاطلہ نافت و پناہ بدگاہ اور بدہ
خواستہ و نا خواستہ بیمار و حساب بر نواب و حجاب او پشاید
و صاحب حیاطلہ او را سپاہے بعد مدد داد و روے بولایت
ہرمز آورد و آن مثل کہ فلان برادر بر آذر نہاہ بشومی نفس
بیروز بر ہرمز واقع شد و بیروز نیز چون در مملکت تمکن یافت
حب مال و جذب ممال او را بر آن داشت نہ باستجلاب اموال
از رعایا دست یازد و خزائن از دست رنج ضعفا و مساکین بر
رصاصت و خواستہ و گوہر مکنون مشعون گرداند و در ملک

* مصرع *

و للمساكين ايضاً للندى ولع

انضمام دھد * * شعر *

ازان غافل کہ سلطان ستمگر
چوسیم اندوزد از درویش بے زر
بدست خود کند بنیاد خود پست
زند پیوستہ دست از غصہ بردست

و چون سالہ دومہ برین قاعدہ بگذشت در صلیکت بے قرینبی
و بغزائے بیدخلی و بر رعیت نا ایمنی و در لشکر پراگندگی پدید
آمد کہ گفتہ اند من عمل سینا وجده و من زرع شوکا حصده *

* شعر *

ستم مکن کہ در این کشت زار زود زوال
بداس دور همان بدروی کہ می کاری

و آخر کار بدان انجامید کہ صاحب ہیاطلہ بواسطہ مدور
فعلی نامتودہ بروے متغیر شد و لشکر گران فرستاد تا با و
معاربت کردند او دران حرب کشتہ شد * 14

(الف) عبارت مرقومہ بالا میں کس پادشاہ کا ذکر ہے اور
بتاو کہ صاحب ہیاطلہ کون تھا ؟ 1

ازانجا کہ بنیاد گویائی بہ گونیای شفا مائی باشد VII
بجز زبان خموشی سرانیدن سزاوار نبود کدام یارا کہ دریائے
صبغہ در آورد و کجا نیرو کہ محیطی بقطرہ گذاری دھد
ھر صنعتی زبان حقیقت سرا با خود دھود خاصہ سخن دلپذیر

صراحتاً افتادہ کہ در کشاکش انبازی در آیم و طیلسان آزم
از دوش خاطر بر گیرم *
* قطعہ *

سغن را با ستایش نیست حاجت
تو دریا را خروشیدن میاموز
بگوش معرمان خود راز گوید
تو بلبل را سرائیدن میاموز

نا کام دست آن را باز داشته نیرنگ سازی زمانہ مینگارد
12 و فسون پند نبوشی و غیرت پذیری میدهد *

(الف) لفظ گونیا کی تحقیق لغوی بیان کرو اور بتار کہ
2 عبارت مرقومہ بالا کا ما حاصل کیا ہے ؟

PAPER IV.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

- I. حقیقتِ محمدیہ اور عقلِ تعالیٰ کسے کہتے ہیں۔ اور اس
مقام کے متعلق (کہ عقل از ہمہ مخلوقات اشرف است)
10 تحقیقِ کلام کیا ہے۔ مفصل لکھو *
II. انسان کی شرانت کے ثبوت کے لئے تم کیا کیا عقلی اور
10 نقلی دلائل رکھتے ہو۔ مفصل لکھو *
III. (و خلافتیکہ در ترجیح انسان بر ملک از حکماء
منقول است صاحب اصطلاحات صوفیہ اشارتے برفع ان فرمودہ

و توفیق بین (الفريقین نمود) اس کی تقریر کرو۔ اور خلق
اور ملکہ میں فرق بتاؤ * 10

IV. کونسا علم اہم علوم ہے۔ اور کیوں۔ اس مقام کے
متعلق جو تفصیل کلام ہے وہ لکھو * 10

شجاعترین شجعمان و بدترین دشمنان۔ و عزیزتر از
اکسیراحمر کون اور کیا ہیں۔ اور موت بالأرادة تعبی بالطبیعة
کس کا قول ہے اور اس کے کیا معنی ہیں * 10

VI. اعداد متعابہ کیا ہیں اور ان کی نسبت حکماء نے
کیا لکھا ہے * 10

VII. حفظ صحت نفس کیونکر ہو سکتی ہے۔ بالتفصیل
بیان کرو * 10

VIII. محبت کی فضیلت بیان کر کے بعد ازان اس کے
اقسام و انواع بالتفصیل لکھو۔ اور بتاؤ کہ عشق اور محبت میں
کیا فرق ہے۔ اور عشق تام کسے کہتے ہیں * 10

IX. ارسطاطالیسی از ارفلیطس نقل می کند کہ چیزہائے
مختلف را با ہمدیگر التیام و تألف نام نتواند بود تا ما چیزہائے
متشاکل ہمدیگر مشتاق باشند۔) اسی قول کی شرح کس طرح
کی گئی ہے * 10

X. محبت کے مراتب بیان کر کے استاد کی محبت کی
فضیلت بتاؤ * 10

PAPER V.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

ذیل کی عبارت کا فصیح فارسی میں ترجمہ کرو :—

I. ہندوستان میں برسات کا موسم نہایت لطف دکھاتا ہے۔ آسمان پر رنگ رنگ کی گستا - چاروں طرف خوش آہند ہوا - پھول طرح طرح کے چمنوں میں کھلے ہوئے - درخت ہرے ہرے گنجان آپس میں ملے ہوئے - نہروں کی لبریزی کا طور جدا - سبزی کی نوخیزی کا عالم ہی علیحدہ - ہر ایک ندی ذالا دریا چڑھا ہوا - دبرا دھرا ڈالاب پانی سے بھرا ہوا - سبزی کی لہک - بیربھوتی کی دھک بھلی کی چمک بادل کی کڑک ایک عالم دکھاتی ہے - بٹلون کی دار مینہ کی پھار - صوروں کی جھنگار - پیپہوں کی پکار دلوں کو لہاتی ہے - تھم جابجا گڑے ہوئے - جھولے پڑے ہوئے ہندولے کھڑے ہوئے - ان میں رنگ برنگ کی پوشاکیں پہنے ہوئے سیکڑوں پر پیڈکریں جھولتیاں ہیں - کوئی بینگ چڑھا رہی ہے - کوئی ہندولا گا رہی ہے *

شروع اس رت کی سنکڑات کرک کی (یعنی آنا سورج کا سرطان میں اور تماشے اس کی سنگتہ کا آخر مراد اس سے تیسواں درجہ اسد کا ہے - ساون میں بیشتر سہاونی سہاونی گھٹائیں - ٹھنڈی ٹھنڈی ہوائیں - بہادوں میں اکثر بھلی کڑکنی چمکتی رہتی ہے - اور مینہ دزیرے سے برستا ہے - چنانچہ اسارہ کے دونگڑے مارن کی جھڑیاں بہادوں کے

دزیرے مشہور - کوار جازے کا دوار ہے *

II. اُردو میں ترجمہ کرو: —

و منجمله وصایای سلطان علاء الدین کہ بہ شاہزادہ کردہ
بود آنست کہ امر جهانداری کہ در معنی خلافت خدای
عزوجل است اندک و سهل ندانی - و عزت این امر را کہ بس
بزرگست بارتکاب قبایح اعمال و رذائل اوصاف بدل و خواری
مبدل نہ گردانی - و مردم اراذل و لئام را درین کار شریک خود
نہ ہازی - و از اغراض نفس خود تعجب نمودہ حزائن و دفائن
را کہ از عطایای جزائل ربانی است در اعلائے حق و رفاهیت
خلایق صرف نمائی - و اعدای دین و فساد و ظلمہ را ہمہ
وقت مغذول و منکوب داری - دیگر آنکہ از احوال و افعال ولایت
و عمال خود ہمہ وقت با خبر باشی - و ایشان را بر محاسن
اعمال و فضائل اخلاق تعریض نمائی - و قضائے و حکام متقی
و متدین بر خلایق نصب فرمائی تا رواج دین حق و رونق عدل
میان خلایق پدید آید - و در خلا و ملا لوازم حشمت و عظمت
پادشاهی مراعات نمودہ در هیچ وقت از اوقات بہ مطایبہ و سائر
ما لا یعنی اشتغال ننمائی *

سلطان برای ارزانی نرخ اقمشہ ضابطہ چند وضع نمودہ
فرمود کہ در سرای عدل موافق آن بیع و شرا شود -
بحینطریق کہ خزر دہلی شانزدہ تنگہ خزر کولہ شش تنگہ -
لودہ شعری سہ تنگہ برد قلمی دو لعل ہشت چیتل سری باف
پنج تنگہ سلامی چار تنگہ کرباسی کورہ کمفہ بست گز

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—QAZI MIR AHMAD SHAH RIZWANI, S.U.

مضامین مندرجہ ذیل میں سے صرف کسی ایک پر عبارت
نصیح فاضلانہ جواب مضمون لکھو جس سے تمہاری انشا پردازى
بغیرى معلوم ہو جاوے *

(۱) کابل میں ریل

(۲) ایران کی جمہوری سلطنت

(۳) دولت روس کا اتحاد دولت علیہ برطانیہ ے

ساتھ *

100

نوٹ — یاد رکھو کہ اگر ایک مضمون ناقص چھوڑ کر دوسرا
شروع کرو گے تو کچھ نمبر نہیں ملیں گے *

Examinations in Vernacular Languages.

1908.

PROFICIENCY IN HINDI EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—P. SUDHAKARA DVIVEDI, M.M.

- (१) प्रतिनिधि शब्द किसे कहते हैं ? ८
- (अ) एक उदाहरण ऐसा देखाओ जिस में तीन प्रति-
निधि शब्द आवें । १२
- (२) (अ) क्रिया किसे कहते हैं ? ८
- (क) एक सकर्मक और एक अकर्मक क्रिया का
उदाहरण देखाओ । ८
- (ख) अपूर्ण अनद्यतन का एक उदाहरण देखाओ । ६
- (३) (अ) संस्कृत शब्द के प्रकार को दोहोते हैं, प्रत्येक को
एक एक उदाहरण देखाओ । ६ + ६
- (क) व्योमट्टि में कौन शब्द है और क्याशु में
कौन प्रत्यय है । ४
- (४) (अ) अपादान कारक का एक उदाहरण देखाओ । ६
- (क) अधिकरण कारक किसे कहते हैं ? ६

(३) गुरुतम, बलवान्, मदीय, गात्रिय, बुराई, कमाऊ,
लडकपन, कपड़ेवाला और गाड़ीवान में कौन कौन प्रत्यय है ? १०

(४) द्विगु समास किसे कहते हैं ? इस का एक उदाहरण
देखाओ । ८

(५) हरिश्चन्द्रा कन्द कौन वृत्त है ? इस का एक
उदाहरण देखाओ । ६

(८) पयार कन्द किसे कहते हैं ? इस में कहाँ कहाँ पर
यति होती है । किस संस्कृत शब्द का अपभ्रंश पयार है ? ६

PAPER II.

Examiner :—P. SUDHAKARA DVIVEDI, M.M.

(१) गुरुजन लाख समाज बढि देखि सीय अकुलानि ।
अगौ विलोकन सखिन तन रघुबीरहि उर आनि ॥

तोरवँ कत्रक दंड जिमि तव प्रतापबल नाथ ।

जौ न करवँ प्रभुपद सपथ पुनि न घरवँ धनु हाथ ॥

(अ) इस का अर्थ सरल हिन्दी भाषा में करो । १६

(क) रघुबीर, कत्रकदंड, और प्रभुपदसपथ में कौन
कौन समास हैं ? १०

(२) कदू जिनतहि दीन्ह दुख तुम्हहिं कौसिला देव ।

भरत बंदि यह सेइहहिं राम लखन कर नेव ॥

बकुचि सप्रेम बाल सुगनयनी । बोलौ मधुरबचन पिकबयनी ॥

बहज सुभाष सुभग तन गोरे । नाम लखन लघु देवर मोरे ॥

बहुनि बदन बिधु अंचल ठाँकी । पियतन चितह मोहँ करि जाँकी ॥
 खंजन संसु तिरौछे नैनन । निज पिय तिनहिँ कहेउ खिय सैनन ॥

- (अ) इसका अर्थ सरल हिन्दी भाषा में करो । १८
 (क) कदू और विनता कौन थीं । ६
 (ख) कौसिका, खंजन, सकुचि, पिकवयनी और
 तिरौछे का शुद्ध संस्कृत शब्द लिखो । १०

(३) कर सरोज सिर परसेउ कृपासिंधु रघुबीर ।
 निरखि रामकृविधाम मुख विगत भई सब पीर ॥
 राका रखनी भगति तव राम नाम सोइ सीम ।
 अपर नाम उलुगन विमल बसहु भगत उर व्योम ॥

- (अ) इस का अर्थ सरल हिन्दी भाषा में करो । १४
 (क) परसेउ, भई, बसहु जिस जिस धातु से बने हैं
 उन के भविष्य काल के प्रथम पुरुष के बहुवचन में कैसे
 रूप होंगे (कविता में जैसे रूप आते हैं उन रूपों को
 लिखना चाहिए) १४

(४) पंछी एक सेत एक हरो । निशिदिन रहे बाग में परो ॥
 ना कहु पीवे ना कहु खाय । अश्रु बराबर दोरो जाय ॥
 इस का अर्थ हिन्दी भाषा में करो तब बताओ कि क्या है । १२

PAPER III.

Examiner :—P. SUDHAKARA DVIVEDI, M.M.

- (१) ब्रजुलाला नाटक में कौन रस प्रधान है । इस को
 पठने से कौन उपदेश प्राप्त हो सकता है । सब प्रमाण से
 साध लिखो । २०

(२) उखटे तेहूँ बनत है काज किए अति चेत ।

जो जम जी सज को हरत सोइ जीविका रेत ॥

बारबधूजन को अहै सहजहि चपल सुभाव ।

तजि कुलोन गुनियन करहिं ओहो जन सैं चाव ॥

(अ) इस का अर्थ सरल हिन्दी भाषा में करो । १२

(क) काज, चेत, जम, जी, देत, ओर अहै किन किन
संस्कृत शब्दों से उत्पन्न हुए हैं । ६

(३) राक्षस कौन था । चन्द्रगुप्त को मारने के लिये वह
कीर्ण उपाय करता था । १०

(४) कन्या जो विष की गई ताहि हतन के काज ।

ता सैं माछो पर्वतक जा को आघो राज ॥

बखै नसे कलबल सहित जे पठये बध चेत ।

उलटी मेरी नीति सज मोर्यहि को फल देत ॥

(अ) इस का अर्थ सरल हिन्दी भाषा में करो । १२

(क) विषकन्या किसे कहते हैं । ६

(५) राक्षस । (संघम से उठ कर) अरे कुमार आपही
आ गए । आइए, आसन पर बैठिए ।

मलयकोतु । मैं बैठता हूँ, आप बिराजिए ।

(अ) यह कहाँ का प्रसङ्ग है । कुमार कहने का क्या
सामिप्राय है । १२

(क) आप बिराजिए इस का अर्थ क्या है । ६

(६) रहत खराबहि कसे अन्न की पीठि न छोड़त ।

खान पान असनान भोग तजि मुख नहिं मोड़त ॥

कूटे सब सुख साज नौद नहिँ आवत नयनन ।

निसिदिन चौकत रहत और सब भय धरि निज मन ॥

इस का अनुवाद सरल हिन्दी भाषा में करो ।

१६

PAPER IV.

Examiner :—P. SUDHAKARA DVIVEDI, M.M.

(१) भारतमञ्जरी का क्या अर्थ है ? इस ग्रन्थ में कहाँ कहाँ पर विशेषरूप से मञ्जरीरूप वाका हैं ? १२

(२) जगतसिंह कौन थे ? जैलेश्वर के मन्दिर में किन स्त्रियों से इन से भेंट हुई थी ; वे कौन थीं ? ८

(३) वीरेन्द्रसिंह कौन थे , इनसे और अभिरामस्वामी से कहाँ पर मित्रता हुई ? वीरेन्द्रसिंह क्यों राज से निकाले गए ? १०

(४) विमला और आसमानी कौन थीं ? विद्यादिग्गज का संक्षेप से इतिहास लिखो । १२

(५) उसमान खाँ कौन था, यह मन्दारगगन के किले में कैसे पहुँचा ; विमला से इससे क्या बात चीत हुई ? १२

(६) विमला किस प्रकार बँध गई और कैसे रहीम खाँ के पहरे से कूट गई । रहीम खाँ कैसे कैद हुआ ? १०

(७) जगतसिंह कहाँ कैद हुए ? आयेशा कौन थी ? उसमान खाँ शत्रु था फिर किस अभिप्राय से जगतसिंह को रक्षा करता था ? १२

(८) विमला ने जो पत्र जगतसिंह को लिखा, उस में अपने जन्म के बारे में क्या लिखा था ? अभिरामस्वामी विमला के कौन थे ? १२

(९) विमला को पत्र को जगतसिंह ने क्या किया और उसके जवाब में क्या लिखा ? विमला कैसे कतलू खाँ के किले से भागी ? १२

PAPER V.

Examiner :—P. SUDHAKARA DVIDEDI. M.M.

(१) ज्वालामुखी पहाड़ किस कहते हैं ? उन की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है ? ४

(अ) इस धरती पर कितने ज्वालामुखी पहाड़ हैं, उनमें कौन कौन से अधिक प्रसिद्ध हैं ? ५

(क) कांटापाकसी पहाड़ के बारे में क्या जानते हो ? ५

(२) समुद्री घोंड़ कहाँ पाए जाते हैं ? इन का शिकार क्यों किया जाता है ? इन का स्वभाव कैसा होता है ? १०

(३) भरना किसे कहते हैं ? नाथगेरा के भरने की बाखत क्या जानते हो ? टोमज़ नदी का भरना कैसे बना है ? १२

(४) मालिक को नौकर के साथ और नौकर को मालिक के साथ क्या वर्तव्य करना चाहिए और इस वर्तव्य से क्या लाभ है ? देशोन्नति कैसे हो सकती है ? १२

(५) स्वास्थ्य ठीक न रहने से क्या हानि है ? स्वास्थ्यरक्षा के लिये किन किन नियमों का प्रतिपालन करना चाहिए । १२

(६) व्योमयाज भारी भारी वस्तुओं को समेत कैसे ऊपर चढ़ जाता है। पहले पहल कौन लोग व्योमयाज द्वारा आकाश में उड़े थे; अख तक इस से लोग क्या लाभ उठाए हैं? १२

(७) चन्द्रमा की वास्तव क्या जानते हो? इस की व्योति के बारे में क्या मत भेद है? १२

(८) जौन फ्रेड्रिक बर्लिन का संक्षेप से जीवन चरित्र लिखो। १६

PAPER VI.

Examiner :—P. SUDHAKARA DVIVEDI, M.M.

(१) एक अपने मित्र को ऐसा पत्र लिखो जिस में दुर्भिक्ष का पूरा पूरा समाचार रहे और यथासंभव उस को निवृत्ति के उपायों को भी लिखो। ५०

(२) वसन्त सब ऋतुओं का राजा क्यों कहा जाता है? इस पर मध्य-पद्यमय एक सुन्दर प्रबन्ध लिखो। ५०

PROFICIENCY IN PANJABI (BUDHIMAN)
EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—BHAU MOHAN SINGH.

ਨੋਟ — ਜੇ ਉਤ੍ਰ ਲਿਖੇ, ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਨ
ਯਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜਰੂਰ ਦਿਓ।

੧. ਕੀ ਬਿੰਦੀ ਟਿਪੀ ਦਾ ਉਚੋਰਣ ਸਦਾ ਇਕਾ ਜਿਹਾ
ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਜੇ ਨਹੀਂ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਵਟਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ? ੧੦

੨. ਅਵਯ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ? ਵੰਡ
ਕਰਕੇ ਹਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖੋ। ੧੨

੩. 'ਦਰਸਾ,' 'ਮਾਲਾ,' 'ਪਾਣੀ' ਦੀ ਦੁਹਾਂ ਵਚਨਾਂ
ਵਿਚ ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਦਸੋ। ੧੨

੪. 'ਆਉਣਾ,' 'ਮਰਨਾ,' 'ਖਾਣਾ' ਕ੍ਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਧਨਾ
ਦੇ ਇਕਵਚਨ ਉਤਮ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਸੂਰਬ ਲਕਾਰ ਦਿਆਂ
ਸਭਨਾਂ ਕਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਦਸੋ। ੧੧

੫. ਕਾਰਦੰਤਕ ਪਦ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ; ਹਰ ਇਕ
ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਬਨਣ ਦੀ ਰੀਤ ਲਿਖੋ। ੧੦

੬. ਕਦੋਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਕਰਤਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ
ਕਦੋਂ ਕਰਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ? ੧੦

੭. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਸਬਦ ਦੀ
ਵਨਾਕਰਣਿਕ ਵਰਵਸਥਾ ਲਾਓ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਦਵੰਡ ਜਾਂ
ਤਰਕੀਬ ਕਰੋ:—

ਜੇ ਤਨ ਉਪਜਿਆ ਸੰਗ ਹੀ, ਸੋ ਭੀ ਸੰਗ ਨ ਹੋਇਯਾ। ੧੦

੮. ਮਾੜਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਰਣ ਛੰਦਾ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਫੇਦ ਹੈ ?
ਮਾੜਾਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹਿਣੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੯. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖੋ:—

ਅਭਿਲ, ਨਿਸਾਨੀ. ਛਪੈ, ਰੋਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੋਹਰਾ। ੧੦

੧੦. ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਛੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਹਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਲਟਾਣਾ
ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਅਦਲ ਬਦਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ? ੫

PAPER II.

Eraminer : —BHAI SARDUL SINGH.

੧. ਭਾਈ ਸੁਖਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਿਥਿਆ
ਲਿਖਕੈ ਗੁਰਬਿਲਾਸ ਵਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਕਾਰਣ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ,
ਸੋ ਵਾਰਤਿਕ ਲਿਖੋ। ੬

੨. ਮੇਰ ਮਾਗਲ ਜਿਹ ਵਨਾਲ ਚਲ ਸੇਵ ਤੇ ਲਾਲ
ਮੁਕਤਾਨ ਮਣਿ ਭੇਟ ਰਖੈ।

ਦੈਤ ਪੇਸ਼ਾਚ ਕਾ ਖੇਦ ਤਹਿ ਹੈ ਨਹੀ ਇਛ ਸੋ ਮੁਨੀ ਮਨ
ਨਾਮ ਡਾਖੇ।

ਹੋਮ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਧੂਮ ਸੋ ਜੁਰੇ ਮੁਨਿ ਦੇਖਿਯੋ ਘੋਬ ਬੇਦਨ

ਪ੍ਰਾਨੀ ਗਨਤ ਕਾਖੈ ।

ਫੀਰ ਜਨੋ ਨੀਰ ਗੰਢੀਰ ਨਦਿ ਚਲਤ ਹੈ ਸਾਘਨ ਸ਼ਨ

ਫੋਨ ਸਮ ਕੋਨ ਆਖੈ ।

ਨਿੰਦਕ ਬੈਰ ਤਹ ਈਰਖਾ ਹੈ ਠਹੀਂ ਲੋਭ ਦੁਖ ਮੋਹ ਕੀ

ਭੂਖ ਟਾਰੀ ।

ਜੀਵੰ ਉਚਾਟ ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰ ਆਲਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਪਟ ਮਲ ਕੂਰ

ਕੀ ਜਰ ਉਖਾਰੀ ।

ਸਾਤਿ ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿਉ ਜੁਰੇ ਮੁਨਿ ਨਾਇਕ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ ਵਖ

ਨਿਰਖਿਯੋ ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ ।

ਸਪਤ ਹੀ ਸਿੰਗ ਜਿਹ ਤੂੰਗ ਬਰ ਪੇਖਿਯੋ, ਦੁਤੀ ਬੈਰੁੰਠ

ਜਨ ਬਨਜੋ ਚਾਰੀ ॥

੩ . ਇਨਾਂ ਸਵਇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਥਾਨਕਾ ਬੰਣ ਕੇ ਇਨਾਂ ਦੇ : ੧੨
ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ ।

ਅਚੁਤ ਆਦਿ ਅਨੰਤ ਅਸੰਧਰ ਖੇਜਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਹ ਕੋ

ਸੁਰ ਗਈ ।

ਸਾਤ ਅਕਾਸ ਪਤਾਰ ਸੁ ਸਾਤਨ ਰਾਜਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਹ ਕੀ

ਪ੍ਰਭਤਾਈ ।

ਰਾਜਨ ਇੰਦ ਗੁਬਿੰਦ ਰਣਾਚਲ ਸਾਹਨ ਸਾਹਿ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ

ਸੁਖਦਾਈ ।

ਮ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖ ਸੋ ਕਸ ਬੋਲਤ ਹੋ ਮੁਹਿ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇਹੁ ਸਭੈ

ਤਮ ਭਾਈ ॥

ਵੀਨ ਸੁ ਜੰਤਨ ਕੇ ਹਮ ਬਾਹਿਕ ਤੋ ਕਹੁਣਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸੁ
ਠਿਵਾਜੇ ।

ਕੰਦਨ ਛੇ ਸੁ ਮਨੁਰਹ ਤੇ ਰਵਿ ਜਾਇਕ ਕੇ ਸਭ ਹੀ
ਭਰ ਛਾਜੇ ।

ਉਥ ਛਏ ਸਭ ਹੀ ਜਗ ਮੈਂ ਕਰ ਆਯੁਧ ਲੈ ਬਸਧਾ
ਮਯ ਗਾਜੇ ।

ਤੋ ਪਦ ਪੰਕਜ ਕੇ ਬਲ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਜੰਤੁ ਛਏ ਖੰਡ
ਭਾਰਥ ਰਾਜੇ ॥

ਇਨਾਂ ਸਵਾਇਯਾ ਦੀ ਬੀ ਉਥਾਨਕਾ ਬੰਨੁ ਕੇ ਇਨਾਂ ਦੇ
ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੇ । ੧੨

੪. ਪਰਮ ਦੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਹਨ ? ਪਰਮ ਉਪਜਦਾ
ਕਿਸਤੇ ਹੈ ? ਵਸਦਾ ਕਿਸਤੇ, ਅਰ ਸਿਕਤ ਕਿਸ ਤੇ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ
ਹੈ ? ਨਾਸ ਕਿਸ ਤੇ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਰ ਪਰਮ ਛਲ ਕੀ ਹੈ ? ਉਤ੍ਰ
ਸਾਹੁਕਤਾਵਲੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲਿਖੇ । ੧੦

੫. ਅਗੇ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਮਨੁਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਛਣ ਸਾਰਕੁਹਾਵਲੀਂ
ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲਿਖੇ —

ਜੋ ਮਨੁਖ ਸੂਰਗ ਛੋਗ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਹਨ । ਜੋ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿਚ
ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸੂਰਗ ਛੋਗਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜੋ ਪਿਛੇ ਬੀ ਮਨੁਖ ਸੇ ਅਰ
ਹੁਣ ਬੀ ਮਨੁਖ ਹਨ । ਜੋ ਨੀਚ ਜੋਨੀਆਂ ਛੋਗ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਹਨ ।
ਜੋ ਨਰਕ ਛੋਗ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਹਨ । ੧੦

੬. ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ ਮਰਲਾ ੧ ਘਰ ੩.

ਏਕੁ ਸੁਆਨੁ ਦੁਇ ਸੁਆਨੀ ਠਾਲਿ । ਭਲਕੇ ਫੁਓਕਹਿ

ਸਦਾ ਬਇਆਲਿ ॥

ਕੁੜ ਫੁਗ ਮੁਰਾ ਮੁਰਦਾਰ । ਧਾਣਕ ਰੂਪਿ ਰਹਾ

ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ ੧ ॥

ਮੈਂ ਪਤਿ ਕੀ ਪੰਦ ਨ ਕਰਣੀ ਕੀ ਕਾਹ । ਹਉ ਬਿਗੜੈ

ਰੂਪਿ ਰਹਾ ਬਿਕਗਲ ॥

ਤੇਰਾ ਏਕੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਤਾਰੇ ਸੀਸਾਰੁ । ਮੈਂ ਏਹਾ ਆਸ ਏਹੇ

ਆਯਾਰੁ ॥ ੧ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

ਮੁਖਿ ਨਿੰਦਾ ਆਖਾ ਇਨੁ ਗਾਤਿ । ਪਰ ਘਰੁ ਜੇਹੀ ਨੀਚ

ਸਨਾਤਿ ॥

ਕਾਮੁ ਕ੍ਰੋਧੁ ਤਨਿ ਵਸਹਿ ਚੰਡਾਲ । ਧਾਣਕ ਰੂਪਿ ਰਹਾ

ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਢਾਹੀ ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਲੁਕੀ ਵੇਸੁ । ਹਉ ਚਗਵਾੜਾ ਚਗੀ

ਦੇਸੁ ॥

ਖਗ ਸਿਆਣਾ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਭਾਰੁ । ਧਾਣਕ ਰੂਪਿ ਰਹਾ

ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ ੩ ॥

ਮੈਂ ਕੀਤਾਂ ਨ ਜਾਤਾ ਹਰਮ ਖੋਰ । ਹਉ ਕਿਆ ਮੁਹ ਦੇਸਾ

ਦੁਸਟ ਚੋਰੁ ॥

ਠਾਠਕ ਨੀਚ ਕਹੈ ਬੀਚਾਰ । ਧਾਣਕ ਰੂਪਿ ਰਹਾ

ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ ੪ ॥

ਇਸ ਸਵਦ ਦੀ ਉਥਾਨਕਾ ਲਿਖੋ ਕਿਸ ਪਰਥਾਇ
ਉਚਾਰਿਆ ਅਰ ਇਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਸਿਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਰ ਹੁਣ
ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ? ਅਰ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੇਠ
ਆੜੀ ਲਕੀਰ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਥੀ ਦਸੋ
ਇਹ ਕਿਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਪਦ ਹਨ ? ਅਰ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਰਲਕੇ ਕੀ
ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ?

੩੦

੭. ਸਿਰੀ ਗਾਗ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ਘਰ ੩

ਇਹ ਤਨ ਧਰਤੀ ਬੀਜ ਕਰਮਾ ਕਰੇ ਸਲਿਲ ਅਪਾਉ
ਸਾਰਿੰਗ ਪਾਣੀ ।

ਮਨੁ ਕਿਰਸਾਣ ਹਰਿ ਰਿਦੈ ਕਾਮਾਇ ਲੈ ਇਉ ਪਾਵਸ ਪਦ
ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀ ॥

ਕਾਹੇ ਗਰਬਸਿ ਮੂੜੇ ਮਾਇਆ ।

ਪਿਤ ਸੁਤੇ ਸਗਲ ਕਾਲਤ੍ਰ ਮਾਤਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਹੋਹਿ ਨ ਅੰਤਿ
ਸਖਾਇਆ ॥ ੧ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

ਬਿਖੈ ਬਿਕਾਰ ਦੁਸਟ ਕਿਰਖਾ ਕਰੈ ਇਨ ਤਜਿ ਆਤਮੈ
ਹੋਇ ਧਿਆਈ ।

ਜਪੁ ਤਪੁ ਸੰਜਮੁ ਹੋਹਿ ਜਬ ਰਾਖੇ ਕਮਲ ਬਿਗਸੇ ਮਧੁ
ਅਸਮਾਈ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਹਰੇ ਬਾਅਰੇ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੈ ਤੀਨ ਖੇੜਾ ਨਿਤ ਕਾਲ ਸਾਰੈ ।

ਦਸ ਅਠਾਰਮੈ ਅਪਰੰਪਰੇ ਚੀਨੈ ਕਹੈ ਨਾਨਕੁ ਇਵ ਏਕੁ

ਤਾਹੈ ॥ ੩ ॥ ੩੦

ਇਸ ਸਬਦਫਾ ਅਰਥ ਅਰ ਮੰਡਰੀਵ ਡਾਵ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ
ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ ।

PAPER III.

Examiner :—YAGI SLIV NATH.

੧. ਤਰਕ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਬਨਾਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ
ਕਿਸ ਵਸਤ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੂਪਣ ਹੈ ? ੫
੨. ਭੂਟ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਹਨ ? ਉਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੋ । ੮
੩. ਆਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਝਛਣ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ
ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ? ੬
੪. ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੀ
ਤਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਨਾਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ
ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਹੇਤੁਾਭਾਸ ਦਾ ਲਫਨ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦
੫. ਸਨੇਹ ਸੰਯੋਗ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਕਰਮ ਅਛਾਵ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਵਤ੍ਰ
ਏਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਫਨ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੫
੬. ਕਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਲਫਨ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਤਰਾਂ
ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗਨਾਨ ਗੁਣ ਕਿਸ ਦਾ ਹੈ । ਹਨੇਰਾ ਦੂਵਯ
ਅਥਵਾ ਗੁਣ ਹੈ ? ੬
੭. ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਵਿਥਿਆ ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਬਨਾਈ ਹੈ,
ਇਸ ਬਿਚ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਹੈ ? ੫
੮. ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਨਾਸ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋਯਾ ਸੀ, ਮਥਾਰਾਜਾ
ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਿਸ ਸਨ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਯਾ ਸੀ ? ੧੦

੪. ਗਣੀ ਚੰਬ ਕੋਠਾਂ ਕੌਣ ਸੀ ? ਇਸ ਦਾ ਗਵੀ ਪੁਰ ਬੈਠਣ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਹਕਸਾ ? ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਖੜਗ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਤਨਾ ਚਿਰ ਰਾਜ ਕੀਤਾ, ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੇ ਗਦੀ ਪੁਰ ਕਣ ਏਨਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੋਇਆ ਸੀ ?

੧੫

੧੦. ਕਥਿਤ ॥ ਜਬਤੇ ਪਧਾਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਨ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਸੁਖ ਦੇਨਵਾਰੇ ਅਖੀਆਂ ਪਨਾਰੇ ਘਰ ਰਹੀ ਗਾਇ ਹੀਯਰਾ। ਕਾਂਸੇ ਮਨ ਪੀਰ ਧਰ ਪੀਰ ਕੇ ਸੁਨਾਉ ਆਲੀ ਬਿਰਹੋਂ ਜਗਾਈ ਹੈ ਨ ਹੋਇ ਤਨ ਸੀਯਰਾ। ਜੋ ਪੈ ਸੁਧ ਪਾਤੀ ਤੋ ਨ ਅਖੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਈ ਫੁਲ ਅਬ ਜੋਂ ਉਕਲਾਤ ਹੋ ਨ ਖੁਝੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਦੀਯਰਾ। ਆਵੇ ਘਨ ਮਾਮ ਮਿਟੇ ਬਿਰਹੋਂ ਬਿਥਾ ਕੀ ਮਾਮ ਬਿਨਾ ਹਰ ਆਣੇ ਸੁਖਪਾਵੇ ਨਹਿ ਜੀਯਰਾ ॥ ੭ ॥

ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ। ਇਹਾਕਿਸ ਥਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਥਿਤ ਹੈ ?

੧੫

੧੧. ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਉਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਜੇ। ਹੋਰ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਗੀਂਗਾ ਬਾਜੇ ॥

ਇਸ ਕਹਾਵਤ ਉਤੇ ਕਿਹੜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਹੈ ?

੫

PAPER IV.

Examiner.—BHAI MOHAN SINGH.

੧. ਨਾਟਕ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ? ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਦੇਕੇ ਚਤੁਰਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਵਗੁਣ ਲਿਖੋ।

੧੦

੨. ਰਨਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ ਦੀ ਵਾਰਤਾ ਕਿਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਈ ਹੈ? ਸੰਖੇਪ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਵਾਰਤਾ ਦਸਾਂ ਪਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖੋ।

੧੭

੩. ਵਿਭੀਖਣ, ਲਛਮਨ, ਅੰਗਦ, ਮੰਦੋਦਰੀ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਤੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਦਸੋ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।

੨੦

੪. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਫੰਦਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ—

ਸ੍ਰੀਯਾ। ਦੇਵਨ ਕੇ ਦੁਖ ਕੇ ਸੀਮਾ ਕੇ ਸੁਖ ਕੇ ਅਰ ਬਾਲੀ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਨਠ ਹੀ ਕੇ।

ਗਵਨ ਕੇ ਦਸ ਸੀਸਨ ਕੇ ਅਰ ਈਸ ਕੇ ਬੋਲਹਿ ਬੋਲ ਕੇ ਨੀਕੇ।

ਮੀਲ ਮਰੀਚ ਪੁਨੀਸੁਰ ਕੇ ਜਸ ਬੋਲਿ ਬਛੀਖਨ ਲੰਕਪਤੀ ਕੇ।

ਤਾਤ ਬਿਦਾ ਦਈ ਰਾਮਹਿ ਜੀ ਸੰਗਿਰਾਮ ਦਈ ਤਬ ਹੀ ਸਬ ਹੀਕੇ ॥

ਕਥਿਤ। ਤਾਤ ਮਾਤ ਸੇਵ ਬਢੇ ਭ੍ਰਾਤ ਕੀ ਭਗਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ ਉਠ ਕੀਜੀਓ ਭਰੋਸੇ ਹਰਿ ਨਾਮ ਕੇ। ਬਾਮਨ ਕੇ ਦਾਨ ਸਬ ਹੀ ਕੇ ਸਨਸਾਨ, ਸੁਨ ਵੇਦ ਕੈ ਪੁਰਾਨ ਨਿਆਉਂ ਕੀਜੈ ਨਰ ਬਾਮ ਕੇ। ਰਾਜ ਅੰਸ ਲੀਜੇ ਦੁਖੀਜਾਨ ਕੁਛ ਯੋਰ ਦੀਜੇ ਸੁਖੀ ਦੇਖ ਭਾਏ ਜਿਨ ਕਠੇ ਬੇਕ ਦਾਮ ਕੇ। ਯੈਸੀ ਭਾਂਤ ਜੀਜੇ ਸਤ ਹੀ ਕੇ ਸੁਖ ਦੀਜੇ ਬੀਰ ਮੇਥੇ ਆਗੇ ਪੀਛੇ, ਬੋਲ ਬਾਂਧ ਗਾਂਠ ਰਾਮ ਕੇ ॥

ਦੇਹਗ। ਨਾਰਿ ਬਿਰਹਿ ਦੋਊ ਦੁਖੀ ਉਤ ਕਮ ਇਤ
ਰਘਬੀਰ।

ਬਿਨ ਉਪਾਇ ਦਖ ਕਿਉਂ ਟਰੇ ਅਰਿ ਮਾਰਨ
ਰਨਧੀਰ ॥ ੩੦

੫ . ਹਿਠੀ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਤੂੰ ਠੇਠ ਸੁਧ ਸੁਖਲੀ ਵਾਰਤਕ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਲਟਾਉਂ —

ਸ੍ਰੈਯਾ। ਤਾਤ ਕਹਯੋ ਬਨਬਾਸ ਤੁਮੈ ਤੁਮ ਮੋਹਿ ਕਹੋ ਬਠ ਹੋ
ਢਿਰ ਆਉਂ।

ਕੇਤਕ ਬਾਤ ਸੁਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਥ ਹੋ ਛੋਹਨ ਕੋ ਨੈਕ ਆਇਸ
ਪਾਉ।

ਸੀਅ ਸੋ ਰਾਜ ਕਰੋ ਜੁਗ ਲੋ ਪਥ ਤੇ ਡਰਤੈ ਮਿਲਿ ਹੋ
ਉਲਟਾਉਂ।

ਝੂਝ ਪਰੋ ਕਿ ਕਰੋ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਕਾਰਜ ਤੋ ਅਪਨੇ ਮੁਖ ਆਨ
ਦਿਖਾਉ ॥

ਕਥਿਤ। ਦੇਖ ਮ੍ਰਿਗ ਕਰ ਮ੍ਰਿਗ ਨੈਨੀ ਸੀਆ ਕਹਾਂ
ਚੰਦਮੁਖੀ ਚੰਦ ਦੇਖ ਕਹੈ ਮਾਨੋ ਮਤ ਬਾਵਰੀ। ਗਾਚੇ ਬਨ
ਗੋਨ ਕਰ ਧੂਪ ਛਾਹ ਪੋਨ ਪੁਛ ਧਾਇ ਧਾਇ ਪੁਛੈ ਗਿਰ ਕੂਪ ਸਰ
ਬਾਵਰੀ। ਸਦਾ ਸੀਲਵੇਤ ਹੈ ਅਨੰਤ ਡਗਵੰਤ ਮਨ ਕੀਨੋ ਹੈ
ਕੁਰੰਗ ਦੁਖ ਕੇਹਰ ਕੀ ਬਾਵਰੀ। ਕੈ ਤੋ ਵਹਰਾਜ ਕੋ ਸਮਾਜ
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ ਡਯ ਵੈਸੀ ਬਾਤ ਹੁਤੀ ਅਬ ਜੈਸੀ ਬਹੀ ਬਾਵਰੀ ॥

ਸੋਰਠਾ। ਬਹੁਰੇ ਕੀਓ ਬੀਚਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਾਨਨਾਥ ਅਤਿ
ਚਤੁਰ ਹੈ।

ਕੀਨੋ ਕਪਿ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ ਮਾਨਸ ਕੋ ਰਾਖਸ ਛੁਧੈ ॥ ੩੦

PAPER V.—TRANSLATION.

Examiner :—BHAI JAWAHIR SINGH.

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਲਥਾ ਕਰੋ:—

ਇਤਨੀ ਕਥਾ ਸੁਣਾਯ ਸੀ ਸੁਕਦੇਵ ਜੀਨੇ ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਕਸਤ
ਸੇ ਕਹਾ, ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰੀਥੀਨਾਥ! ਨਗਰ ਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਘਰ ਘਰ ਯਹ ਬਾਤ
ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਥੀ; ਔਰ ਰਾਜ ਮੰਦਿਰ ਮੇ ਨਾਰੀਯਾਂ ਗਾਯ ਬਜਾਯ
ਕੇ ਗੀਤ ਛਾਂਤਿ ਕਰਤੀ ਥੀਂ; ਵ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਵੇਦ ਪੜ ਪੜ ਟੇਹਲੇ
ਕਰਵਾਤੇ ਥੇ, ਠੌਰ ਠੌਰ ਦੁੰਦੁਮੀ ਬਾਜਤੀ ਥੀ; ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਸਪੱਲਵ
ਕੇਲੇ ਕੇ ਖੰਡ ਗਾਤ੍ਰ ਗਾਤ੍ਰ ਕੇ, ਸੋਨੇ ਕੇ ਕਲਸ ਡਰ ਡਰ, ਲੋਗ
ਧਰਤੇ ਥੇ, ਔਰ ਤੀਰਣ ਬੰਧਨਵਾਰ ਬਾਂਧਤੇ ਥੇ, ਔਰ ਏਕ ਓਰ
ਨਗਰਨਿਵਾਸੀ ਨਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਹਾਟ, ਬਾਟ, ਦੌਰੋਟੇ ਝਾੜ ਬੁਹਾਰ,
ਪਟ ਸੇ ਪਾਟਤੇ ਥੇ; ਇਸ ਛਾਂਤਿ ਘਰ ਔਰ ਬਾਹਰ ਮੇਂ ਧੂਮ ਮਚ
ਰਹੀ ਥੀ ਕਿ ਉਸੀ ਸਮਯ ਦੋ ਚਾਰ ਸਖੀਯੋਂ ਨੇ ਜਾ ਰੁਕਮਣੀ ਸੇ
ਕਹਾ ਕਿ:—

ਤੋਹਿ ਰੁਕਮ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਪਾਲਹਿ ਦਈ, ਅਛ ਤੂੰ ਰੁਕਮਣਿ ਗਣੀ ਛਈ,
ਬੋਲੀ ਨੇਚ, ਨਾਯ ਕਰ ਸੀਸ, ਮਨ ਬਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਨ ਜਗਦੀਸ,

ਇਤਨਾ ਕਹਿ ਰੁਕਮਣੀ ਨੇ ਅਤਿ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਕਰ, ਏਕ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਕੋ
ਬੁਲਾਯ ਹਾਥ ਜੋੜ ਉਸਕੀ ਬਹੂਤ ਸੀ ਬਿਨਤੀ ਔਰ ਬੜਾਈ ਕਰ,
ਅਪਨਾ ਮਨੋਰਥ ਉਸੇ ਸਭ ਸੁਨਾਯ ਕਰ ਕਹਾ, ਕਿ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ !
ਮੇਰਾ ਸੰਦੇਸਾ ਦੁਵਾਰਕਾ ਲੇ ਜਾਓ, ਔਰ ਦੁਵਾਰਕਾ ਨਾਥ ਕੋ
ਸੁਨਾਯ ਉਨੇਂ ਸਾਥ ਕਰ ਲੇ ਆਓ ; ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਮ੍ਹਰਾ ਬੜਾ ਗੁਣ
ਮਾਨੂੰਂ ਗੀ ਔਰ ਯਹ ਜਾਨੂੰਂ ਗੀ ਕਿ ਤੁਮਨੇਂ ਹੀ ਦਯਾ ਕਰ ਮੁਖੇ
ਮੈਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਣ ਬਰ ਦੀਯਾ ॥

ਇਤਨੀ ਬਾਤ ਕੇ ਸੁਨਤੇ ਹੀ ਵਹੁ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਬੋਲਾ, ਅੱਛਾ
ਤੁਮ ਸੰਦੇਸਾ ਕਹੇ ਮੈਂ ਨੇ ਜਾਂਊਂ ਗਾ ; ਔਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਣਚੰਦ ਕੋ
ਸੁਨਾਂਊਂਗਾ ; ਵਹੁ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਨਾਥ ਹੈਂ ਜੋ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਸੰਗ
ਆਵੇਂਗੇ ਤੇ ਲੇ ਆਂਊਂਗਾ ਇਤਨਾ ਵਚਨ ਜੋ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਕੇ ਮੁਖ ਸੇ
ਨਿਕਲਾ ਤੋਹੀ ਰੁਕਮਣੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਏਕ ਪਾਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਰੰਗ ਖਾਤੀ
ਲਿਖ ਉਸ ਕੇ ਹਾਥ ਦੀ, ਔਰ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਣ ਚੰਦ ਆਨੰਦ
ਕੰਚ ਕੋ ਪਾਤੀ ਦੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਓਰ ਸੇ ਕਹੀਯ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾਸੀ ਨੇ
ਕਰ ਜੋੜ ਅਤਿ ਬਿਨਤੀ ਕਰ ਕਹਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪ ਅੰਤ੍ਰਯਾਮੀ ਹੋਂ,
ਘਟ ਘਟ ਕੀ ਜਾਨਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਅਪਿਕ ਕਯਾ ਕਹੂੰ ਮੈਂਨੇ ਤੁਮ੍ਹਰੀ .
ਸ਼ਰਨ ਲੀ ਹੈ, ਅਭ ਮੇਰੀ ਲਾਜ ਤੁਮ੍ਹੇਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਮੇਂ ਰਹੇ ਸੋ ਕੀਜੇ
ਔਰ ਇਸ ਦਾਸੀ ਕੋ ਆਪ ਬੋਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੀਜੇ ॥

੫

ਹੇਨ ਲਿਖੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਛਾਪਾ ਵਿਚ ਉਲਥਾ ਕਰੋ:—

ਇਹ ਬਾਲਕ ਨਿਅਮਾਣ ਪੁਟੇ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ
ਆਗਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਗਏ ਸਨ, ਅਤੇ ਛਜਨ ਵਲ ਹੀ ਧਿਆਨ
ਰਖਦੇ ਸਨ ; ਇਹ ਦੀ ਉਤਮਤਾਈ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ

ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ ਪਿਛਲੀ ਰੀਤ ਮੂਜਬ ਇਨ੍ਹੀ ਗੁਰਿਯਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ
 ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਜੀ ਨਾਉ ਰਖਿਆ, ਜਾਂ ਇਹ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ
 ਰਾਹ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਲੱਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਛੋਟ ਲੱਗ
 ਪਈਆਂ, ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਹੱਥ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਅਰਦਾਸ
 ਕੀਤੀ, ਹੇ ਸੱਚੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ! ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਉਚਰੇ ਹੋਏ
 ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ
 ਰੋਰ ਛਗਤਾਂ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਤੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਹੰਕਾਰ ਦੀ
 ਛੀ ਗੰਧ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਕਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵੱਖਰੇ
 ਹੋ ਜਾਨ ਤਾਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਦੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਹੋਵੇ, ਇਹ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ
 ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪਿਛਲਿਆਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ
 ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ ਛਗਤਾ ਦਿਆ ਸੱਭੇ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ਇੱਕਠਿਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ
 ਛਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਨਾਮੇਂ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਅਖਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ
 ਲਿਖ ਵਾਈਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੱਗੇ
 ਮਹਲਾ ੧, ਅਤੇ ਇਵੇਂ ਮੱਰਲਾ ਦੁਸਤਾ, ਤੀਸਰਾ, ਆਦਿਕ
 ਲਿਖਵਾਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਉਚਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਬਾਣੀ ਅਗੇ ਮਹੱਲਾ ਪੰਜਵਾਂ
 ਲਿਖਵਾਯਾ। ਨਾਮਦੇਵ, ਕਬੀਰ, ਰਵਿਦਾਸ ਆਦਿਕ ਦੀਆਂ
 ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਵਖਤੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ,
 ਇਵੇਂ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਤਾਂ
 ਇਕ ਪੋਥੀ ਬਣੀ ਉਸਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਗਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਰਖਿਆ,
 ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਨ ਹੋਇਆ, ਲੋ ਛਾਈ ਸਿੱਖੇ, ਇਹ ਗਰੰਥ
 ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮੰਨਨ ਦੇ ਯੋਗਜ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ
 ਬਾਣੀ ਛਾਵੇਂ ਉਹਦਾ ਨਾਂਉ ਨਾ ਛੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਰਤੀਤ

ਹੋਵੇ ਗੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਾਣੀ ਕਿਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ
ਕੋਰੇ ਪਤਰੇ ਭੀ ਛੋਭ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਕਿ ਅੰਗਾਂ ਨਾਂਵੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਜੋ
ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਚਰੇ ਗੀ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਇਕ
ਪੁੱਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਹਦਾ ਨਾਂਉ ਹਰ ਗੋਵਿੰਦ ਸਾ, ਜਾ ਇਹ
ਸਿਆਣਾ ਹਇਆ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੇ ਇਵਾਨ ਚੰਦੁ
ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਕਾਕੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੜਮਾਈ ਨਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਨ ਆਣ ਕੇ
ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਰ ਗਏ ॥

੫੦

PAPER VI.—ESSAY.

Examiner :—BHAI JAWAHIR SINGH.

ਹਿਰਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਉਤੇ ਸੁੱਧ ਠੇਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ
ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਲਿਖੋ ਜੋ ਚਾਰ ਸਫਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਘੱਟ
ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ—

ਮਹਾਂ ਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਖਿਆ—

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਖਾ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉੱਨਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ—

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਹਾਣ ਵਾ
ਲਾਭ ਹੈ।

੧੦

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN PANJABI (VIDWAN) EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

*Examiner :—*BHAI MOHAN SINGH.

ਨੋਟ — ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਉਤ੍ਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਬਨ ਆਵੇ
ਤਾਂ ਜਰੂਰ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੧. ਸੂਰ ਸੰਧੀ ਅਤੇ ਬੰਜਨ ਸੰਧੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ?
ਪੰਜ ਪੰਜ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਦਿਓ, ਜੋ ਠੋਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਬਦ ਹੋਣ । ੧੦

੨. ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ
ਹਨ ? ਹਰ ਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦

੩. ਲਕਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ? ਉਹ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ
ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਹਰ ਇਕ ਲਕਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ
ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਲ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ? ੧੦

੪. ਧਾਤੂਪਰਤੰਤ੍ਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਹਨ ? ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ
ਸਾਰੀ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦

੫. ਸਮਾਸ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੬. (ੳ) ਆਦਮ ਅੰਤਮ ਦੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖੋ ।

(ਅ) ਵਾਕ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੭. ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਸੂਬੀ ਵਸ ਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ
ਵਾਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਧੋ:—

(ੳ) ਇਹ ਜਿਹੀ ਗਲਾਂ ਸੁਣਕੇ ਕਾਲਜਾ ਅਗ
ਬਲ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

(ਅ) ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਅਸਾਂ ਪੱਲੇ ਬੰਨ ਲਈਐ,
ਤਾਂ ਖਤਾ ਕਦੀ ਨ ਖਾਈਐ।

(ੲ) ਨੀਵੀਆਂ ਅਖਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਪਾ ਲਈਆਂ। ੧੦

੮. “ਹੈ ਹਥ ਨ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਮੋਏ, ਮਾਤਾ, ਪੂਰਣ ਆਖਦਾ
ਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋ ਨਾਂਗੀ।” ਇਸ ਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਸਬਦ ਦੀ
ਵਨਾਕਰਣਿਕ ਵਨਵਮਥਾ ਲਾਓ, ਅਥਵਾ ਪਦਵੰਡ ਜਾ
ਤਰਕੀਬ ਕਰੋ। ੧੦

੯. ਦੋਧਕ, ਤੋਟਕ, ਮਾਲਤੀ, ਗਕਲ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਧੜੀ
ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖੋ। ੧੦

੧੦. ਮਾਛਾ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਗਣ ਛੰਦਾ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਵਾਧਾ
ਹੈ? ਗਣ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ? ੧੦

PAPER II.

Examiner :—BHAI SARDUL SINGH.

੧. ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ ਬਸੈ ਤੁਧਿ ਸਾਰ।

ਤਹ ਤੁਮ ਮਿਲਿ ਕੈ ਕਰਹੁ ਬੀਚਾਰੁ ॥

ਈਤ ਉਤ ਕੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਪਰੈ ।

ਕਉਨ ਕਰਮ ਮੇਰਾ ਕਰਿ ਕਰਿ ਮਰੈ ॥ ੧ ॥

ਨਿਜ ਪਦ ਉਮੁਰ ਲਾਗੇ ਪਿਆਨੁ ।

ਰਾਜਾ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਮੇਰਾ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਗਿਆਨੁ ॥ ੧ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

ਮੂਲ ਦੁਆਰੈ ਬੀਧਿਆ ਬੰਧੁ ।

ਰਵਿ ਉਪਰਿ ਗਹਿ ਰਾਖਿਆ ਚੰਦੁ ॥

ਪਛਮ ਦੁਆਰੈ ਸੁਰਜ ਤਪੈ ।

ਮੋਰ ਡੰਡ ਸਿਰਿ ਉਪਰਿ ਬਸੈ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਪਸਚਮ ਦੁਆਰੈ ਕੀ ਸਿਲ ਓੜ ।

ਤਿਹ ਸਿਲ ਉਪਰਿ ਪਿੜਕੀ ਅਉਰ ॥

ਪਿੜਕੀ ਉਪਰਿ ਦਸਵਾ ਦੁਆਰ ।

ਕਹਿ ਕਬੀਰ ਤਾਕਾ ਅੰਤ ਨ ਪਾਰੁ ॥ ੩ ॥

ਇਸ ਸਬਦ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਾਵਿਥਾਰ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੩੦

੨ . ਰਾਗੁਮਾਰੂ ਬਾਣੀ ਜੈਦੇਉ ਜੀ ਕੀ ।

੧ ਓਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥

ਦੰਦ ਸਤ ਭੇਇਆ ਨਾਦ ਸਤ ਪੁਰਿਆ ਸੁਰ ਸਤ

ਏਕਸਾਦਤੁ ਕੀਆ ।

ਅਬਲ ਬਲੁ ਤੋੜਿਆ ਅਚਲ ਚਲੁ ਥਪਿਆ ਅਘੜ

ਘੜਿਆ ਤਹਾ ਅਪਿਓ ਪੀਆ ॥ ੧ ॥

ਮਨ ਆਰਿ ਗੁਣ ਆਦਿ ਵਖਾਣਿਆ ।

ਤੋਰੀ ਦੁਬਿਧਾ ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ ॥ ੧ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

00001 HIGH PROF. IN PANJ. (VIDWAN) EXAM.

ਅਰਧਿ ਕਉ ਅਰਧਿਅਾ ਸਰਧ ਕਉ ਸਰਧਿਅਾ ਸਲਲ

ਕਉ ਸਲਲ ਸੰਮਾਨਿ ਆਇਅਾ ॥

ਬਦਤਿ ਜੈ ਦੇਵ ਜੈਦੇਵ ਕਉ ਰੰਮਿਅਾ ਬ੍ਰਹਮੁ ਨਿਰਬਾਣਿ

ਲਿਵ ਲੀਣੁ ਪਾਇਅਾ ॥ ੨ ॥ ੧ ।

ਇਸ ਸਬਦ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਾਵਿਥਾਰ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੩੦

੩ . ਵੇਦਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਛਾਸ਼ਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਸਾਗਰ
ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਉਤਮਤਾਈ ਹੈ ?

੭

੪ . ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪੜਨ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ ?

੩

੫ . ਚਾਰ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਰੂਪ
ਬਰਨਨ ਕਰੋ,

੭

੬ . ਚਾਰ ਅਨਬੰਧ ਬੀ ਸਾਵਿਥਾਰ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੮

੭ . ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਤ੍ਰੈ ਦੋਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਵਰਤੀ
ਦੇ ਉਪਾਵ ਭਿੰਨ ਭਿੰਨ ਬਰਨਨ ਕਰੋ ।

੯

੮ . ਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਵਹਰੰਗ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਦਾ
ਬਰਨਨ ਕਰੋ ।

੬

PAPER III.

Examiner :—YOGI SHIV NATH.

੧ . ਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?
ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਅਪਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਤਕਰਾ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੧੦

੨ . ਲਿਖੰ ਜੀਤੁ ਥਾਕੇ ਪੜੈ ਪੰਤੂ ਹਾਰੇ ।
 ਕਰੇ ਕਾਲ ਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਲੈਕੇ ਬਿਚਾਰੇ ॥
 ਕਿਤਨੋ ਤੀਤੁ ਸਾਧੇ ਜਨਮੰ ਬਿਤਾਯੇ ।
 ਛਯੋ ਫੋਕਟੰ ਕਾਜ ਏਕੋ ਨ ਆਯੇ ॥ ੧ ॥
 ਕਿਤੇ ਨਾਸ ਮੂੰਦੇ ਛਏ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਚਾਰੀ ।
 ਕਿਤੇ ਕੰਠ ਕੰਠੀ ਜਟਾ ਸੀਸ ਧਾਰੀ ॥
 ਕਿਤੇ ਚੀਰ ਕਾਨੰ ਜੁਗੀਸ਼ੰ ਕਹਾਯੰ ।
 ਸਵੈ ਫੋਕਟੰ ਸਰਮ ਕਾਮੰ ਨ ਆਯੰ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਇਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਅਤ ਭਾਵ ਲਿਖੇ । ਇਸ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ
 ਲਛਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਬੀ ਦਸ ਜ ਇਹ ਕਿਸ
 ਅਪਨਾਇ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਹੈ ।

੩੧

੩ . ਸੁਰੋਖ ਸੂਰ ਸਾਜਿਯੰ । ਬਿਸਾਰ ਸੰਕ ਬਾਜਿਯੰ ।
 ਨਿਸੰਕ ਸਸਤ ਪਾਰਹੀ । ਉਤਾਰ ਅੰਗ ਡਾਰਹੀ ॥ ੧ ॥
 ਕਛੁ ਨ ਕਾਮ ਰਾਖ ਹੀ । ਸੁਮਾਰ ਮਾਰ ਡਾਖ ਹੀ ॥
 ਸਹਾਂਕ ਹਾਠ ਰੇਲਯੰ । ਅਸੰਖ ਸ਼ਸਤ ਬੋਲਯੰ ॥ ੨ ॥
 ਹਜਾਰ ਹੁਰਯੰਬਚੰ । ਬਿਰੁਪ ਕੈ ਸੁਯੰਬਰੰ ।
 ਕਰੂਤ ਭਾਤਿ ਭੋਲਹੀ ! ਸੁਮਾਰ ਮਾਰ ਬੋਲਹੀ ॥ ੩ ॥

ਇਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੰ ਕੇ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਬੀ ਦਸੋ
 ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਲਛਨ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਘਟਾਓ ।

੧੫

੪ . ਚੋਪਈ । ਜੇ ਹਮ ਕ ਪਰਮੇਸਰ ਉਚਰ ਹੈ ।
 ਤੇ ਸਥ ਨਰਕ ਕੁੰਭ ਮਹਿ ਪਰ ਹੈ ।

ਮੱਕੋ ਦਾਸ ਤ ਵਨ ਕਾ ਜਾਨੋ ।
 ਯਾਮੇ ਭੋਦ ਨ ਰੰਝ ਪਛਾਨੋ ।
 ਮੈਂ ਹੋ ਪਰਮ ਪੁਰਖ ਕਾ ਦਾਸਾ ।
 ਦੇਖਨ ਆਯੇ ਜਗਤ ਤਮਾਸਾ ।
 ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਜਗਤ ਕਹਾ ਸੋ ਕਰਹੋ ।
 ਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਲੋਕ ਤੇ ਮੋਨ ਨ ਰਹ ਰਹੈ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਬੀ ਦਸੋ ਇਹ ਕਿਸ
 ਅਧਿਅਇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਹੈ ?

੧੩

੫. ਨਾਟਕ ਸਬਦ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ ? ਇਹ ਰਾਜ
 ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਨਾਟਕ ਕਿਸਦਾ ਬਨਾਯਾ ਹੈ ? ਇਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੀ ਸਿਖਿਆ
 ਪਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ? ਇਹ ਨਾਟਕ ਹੈ ਅਥਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ?

੧੦

੬. ਦੋ० । ਦੀਪ ਨਾਸ ਕੀ ਗੰਧਿ ਕੇ ਹਿਤ ਬਚ ਰੁੱਧਤਿ
 ਜਾਨ ।

ਸੁੰਘਤ ਮਾਨਤ ਪਿਖਤ ਨਹਿ ਹੋਤ ਅੰਤ ਤਿਹ
 ਹਾਨ ॥ ੧ ॥

ਜਿਨ ਪਿਰਥੀ ਪਿਰਥੀ ਬਿਜੈ ਲਈ
 ਮਹੰਮਦ ਟਾਰ ।

ਨਿਜ ਭਾਈ ਕੇ ਝੋਹ ਤੇ ਭਈ ਤਿਸੀ ਕੀ
 ਹਾਰ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਕੋਰੇ ਬਾਸਨ ਮੇਂ ਯਥਾ ਜੇ ਬਸਤੁ ਪਰ ਜਾਇ ।

ਤਾਂਹੀ ਕੀ ਪੁਨ ਬਾਸਨਾ ਬਿਨਾ ਜਤਨ ਰਚ

ਜਾਇ ॥ ੩ ॥

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਬੀ ਦਸੋ ਇਹ
ਬਚਨ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖੇ ਹਨ ।

੧੮

੭ . ਯੁਵਾ ਸਿੰਧ ਜਲ ਕੇ ਲਗੀ ਬਲੀ ਕੁਸੰਤ੍ਰਿਨ ਪੈਨ ।

ਉਠੇ ਕਾਮਨਾ ਜੰਗ ਬਹੁ ਕਰਤ ਦਸੋ ਦਿਸ ਗੋਨ ॥ ੧ ॥

ਹੀਸਾ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਪ ਮਦ ਮਾਸ ਪੁਨਾ ਪਰ ਨਾਰ ।

ਇਨ ਤੇ ਬਚੇ ਸੁ ਬਚ ਸਕੇ ਬਚੇ ਨ ਵੇਲਾਨਾ ਯਾਰ ॥ ੨ ॥

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਬੀ ਦਸੋ ਜੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ
ਦੋਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਕਵਿ ਨੇ 'ਤਰੰਗ' ਸਬਦ ਨੂੰ 'ਜੰਗ' ਲਿਖਿਆ
ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਆਸਾ ਹੈ, ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਦਸੋ ।

੧੩

੮ . ਕਬਿਤ ॥ ਕਾਮ ਕੇ ਭੁਮਾਏ ਘਤ ਗੋਤਮ ਕੇ ਆਏ
ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਸਹਸ ਫਰਾ ਪਾਈ ਕਹੇ ਲਾਜ ਕਹਾਂ ਰਹ ਗਈ । ਸੁਪਨਖਾ
ਹਾਲ ਚਾਲ ਰਾਵਨ ਕੇ ਕਰੇ ਖਜਾਲ ਸਹਿਤ ਕੁਟੰਬ ਲੋਕ ਹੋਮ
ਸਿੰਧ ਬਹ ਗਈ । ਪੂਛੇ ਰਾਜਾ ਭੋਜ ਯੌਰ ਹਸਨ ਹੁਸੈਨ ਜਾਇ
ਜਿਨ ਕੀ ਖਭਾਈ ਠਕੁਰਾਈ ਸਬ ਵਹ ਗਈ ॥ ਦੇਸ ਰਾਜ
ਕ੍ਰੀਚਕ ਕੇ ਪੁਰਬਾ ਤੇ ਪੂਛ ਦੇਖੇ ਕਾਮ ਕੀ ਖੁਮਾਰੀ ਆਬ ਕੋਨ
ਕੀ ਨ ਲਹ ਗਈ ॥ ੧ ॥

ਇਸ ਵਹ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ । ਇਸ ਕਬਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ
ਨਾਮ ਆਏ ਹਨ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਆਮ ਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਮਲੂਮ ਹਨ
ਤਹੀਂ ਗੋਤਮ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੧੦

PAPER IV.

*Examiner :—*BHAI MOHAN SINGH.

੧. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਮੇਲਾ ਜਿਥੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਦਾ ਹਾਲ ਜ਼ਿੰਨਾ ਕੁ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ, ਦੋਤ੍ਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਕਾਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦

੨. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਢੇਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੋ:—

(ੳ) ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸੰਨਜ਼ਾਸੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੋਸਟ ।

(ਅ) ਜੰਜੂ ਦੀ ਸਾਖੀ ।

(ੲ) ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਤੇ ਜਨਮ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਬਾਬਤ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ । ੩੦

੩. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਸਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰ ; ਨਾਲ ਦਸ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਬਦ ਉਚਰੇ ਗਏ—

(ੳ) ਸਾਮ ਕਹੈ ਸੇਤੋਬਰ ਸੁਆਮੀ ਸਚੁ ਮਹਿ ਅਛੈ ਸਾਚੁ ਰਹੈ । ਸਭੁਕੇ ਸਚਿ ਸਮਾਵੈ । ਰਿਗੁ ਕਹੇ ਰਹਿਆ ਫਰਭੂਰਿ । ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੁ ਦੇਵਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਰ । ਨਾਇ ਲਈਐ ਪਗਛਾ ਜਾਇ । ਨਾਨਕ ਤਉ ਮੇਖੰਤਰ ਪਾਇ ॥ ਜੁਜ ਮਹਿ ਜਰਿ ਫਲੀ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲਿ ਕਾਨ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਜਾਇਵ

ਭਾਇਆ। ਪਾਰ ਜਾਤੁ ਗੋਪੀ ਲੈ ਆਇਆ
ਬ੍ਰਿੰਦਾਬਨ ਮਹਿ ਰੰਗ ਕੀਆ। ਕਇ
ਮਹਿ ਬੇਦੁ ਅਥਰਬਣੁ ਹੁਆ ਨਾਉ ਖੁਦਾਈ
ਅਲਹੁ ਭਾਇਆ। ਨੀਲ ਬਸੜ ਕਪੜੇ ਪਹਿਰੇ
ਤੁਰਭ ਪਗਣੀ ਅਮਲੁ ਕੀਆ। ਚਾਰੇ ਵੇਦ
ਹੋਏ ਸਚਿਆਰ ਪੜਹਿ ਗੁਣਹਿ ਤਿਨ ਚਾਰ
ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ। ਭਾਉ ਭਗਤਿ ਕਰਿ ਨੀਚੁ
ਸਦਾਏ। ਤਉ ਨਾਨਕ ਮੋਖੰਤਰ ਪਾਏ ॥

(ਅ) ਵੇਦ ਖੁਲਾਇਆ ਵੈਦਗੀ ਪਕੜ ਢੰਢੋਲੇ
ਬਾਹਿ।

ਭਲਾ ਬੈਦ ਨ ਜਾਨਈ ਕਰਕ ਕਲੇਜੇ ਮਾਹਿ ॥

(ੲ) ਪੁਰਹੁ ਪੁਰਹੁ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਆਇਆ ਚੁੜੇਲੀ ਸਿਉ
ਹੋਤ।

ਨਾਨਕ ਖੋਤ ਨ ਉਜੜੇ ਜੇ ਗਾਖਾ ਹੋਏ ਸੁਚੇਤ ॥

(ਸ) ਹਿੰਦੂ ਕਹਾ ਤੇ ਮਾਰੀਏ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਭੀ ਨਾਹਿ।
ਪੰਜ ਤਤ ਕਾ ਪੁਤਲਾ ਏਲੇ ਗੈਵੀ ਮਾਹਿ ॥ ੨੦

੪. ਭਾਈ ਦਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਹਾਲ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੈ,
ਖੋੜੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਕਾਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ। ਜੋਜੋ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਭਾਈ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਰਚੇ
ਹਨ, ਥੋੜਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਉਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਬੀ ਲਿਖੋ। ੧੦

੫. ਪੰਚ ਤੰਤ੍ਰ ਦਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਕਿਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਰਚਿਆ ਗਿਆ
ਅਤੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ?

੬. ਪੰਚ ਤੰਤ੍ਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਕਥਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖੋ:—

(ੳ) ਛਾਸੁਰਕ ਸੇਰ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਲੀ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੇ
ਨੇ ਖੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਓਸ ਦਾ ਪਰਛਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਖਾਕੇ
ਮਾਰਿਆ।

(ਅ) ਰਿਸਟ ਪੁਸਟ ਬਗਲਾ ਕਯੋ ਬਹੁ ਮਤਸਨ
ਕੋ ਖਾਇ।

ਸਮਯ ਪਾਇ ਕਰਕਟ ਗਹਾ ਲੀਨੀ ਗ੍ਰੀਵ
ਤੁਝਾਇ ॥ ੧੦

੭. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਰਥ ਕਰੋ:—

(ੳ) ਪਰ ਤਿਆ ਕੇ ਹਰਨ ਪਾਪ ਕੇ ਕਿਯੋ ਨ
ਰਾਵਨ ਜਾਨਤ ਆਪ।

ਰਾਮ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਜੀ ਹੋਮ ਹਰਣ ਕੇ ਕਿਧ ਅਸੰਭੂ
ਲਖਨੋ ਨ ਸੁਪ।

ਧਰਮ ਪੁਛ ਕਿਆ ਜੁਪ ਅਨਰਥਨ ਲਖਤ
ਨ ਥੇ ਸੁਨ ਲੇ ਮਮ ਭ੍ਰਾਤ।

ਹੋਨ ਗਰ ਤੇ ਬੁਧਿ ਸਬਨ ਕੀ ਨਾਸ ਹੋਤ
ਯਹਿ ਨਿਸਚੇ ਬਾਤ ॥

(ਅ) ਨਾਗ ਚਹੇ ਮੂਸਾ ਕੋ ਖਾਯੋ ਮੋਰ ਚਹਿਤ
ਤਾਕੋ ਮੈਂ ਖਾਉਂ।

ਤਾਕੋ ਖਾਯੋ ਚਹਿਤ ਭੂਖ ਯੁਤ ਚੰਡੀ ਵਾਹਿਨ
ਜਾਕੋ ਨਾਉਂ।

ਜੋ ਜੈਸੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਸਿਵ ਘਰ ਕੀ ਦੇਖੀ ਜਾਤ

ਸੁਨੇ ਮਮ ਮੀਤ ।

ਤੋ ਅਵਰਨ ਕੀ ਕਹਾ ਕਛਾਣੀ ਜਾਗਤ ਰੂਪ

ਜੈਸੇ ਧਰ ਚੀਤ ॥

(ੲ) ਤਪਤ ਲੋਹ ਪੈ ਜਲ ਕੀ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਪੜਤ ਹਤ ਹੈ

ਤਤ ਛਿਨ ਨਾਸ ।

ਵਹੀ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਨਲਨੀ ਦਲ ਉਪਰ ਮੁਕਤਾ ਸਮ

ਕਰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ ।

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਸੀਮ ਮੇਂ ਵਹ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਜਬ ਸ੍ਰਾਤਿ ਨਖਤ

ਪੜ ਮੋਤੀ ਜਾਨ ।

ਸੰਗ ਦੋਸ ਤੇ ਤਥਾ ਮੁਰਖ ਭੀ ਉਤਮ ਮਧਮ

ਨੀਚ ਪਛਾਨ । ੧੫

PAPER V.—TRANSLATION.

Examiner :—BHAJ JAWAHIR SINGH.

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਲਥਾ ਕਰੋ:—

ਵਿਦਰਬ ਨਗਰ ਕੇ ਰਾਜਾ ਭੀਮ ਸੇਨ ਕੀ ਕਨਯਾ ਭੁਵਨ
ਮੋਹਨੀ ਦਮਯੰਤੀ ਕਾ ਰੂਪ ਔਰ ਗੁਣ ਸਾਰੇ ਛਾਰਤਵਰਜ਼ ਮੇਂ
ਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ ਹੋ ਗਯਾ ਥਾ, ਨਿਸ਼ਦ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕੇ ਰਾਜਾ ਬੀਰ ਸੇਨ ਕੇ
ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਮਹਾਂ ਗੁਣਵਾਨ ਅਤਿ ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਨਲ ਸੇ ਉਸਨੇ
ਸੰਬਰ ਮੇਂ ਜਯਮਾਲ ਦੇਕਰ ਵਿਵਾਹ ਕੀਯਾ ਬਾਰਹ ਬਰਸ ਤਕ

ਦਾਨੋਂ ਕਾ ਸੁਖ ਚੈਨ ਸੇ ਦਿਨ ਕਟਾ ਯੋਰ ਇਸ ਅੰਤਰ ਮੇਂ ਉਨਕ
 ਏਕ ਲੜਕੀ ਯੋਰ ਏਕ ਲੜਕਾ ਭੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਯਾ, ਯਦੋਪਿ ਮਨੁ
 ਜੀ ਨੇ ਧਰਮ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਮੇਂ ਪਾਸਾ ਖੋਲਨਾ ਮਨਾ ਲਿਖਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਨਲ
 ਕੋ ਇਸ ਕਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਥਾ ਅਪਨੇ ਛਟੇ ਭਾਈ ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ ਕੋ ਸਾਥ ਖੋਲਾ
 ਕਰਤਾ ਯਹਾਂ ਤਕ ਕਿ ਦਾਂਵ ਲਗਾਤੇ ਲਗਾਤੇ ਸਾਰਾ ਰਾਜ ਹਾਰ
 ਗਿਯਾ, ਸਿਵਾਇ ਏਕ ਧੋਤੀ ਕੇ ਯੋਰ ਕੁਛ ਭੀ ਪਾਸ ਨ ਰਹਾ .
 ਦਮਨੀਤੀ ਕੋ ਸਾਥ ਲੇਕਰ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਾ, ਲੜਕਾ ਵੜਕੀ ਕੇ
 ਦਮਨੀਤੀ ਨੇ ਪਹਲੇ ਹੀ ਸੇ ਅਪਨ ਬਾਪ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਭੇਜ ਦਿਯਾ ਥਾ
 ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਰਾਜ ਮੇਂ ਵੌਰੀ ਫਿਰਵਾ ਦੀ ਕਿ ਨਲ ਕ ਜੋ
 ਕੋਈ ਅਪਨ ਘਰ ਮੇਂ ਘੁਸਨ ਵੇਗਾ ਜਾਨ ਸ ਹਾਥ ਧੋਏਗਾ ।
 ਰਾਜਾ ਨਲ ਕੋ ਤੀਨ ਦਿਨ ਹਾਤ ਨਿਰਾਹਾਰ ਬੀਤ ਗਯਾ ਚੌਥੇ
 ਦਿਨ ਨਦੀ ਕ ਕਿਨਾਰੇ ਜਾਕਤ ਚਿੱਲ੍ਹ ਸੇ ਪਾਨੀ ਪੀਯਾ ਯੋਰ
 ਜੀਗਲ ਮੇਂ ਜਾਕੇ ਫਲ ਫੂਲ ਕੰਦ ਮੂਲ ਸੇਂ ਰਾਨੀ ਸਮੇਤ
 ਗੁਬਰਾ ਕਰਨੇ ਲਗਾ ਨਲ ਨੇ ਦਮਨੀਤੀ ਕੋ ਖੇਤ ਸਮਝਾਯਾ ਕਿ
 ਤੁਮ ਸੀ ਕੋਮਲ ਯੋਰ ਸੁਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਤੀਯੋਂ ਕਾ ਯੈਸੀ ਬਿਪਤਿ ਮੇਂ
 ਕਦਾਪਿ ਸਾਥ ਰਹਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਤਾ . ਅਭ ਉਚਿਤ ਯਹੀ ਹੈ
 ਕਿ ਤੁਮ ਅਪਨੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਚਲੀ ਜਾਓ ਜੋ ਈਸ਼੍ਵਰ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ
 ਹੋਗਾ ਤੋ ਫਿਰ ਭੀ ਮਿਲ ਰਹੇਂਗੇ . ਦਮਨੀਤੀ ਨੇ ਯਹ ਬਾਤ
 ਸੁਨੀ ਅਰ ਰੋਨੇ ਲਗੀ ਯੋਰ ਬਲੀ ਕਿ ਹੋ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ! ਹੋ ਸ਼੍ਰਾਮੀ !
 ਹੋ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ ! ਯੈਸਾ ਕਠੋਰ ਬਚਨ ਆਪ ਕੇ ਮੁਖ ਪੰਕਜ ਸੇ
 ਕਯੁੰਕਰ ਨਿਕਲਾ, ਕਿਯਾ ਆਪ ਇਨਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਮੇਂ ਯਹਾਂ
 ਸੇ ਅੰਧਿਕ ਸੁਖੀ ਰਹੂੰਗੀ ? ਕਿਯਾ ਖਾਨਾ ਯੋਰ ਪਹਰਨਾ ਆਪ

ਕੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸੇ ਅੰਧਿਕ ਸੂਖਦਾਈ ਹੈ? ਜ ਆਪ ਮੁਝੇ
 ਤਜਾਗ ਛੀ ਕਰੇਂ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਕ ਕਦਾਪਿ ਤਜਾਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ
 ਤੀ ਜੋ ਆਪ ਫਿਰ ਕਛੀ ਐਸਾ ਬਚਨ ਮੁਖ ਸੇ ਨਿਕਲੀਂਗੀ
 ਤੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਆਤਮਘਾਤ ਕਰੂੰਗੀ ॥

੫੦

ਰੇਠ ਲਿਖੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਰਿੰਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਓਲਥਾ ਕਰੋ:—

ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਨ ੧੮੩੧ ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਦੀ ਬਾਈ ਤਰੀਕ
 ਨੂੰ ਰਪੜ ਬਿਖੇ ਆਇਆ, ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਛੀ ਉਸੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ
 ਪੱਚੀਹਵੀਂ ਤਰੀਕ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਧੂਮ ਧਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਰੋਪੜ ਪਹੁੰਚ
 ਗਿਆ, ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਘੋੜ ਚੜ੍ਹਾ
 ਅਤੇ ਛੇਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਪਿਆਦਾ ਸਾ। ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ
 ਦਾ ਆਉਣਾ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਕੱਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ
 ਸਲਾਮ ਆਪਣ ਲਈ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਭੇਜਿਆ, ਅਰ
 ਛੇਰ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕੌਰ ਖੜਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਛੇਅਾਂ ਸੱਤਾਂ
 ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਭੇਜ ਕੇ ਇਹ
 ਪਰਘਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੋ ਭਲਕੇ ਮਵੇਰੇ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਹਾਫੇ ਮਿਲਨੇ ਨੂੰ
 ਆਵਾਂਗੇ। ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦਿਨ ਜਾ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ
 ਹੋਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਰਣੇ ਤ ਪਹਲੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਅਸਵਾਰ
 ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪੁਸ਼ਾਕ ਨਾਲ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਕੇ ਤਰ ਦਿਤਾ, ਅਰ ਛੇਰ
 ਅੱਠ ਸੌ ਘੋੜ ਚੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਰ ਛੇਜਿਆ ਅਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ
 ਚਾਬੀਆਂ ਉਤੇ ਬਿਠਲਾ ਕੇ ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜਿਆ, ਅਤੇ ਸਫ਼ਨਾਂ
 ਤੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਆਪ ਭੁਰਿਆ, ਤਬੂ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਪਾਸ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਦਹਾਂ ਦੀ
 ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਹੋਈ, ਅਤੇ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਜਣੇ ਗਥੀ ਪਰ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਤਬੂ ਤਕ

ਜਏ। ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕ ਸੁਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਜ਼ਰਾਂ ਦਰਜੇ
 ਬ ਦਰਜੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਰ ਹੋਰਨਾ ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ
 ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ, ਫੇਰ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੰਬੂ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਿਆ
 ਆਇਆ। ਦੂਜੇ ਦਿਨ ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਦੇ ਤੰਬੂ
 ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਨੇ ਲਈ ਆਇਆ। ਸਭਨਾਂ ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਲਾਟ
 ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਘੋੜੇ
 ਵਡਮੁੱਲੇ ਸੋਨੇ ਚਾਂਦੀ ਦੇ ਅਸਬਾਬ ਸਣੇ ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ
 ਸੁਗਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਅਰ ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਭੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ
 ਰੁਖ਼ ਭੇਟ ਕੀਤਾ। ਫੇਰ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਗੋਮੰਜ਼ੀ ਦੀ
 ਫੌਜ ਦੀ ਕਵੈਦ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗੀ। ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਫੌਜ
 ਦੀ ਚਤਰਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਚਲਾਕੀ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਇਆ।
 ਅਰ ਲਾਟ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਭੀ ਖ਼ਾਲਸਾ ਫੌਜ ਦੇ ਕਰਤੱਬ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ
 ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਇਆ॥

੫੦

PAPER VI.—ESSAY.

*Examiner :—*BHAI JAWAHIR SINGH.

ਹਿਠਾਂ ਨਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਤੇ ਸੁੱਧ ਠੇਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ
 ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਲਿਖੋ ਜੋ ਚਾਰ ਮਹਿਨਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਨਾ ਹਵੇ।

ਅਮਨ ਚੈਨ ਤਥਾ ਲੜਾਈ ਭੜਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਛੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ।

ਚਿੰਦ੍ਰਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਕੇੜੀ ਇੱਕ ਭਾਖਾ ਪਰਮ ਵਿੱਥਯਾਤ ਹੋ
 ਸਕਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਮੀ ਪਤ ਜੇਕੋ ਖਰਚ ਹੰਦੇ ਰਨ ਉਨਾਂ ਦਾ
 ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਪਤ ਕੀ ਅਮਰ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ।

੧੦੦

HONOURS IN PANJABI (GIYANI) EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.

Examiner :—BHAI MOHAN SINGH.

ਨੋਟ—ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਓੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਓਦਾਹਰਣ ਜਰੂਰ ਦਿਓਂ ।

੧. ਲਾਲਾ ਬਿਹਾਰੀ ਲਾਲ ਦਾ ਵਜ਼ਾਕਰਣ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਬਲੀਆਂ ਦਿਆਂ ਵਜ਼ਾਕਰਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਬਨਿਆ ਹਇਆ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਗੁਣ ਮਵਗੁਣ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੨. ਠੱਟਵ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਅਥਵਾ ਨ ਦਾ ਠ ਕਿਧੇ ਕਿਥੇ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ? ੧੦

੩. ਕਿਹੜਾ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਪ੍ਰਤਯ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਪੁੰਲਿੰਗ ਨਾਂਵ ਤੋਂ ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਬਨਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਿੰਗ ਭੇਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਿੰਗ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਛਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ? ੧੦

੪. ਪੜਨਾਵੀਂ ਵਿਸੇਸਣ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੫. ਕਾਰਦੰਤਕ ਪਰ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਬਨਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੬. ਸਮਸ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ? ੧੦

੭. ਯੋਜਕ ਅਵਯ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ ?

੮. ਉਪਮਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਹਰ ਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਛਾਤਾਂ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦

੯. ਛੰਦ ਤਤਨਾਵਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕਿਸ ਨਿਯਮ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ? ੧੦

੧੦. ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਖਣ ਲਿਖ—

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ, ਅਭਿਲ, ਚਪਲਾ, ਹਾਕਲ, ਕਬਿਤ । ੧੦

PAPER II.

Examiner :— BHAI SARDUL SINGH.

੧. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸਲੋਕ ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਥਨ ਹਨ, ਕਿਸ ਪਰਥਾਇ ਉਚਾਰਨ ਦੇਏ ? ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਣੇ ਭਾਵ ਲਿਖੋ—

ਅਠੀ ਪਹਰੀ ਅਠ ਖੰਡ ਨਾਵਾ ਖੰਡੁ ਸਰੀਰੁ ।

ਤਿਸ ਵਿਚਿ ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ ਨਾਮੁ ਏਕ ਭਾਲਹਿ ਗੁਣੀ ਗਹੀਰੁ ।

ਕਰਮਵੰਤੀ ਸਾਲਾਹਿਯਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਕਰਿ ਗੁਰ ਪੀਰੁ ।

ਚਰਿਥੇ ਪਹਿਰਿ ਸਬਾਹ ਕੈ ਸੁਰਤਿਯਾ ਉਪਜੈ ਚਾਉ ।

ਤਿਨਾ ਦਰੀਆਵਾ ਸਿਉ ਵੇਸਤੀ ਮਨਿ ਮੁਖਿ ਸਚਾ ਨਾਉ ।

ਉਥੇ ਅਸਿਤ ਵੰਡੀਐ ਕਰਮੀ ਹੋਇ ਪਸਾਉ ।

ਕੰਚਨ ਕਾਂਇਆ ਭਸੀਐ ਵੰਨੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉ ।

ਜੇ ਹੋਵੇ ਨਦਰਿ ਸਗਫ ਕੀ ਬਹਾਨਿ ਨ ਪਾਈ ਤਾਉ ।

ਸਤੀ ਪਹਰੀ ਸਤੁ ਭਲਾ ਬਹੀਐ ਪੜਿਆ ਪਾਸਿ ।

ਓਥੇ ਪਾਪੁ ਪੁੰਨੁ ਬੀਚਾਰੀਐ ਕੁੜੇ ਘਟੈ ਰਾਸਿ ।

ਉਥੇ ਖੋਟੇ ਸਟੀਮਰਿ ਖਰੇ ਕੀਚਹਿ ਸਾਬਾਸਿ ।

ਬੈਲਣ ਫਾਦਲੁ ਨਾਨਕਾ ਦੁਖੁ ਦੁਖੁ ਖਸਮੈ ਪਾਸਿ ॥

ਜਿਨਾ ਅਦਾਰਿ ਉਮਰ ਬਲਿ ਸੇਈ ਜਾਣਨਿ ਮੁਲੀਆ ।

ਹਰਿ ਜਾਣਹਿ ਸੋਈ ਬਿਰਹ ਹਉ ਤਿਨ ਵਿਟਹੁ ਸਦ

ਪ੍ਰਮਿ ਪਿਛੀਕਾ ।

ਹਰਿ ਮਲਹੁ ਸਜਣ ਪਰੁਖ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਿਰੁ ਤਿਨ ਦਿਟਹੁ

ਤਲ ਫਈਆ ।

ਜੇ ਸਿਖ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾਰ ਕਮਾਵਹਿ ਹਉਂ ਗਲਮ ਤਿਨਾਂ ਕਾ

ਗੋਲੀਆ ।

ਹਰਿ ਰੰਗਿ ਸਲੂਣੈ ਜੇ ਰਤੇ ਤਿਠ ਛਿਨੀ ਹਰਿ ਰੰਗਿ

ਚੋਲੀਆਂ ॥

ਕਤ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਮਲ ਗੁਰ ਪਤਿ ਸਿਰ ਵੇਚਿ

ਮਾਮਲੀਆ । ੨੦

੨. ਹਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸਲੋਕ ਕਿਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਥਾਇ

ਓਚਾਰਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹਨ ਨੇ:—

ਜੇ ਮੋਹਾਕਾ ਘਰੁ ਮੁਹਿ ਘਰੁ ਮੁਹਿ ਪਿਤਰੀ ਦੇਇ ।

ਅਗ ਵਸਤੁ ਸ੍ਰਿਵਾਣੀਅ ਪਿਤਰੀ ਚੋਰ ਕਰੇਇ ।

ਵਢੀਅਹਿ ਹਥ ਦਲਾਲ ਕੇ ਸੁਸਵੀ ਇਹ ਕਰੋਇ ।

ਨਾਨਕ ਅਗੇ ਸੇ ਮਿਲੇ ਜਿ ਖਟੇ ਘਾਲੇ ਦੇਇ ॥

PAPER III.

Examiner :—YOGI SHIV NATH.

੧. ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸ ਬਾਤ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੂਪਣ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਕਿਤਨੇ ਤਰੰਗ ਹਨ, ਤਰੰਗ ਨਾਮ ਕਿਸ ਲਈ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ ?

੮

੨. ਬੰਧ ਨਿਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਗਜਾਨ ਤੇ ਬਨੇ ਨ ਬਿਨ ਅਧਨਾਸ । ਸਾਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ ਤਾਂਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਜੇ ਗਜਾਨ ਕੀ ਆਸ ॥ ੧ ॥ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੋ, ਇਹ ਦੋਹਾ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਤਰੰਗ ਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਆਂ ਕਿਤਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੇਵਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ । ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸ ਤਤ੍ਵ ਦੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ ਹੈ ? ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੧੩

੩. ਖਜਾਤਿਆਂ ਕਿਤਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਬੀ ਦਮੋ ਜੋ ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸ ਮਤ ਖਿਚ ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸ ਖਜਾਤਿ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਚੀਕਰਣ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬਨਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਸਪਸਟ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ ।

੮

੪. ਕਿਸੇ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਨੇ ਸ਼ੈਓਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ, “ਨੂਨ ਨਾਮ ਅਰ ਰੂਪ ਉਠਾਇ ਦੀਜੈ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਅਸਤਿ ਅਰ ਛਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ ਸਾਧ

ਹੈ ਜੀ"। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਦਸੋ ਕਿ ਅਸਤਿ
ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ ਇਹ ਕਿਵੇ ਸਤਨ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਮ ਰੂਪ ਕਿਵੇ ਮਿਥਨਾ
ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਓਦਾਹਰਣ ਦੇਕੇ ਦਸੋ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵ ਦੀਆਂ
ਤਿੰਨੇ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਲਿਖੋ।

੧੦

੫. "ਤਰ੍ਹਮਸਿ" ਇਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪਦ
ਹਨ? ਇਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਵਾਚਨਾਰਥ ਅਤੇ ਲਖਨਾਰਥ ਨੂੰ
ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ ਨਾਲ ਜੀਵ ਈਸਰ ਦਾ
ਅਭੇਦ ਕਿਵੇ ਸਿਧ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ? ਜੇ ਕਰ ਅਭੇਦ ਸਤ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ
ਕਰਮ ਓਪਾਸਨਾ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ
ਸਹਿਤ ਲਿਖੋ।

੧੨

੬. ਅਨੇਕ ਦਰਸਨ ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਬਨਾਯਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ
ਕਾਥ ਦਾ ਮਨਵਾਦ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਤਨਿਆਂ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ
ਥਾਲ ਹੈ। ਓਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੋ।

੫

੭. ਸਾਂਖਯ ਦਰਸਨ ਦਾ ਕਤਤਾ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ
ਨਾਮ ਸਾਂਖਯ ਕਿਉਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਮਤ ਦਾ ਖੰਡਨ ਵੇਦਾਂਤ
ਦਰਸਨ ਨੇ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ? ਸਾਂਖਯ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗ ਦਾ
ਭੇਦ ਦਸੋ।

੧੦

੮. ਬੋਧ ਦਰਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਤਹਤ ਦਰਸਨ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਭੇਦ
ਹੈ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਨਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਕੌਣ ਸੀ? ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ ਦਰਸਨ
ਵਾਡੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਖੰਡਨ ਕਿਸ ਲੁਕਤਿ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ?

੫

੯. ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ ਦਰਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਣ ਮੂਰਗ ਦਰਸਨ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਭੇਦ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਲਫਜ਼ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਿਤਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ ? ਖੋਜ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ। ੭੫

੧੦. ਰਸੇਸ਼ੁਰ ਦਰਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੈਵਪਾਸ਼ੁਪਤਿ ਦਰਸਨ ਦਾ ਕਿਤਨਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਹੈ ? ਅਤੇ ਪਤੰਜਲ ਦਰਸਨ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਗਨਾਨ ਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਯੋਗ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਫਜ਼ ਲਿਖੋ। ਪੁਰਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ਼ਤੀ ਮੰਤ੍ਰ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ ? ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ, ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਦਸੋ ਜੋ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਨੇ ਗੀਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਸਾਖਨ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਵੇਦਾਂਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੇ ਸਾਖਨ ਦਾ ਖੰਡਨ ਕਿਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਖਨ ਦੇ ਖੰਡਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੇਗ ਦਾ ਪੰਡਨ ਹੋਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਅਥਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਆ। ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਯੁਕਤਿ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ। ੧੫

ਸਿਖਨਾ—ਅਖਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਧਿ ਦਾ ਪਤਾਨ ਅਵਸਰ ਰਖੋ।

PAPER IV.

*Examiner :—*BHAI MOHAN SINGH.

(੧) ਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਟਕ ਹੈ ?
 ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅਧਨਾਯ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਹਦਾ ਕਾਹਦਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਹੈ ? ੧੦

(੨) ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਕਰੋ —

(ੳ) ਤਬ ਸਾਂਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਅਸਟ ਬਨਾਏ ।
ਸਾਖ ਨਮਿਤ ਦੇਬੇ ਠਹਿਰਾਏ ।
ਤੇ ਕਹੈਂ ਕਰੋ ਹਮਾਰੀ ਪੂਜਾ ।
ਹਮ ਬਿਨ ਐਰ ਨ ਠਾਕਰ ਦੂਜਾ ॥

(ਅ) ਪੁਨ ਹਤਿ ਗਰਬ ਕੋ ਓਪਰਜਾ ।
ਸਿਖ ਕਰੇ ਤਿਨ ਹੂੰ ਬਡ ਰਾਜਾ ।
ਸ੍ਰਵਨ ਵਾਂਗਿ ਮੁੰਦ੍ਰਾ ਦੁਐ ਜਾਰੀ ।
ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਰਾਤ ਨ ਬੀਚਾਰੀ ॥

(ੲ) ਠਾਵ ਭਯੋ ਮੈ ਜੋਰਿ ਕਰਿ ਬਚਨ ਕਹਾ ..
ਸਿਰ ਨਿਆਇ ।
ਪੰਥ ਚਲ ਤਬ ਜਗਤ ਮੈਂ ਜਬ ਤੁਮ
ਕਰੋ ਸਹਾਇ ॥ ੩੦

(੩) ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਠੇਠ ਸੁਧ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਾਰਤਿਕ
ਵਿਚ ਓਲਟਾਓ —

(ੳ) ਜਟਾ ਨ ਸੀਸ ਧਾਰਿ ਹੋ ।
ਨ ਮੁੰਦ੍ਰਕਾ ਸੁਧਾਰਿ ਹੈ ।
ਨ ਕਾਨ ਕਾਂਹ ਕੀ ਧਰੋ ।
ਕਹਿਯੋ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਸੋ ਮੈਂ ਕਰ ॥

(ਅ) ਜੋ ਜੋ ਗਓਸੋਂ ਅਬੀਆਂ ਡਏ ।
ਮੈਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਤ ਜਗਤ ਤੇ ਗਏ ।

ਮਹਾਂ ਪਰਖ ਕਾਰੂ ਨ ਪਛਾਨਾ ।

ਕਰਮ ਧਰਮ ਕੌ ਕਦੂ ਨ ਜਾਨਾ ॥

(ੲ) ਮੁਰ ਪਿਤ ਪੁਰਬ ਕੀਘਸ ਪਯਾਨਾ ।

ਭਾਤਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਕੇ ਤੀਰਥ ਨਾਨਾ ।

ਜਬ ਹੀ ਜਾਤ ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਣੀ ਭਏ ।

ਪੁੰਨ ਦਾਨ ਦਿਨ ਕਰਤ ਬਿਤਏ । ੩੦

(੪) ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ ਨਾਟਕ ਦੀ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਕਥਾ ਥੋੜੇ ਵਿਚ
ਮੁਕਾ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦

(੫) ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ ਨਾਟਕ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ
ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਕਹਿਯਾ? ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ
ਚੀਂ ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਰਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਹੈ? ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ
ਦੇਕੇ ਓੜ੍ਹ ਲਿਖੋ । ੧੦

(੬) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ ਨਾਟਕ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਦੋ ਛੰਦ
ਜੋ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਚੋਏ ਹੋਣ, ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਓਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਸੋ । ੧੦

PAPER V.—TRANSLATION.

Examiner :—BHAI JAWAHIR SINGH.

ਹੇਰ ਲਿਖੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਓਲਥਾ ਕਰੋ—

ਸੁਮਤ ਚੰਦ — ਹੋ ਹੋ ਯਹ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਕਿਯਾ ਬਾਤ ਕਹੀ,
ਕੱਲਾ ਕਾ ਛੀ ਕੋਈ ਬੱਧ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੈ, ਆਪ ਤੋ ਬੜੇ ਸੁਵਿੱਗਨ ਹੋ

ਆਪ ਕੇ ਮੁਖ ਸੇ ਐਸੀ ਬਾਤ ਕਾ ਨਿਕਲਨਾ ਮਹਾਂ ਆਸਚਰਯ ਕੀ ਬਾਤ ਹੈ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਨੇ ਸੌ ਬਾਰ ਮੁੜ ਸੇ ਕਹਾ ਹੋਗਾ ਕਿ ਜੀਵ ਕਾ ਸਤਾਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰਾ ਐਰ ਜਿਸਮੇਂ ਛੀ ਕਿਸੀ ਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ ਲੇਨਾ ਤੇ ਬੜਾ ਹੀ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਕਾਮ ਹੈ ਸੋ ਆਪ ਕੇ ਕਹਨੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਯਹ ਹਮਾਰੇ ਛਾਈ ਘੋਰੁ ਰਘੁਵੰਸ਼ੀ ਸਭ ਜੀਵੇ ਸੇ ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟਰ ਮਨੁਸ਼ਜ ਜਿਸ ਮੇਂ ਛੀ ਨਿਤਪਰਾਧੀ ਅਬਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਐਰ ਉਸ ਪਰ ਐਸੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਮੇਂ ਜਿਸੇ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਪਥੌਰ ਛੀ ਪਸੀਜੇ ਐਰ ਰਾਕਸ ਕੇ ਛੀ ਦਯਾ ਆਵੇ ਬਾਪ ਐਰ ਮਾਂ ਹੋਕਰ ਮਾਰਤੇ ਹੈਂ . ਮੇਰੇ ਤ ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਕੇ ਸੁਣਨੇ ਹੀ ਸੇ ਭੁੱਘਟੇ ਖੜੇ ਹੁਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਐਰ ਕਲੇਜਾ ਵਟਾ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ, ਧਨਜ ਹੈਂ ਵੇ ਜੋ ਅਪਨੀ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਪਾਲਨੇ ਕੇ ਬਦਲੇ ਉਸਕਾ ਗਲਾ ਕਾਟਨੇ ਕੋ ਹਾਥ ਉਠਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ . ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਮੇਂ ਤੋ ਮੇਂ ਐਸਾ ਦੰਡ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਖਤਾ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਅਪਰਾਧ ਕੇ ਤੁੱਲਣ ਹੋ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਨ ਮੇਂ ਤੋ ਯਹ ਵਾਲ ਹਤਾਰੇ ਤਬੀ ਅਪਨੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਵੰਡ ਕੋ ਪਰੰਚੇਂਗੇ ਜਬ ਹੋਰਵ ਨਤਕ ਕੀ ਅਗਨੀ ਮੇਂ ਜਲੇਂਗੇ ॥

ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਪਨੇ ਮਨ ਮੇਂ ਕੁਛ ਲੱਜਤ ਸਾ ਹੁਯਾ ਐਰ ਸੋਚਨੇ ਲਗਾ ਕਿ ਅਪਨੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਅਪਨੇ ਹਾਥ ਸੇ ਨ ਮਾਰੀ ਹੋਤੀ ਤੋ ਅਛੋਂ ਥਾ ਕਿਸੀ ਦਾਈ ਸ਼ੇ ਕਹ ਦੇਤਾ ਵਹ ਉਸੇ ਗਲਾ ਘੋਂਟ ਕੇ ਯਾ ਪਾਨੀ ਮੇਂ ਮੂੰਹ ਡਬੋ ਕੇ ਯਾ ਪਲੰਗ ਕੇ ਪਾਇ ਸੇ ਪੇਟ ਦਬਾ ਕੇ ਯਾ ਪੁੰਏਂ ਸੇ ਸਾਂਸ ਰੋਕ ਕੇ ਯਾ ਦੂਧ ਮੇਂ ਵਿਸ਼ ਦੇਕੇ ਸਹਜ ਮੇਂ ਮਾਰ ਭਾਲਤੀ, ਯਹ ਨ ਜਾਨਾ ਕਿ ਬੁਰਾ ਕਾਮ ਚਾਹੇ ਮਨੁਸ਼ਜ ਅਪਨੇ ਹਾਥ ਸੇ ਕਰੇ ਚਾਹੇ ਦੂਸਰੇਂ ਸੇ ਕਹਕੇ ਕਗਵੇ ਪਾਪ ਬਰਾ

ਬਰ ਲਗਤਾ ਹੈ ਬਰਨ ਜੋ ਕੋਈ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੋ ਐਹ ਯਹ
ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਹੋਤੇ ਹੁਏ ਨਿਵਾਰਨ ਨ ਕਰੇ ਤੋ ਭੀ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਛਾਗੀ
ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ ॥

40

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਲਥਾ ਕਰੋ:—

ਇਕ ਵਾਰੀ ਜੇਠਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਚਚੇਰੇ ਭਾਈ ਐਰ
ਗੀਵਾਂਡੀ ਪੜੋਸੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਅਸਨਾਨ ਕਰਨੇ ਆਏ,
ਗਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੋ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਲੰਘਦੇ ਹਾਂ
ਗੋਇੰਦ ਵਾਲ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੋ ਲੰਘੀਏ, ਜੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਭੀ
ਪਾਵਾਂ ਗੇ, ਨਾਲੇ ਜੁਠਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵਾਂਗੇ; ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਇ
ਕੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲੇ ਦਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਫੇਰ ਬਾਵਲੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਅਸਨਾਨ
ਕਰਕੇ ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਗ ਪਿਆਂ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਵੇਸ਼
ਦਿੰਦੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪਾਯਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਦ ਜੇਠਾ ਜੀ
ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਭਿੱਠਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਸਿੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਪਹਿਰ
ਗਤ ਥੋਂ ਪੱਥਾ ਚੌਰ ਆਇ ਲੈਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ ਖੜੇ
ਸੇ, ਹੇਠ ਲੰਗਰ ਵਿਚ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਲੰਗਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਇ ਕੇ
ਭਿੱਠਾ ਜੋ ਇਕ ਗਾਗਰ ਮੋਢੇ ਉਤੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਬਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਣੀ
ਫਰ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਏ ਹਨ। ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੱਥੇ ਉਤੇ ਹਥ ਲਾਇਕੇ
ਆਖਿਆਂ ਵਾਰ! ਸਾਹਰੇ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਤੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਆਦਰ ਹੈ, ਤੂੰ
ਤਾਂ ਸੋਢੀ ਖੱਤਰੀ ਨਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਲਾਜ ਲਵਾਈ, ਪਿਉ ਦੇ ਘਰ
ਵਿੱਚ ਤੂੰ ਇੱਕੋ ਇੱਕ ਹੈਂ, ਤੇਰੇ ਜੋਗੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਤਾਂ ਅਜੇ ਭੀ ਬਹੁਤ
ਹੈ, ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਹੁਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਪੈਰ ਨਹੀਂ
ਧਰਦੇ, ਛੱਤੀ ਛੋਜਨ ਅਗੇ ਰੱਖਣ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ,

ਭਈਂ ਛਾਵਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਅਰ ਭਰਦੇ ਪਏ ਤਰਲੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ
ਜਵਾਈ ਕਿਤੇ ਹੁਸ ਨਾ ਜਾਏ, ਤੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਗਲ ਹੀ ਗਵਾ ਛੱਡੀ ਹੈ,
ਤਾਂ ਜੇਨਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹਥ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ, ਵੇਖਣਾ ਕਿਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਕੁਛ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੰਗ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਉਸ
ਵੇਲੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ ਦੇ ਬਚਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ
ਜੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ਨੇ ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ
ਤਰਾਂ ਜੇਨਾ ਜੀ ਲੰਗਰ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ, ਬਾਓਲੀ ਜੀ ਦੀ
ਕਾਰ ਕਢਾਂਦੇ ਟੋਕਰੀਆਂ ਸਿਰ ਉਤ ਢੋਂਦੇ, ਸਭ ਤੇ ਵੱਡੀ ਸੇਵਾ
ਆਗਿਆ ਪਾਲਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਰੱਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸ਼ਰਮਾਂਦੇ ਸੇ। ਇਸ
ਮਹਾਨ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਫਲ ਭੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਮਿਲਿਆ, ਅਤਬਾਤ ਇਹੀ
ਜ਼ਨੀ ਜੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਹਕਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਹੋਏ ॥ ੫੦

PAPER VI.—ESSAY.

*Examiner :—*BHAI JANAHIR SINGH

ਹਿਠਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਤੇ ਸੁੱਧ ਠੇਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ
ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਲਿਖੋ ਜੋ ਚਾਰ ਸਫਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਘੱਟ
ਨਾ ਹਵੇ:—

ਕਨਾ ਭਾਰਤਵਰਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਦਿਨ ਨਿਰਧਨ ਵਾ ਧਨੌਂਦਨ ਹੋ
ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋ ।

ਸਨਾਸ ਤਬਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥਸਥ ਮੇਂ ਕੌਨਸਾ ਆਸ਼ਮ ਉਤੱਮ ਹੈ ।

ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਜਾਤੀ ਕਾ ਸਰਵੋਪਰੀ ਕਨਾ ਕਰਤੱਵਜ ਹੈ ।

Examinations in Law.

1907.

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FIRST CERTIFICATE-IN-LAW EXAMINATION

PAPER I.—CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner :—LALA CHUNI LAL, B.A., LL.B.

Each question carries 12 marks

I. Give the provisions of the Punjab Courts Act with regard to appeals from any decree or order made by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

II. State the law as to appeals from decrees of courts, other than the Chief Court, exercising original jurisdiction in the Punjab.

III. What procedure shall be followed by Courts of Small Causes in all suits cognizable by them and in all proceedings arising out of such suits ?

IV. State briefly what additions were made by the Regulation XVII of 1806, to the provisions of the Regulation I of 1798.

V. Compare the status of a Vakil with that of an Advocate under the Legal Practitioners Act. What difference will it make if the Pleaders of the Punjab Chief Court be made Vakils ? When can a High Court suspend or dismiss a pleader or a mukhtar without enquiry.

VI. On a date fixed for an adjourned hearing of a suit the plaintiff's pleader appeared and applied for postponement. On his application being rejected he refused to argue, stating that he had no further instructions from his client for conducting the case. The suit was dismissed. What is the remedy for the plaintiff under the circumstances ?

VII. What can a decree-holder do if a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed ?

VIII. How shall a court investigate any claims or objections to the attachment of property attached in execution of a decree.

IX. Do you think the change will be for the better if Sections 40 and 70 of the Punjab Courts Act be repealed, and instead of these Sections 584 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code be extended to the Punjab ?

X. Draw up a plaint for the recovery of damages on account of non-delivery of goods sold

PAPER II.—REVENUE LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner - KH. ZIA-UD-DIN, B.A., LLB.

I. (1) On what grounds may (a) a tenant with rights of occupancy, (b) a tenant without rights of occupancy, but holding for a fixed term, which has not expired; (c) and a tenant at will, be ejected from his tenancy ?

(ii) Mention the procedure for the ejectment of a tenant at-will, on the application of the landlord, from the date of application to the date of ejectment. What are the dates between which a notice of ejectment must be served on a tenant at will, and the decree for ejectment executed ? 12

II. (a) What agreements between landlord and tenant are valid, and what are invalid, under the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 ? (b) What is the law about succession of occupancy rights, as given in the said Act ? 12

III. (a) What are the rights of different classes of tenants to effect improvements in the holdings ? (b) What facts should be considered by a court in awarding compensation to a tenant for an improvement made by him ? 12

IV. (a) What rights of Alienation and Sub-letting, if any, do occupancy tenants of different classes possess ? (b) What are the main advantages which a tenant with rights of occupancy, under Sec. 5 (1) (a), has over a tenant with rights of occupancy under Sec. 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act. 12

V. (a) Explain the difference in the definitions of the term ' Land Revenue, ' as given in the Land Revenue Act, and in the Tenancy Act. (b) What points are to be considered in the appointment of a headman or a zaildar. State briefly the reasons for which they shall be dismissed, and for which they may be dismissed. 12

VI. (a) Under what circumstances can entries in a record-of-rights or an annual record be altered in subsequent records ? What is the procedure for making such alterations, in disputed and undisputed cases ? Are entries in a mutation-register presumed to be correct ? (b) What

matters, when in dispute, may be referred by an Assistant Collector, 1st Grade, to arbitration without the consent of the parties. 12

VII. (a) Who may apply for partition under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, and under what conditions? (b) Of what properties, and for what reasons, may a Revenue Officer refuse partition. What properties are excluded from partition? 12

VIII. (a) What is the difference between an *agriculturist* and a member of an agricultural tribe under the Punjab Land Alienation Act? What powers of alienation does either possess? (b) What is the effect of permanent alienation made without sanction, in cases in which the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner is necessary, before it can take effect under the Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900? 12

IX. (a) What are the different processes for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue? (b) Describe the procedure for the recovery of the arrears of Land Revenue in a district other than that in which it falls due. 12

X. (a) What are the chief forms of village tenure in the Punjab? Describe the nature of each. What is the most common form, and explain why, in your opinion, it has become so? (b) To what sources, according to Mr. Powell, is the origin of Punjab villages due? 12

PAPER III.—CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner :—FAZAL-HUSAIN, ESQ., B.A., BAR-AT-LAW.

I. Describe and discuss the Law of Abetment. *A* asked *B* to go to *X*, *Y*, *Z*'s house to insult them and to provoke them to assault him, but *B* went and stealthily set fire to their house. What offences, if any, have *A* and *B* respectively committed? Give reasons for your answers. 10

II. Define and discuss the offences of sedition and promoting enmity between classes, and distinguish between the two. Is want of intention a good defence in both or either of them? 10

III. Define Abetment, Attempt, and Preparation, and point out the distinguishing features of each. 8

IV. State and discuss the Law of Criminal Trespass. Has the offence of Criminal Trespass been committed in the following cases? Give reasons for your answers. (1) A tenant who has been duly ejected by process of law, entered upon the land and cultivated it without the con-

sent of the ejector (the landlord). (2) *A* claiming a title to a house in *B*'s possession, but without having his claim decreed by a Civil Court, entered the said house on his own account and against *B*'s express wishes.

12

V. Examine the following cases. State what offences, if any, are committed, and by whom? Give reasons for your answers: (1) *A* deposited Rs. 500 with his banker *B* on 1st January, 1907, to be returned on demand, but when *A* actually demanded the money on 1st June, 1907, *B* refused to return it. (2) *A*, an old woman, enticed and took away *B*, a married woman, from her (*B*'s) parents' house where her (*B*'s) husband had kept her, and she detained her in *C*'s house with a view that *B* may have illicit intercourse with a young man named *D* and *B* remained in *C*'s house willingly with the same intention. *D*, however, never turned up. (3) *A* made a certain statement in his examination-in-chief on 1st June, 1907, and on the following day, in cross examination, contradicted the particular statement of the preceding day. (4) *A*'s statement was recorded under Sec. 164, Cr. P. C. on 15th April, 1907, and at the trial made another statement on 1st May, 1907, contradicting his statement of the 15th April, 1907. (5) *A* vaccinator attempted to vaccinate a child against the wishes of its father; the father intervened and assaulted the vaccinator, and turned him out of his house.

20

VI. State the different modes and methods of making arrests, and the amount of restraint to be exercised by the arresting person.

10

VII. State the provisions of law as to the dispersal of unlawful assemblies. Who can disperse them and how? What protection does the law afford them (the dispersing officers) from criminal liability.

VIII. Define complaint. State the various modes of a Magistrate taking cognizance of the offences committed within his local jurisdiction.

10

IX. State and discuss the law as to bail, making references to the various stages of investigation, etc., police custody, trial, after conviction, and different kinds of offences.

10

X. Examine the following cases, point out the illegalities or irregularities, if any, and give reasons for your answers:—(1) *A* filed two complaints, one under Sec. 323, I.P.C., and another under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C. The Magistrate sent the two complaints to a zaddar for report under Sec. 202, Cr. P. C. The zaddar examined the complainant and the accused and their witnesses, and sent his report to the Magistrate. The Magistrate dismissed the 323 complaint under Sec. 203, Cr. P. C., and awarded Rs. 25 as compensation to the accused; and proceeded to try the Sec.

107. Cr. P. C. complaint after summoning the accused, and eventually dismissed this complaint as well, and awarded Rs. 50 as compensation to the accused under Sec. 250, Cr. P. C. (2) A riot of two opposing factions took place in a bazar; both the factions were jointly chalaned, tried and convicted and punished. (3) A, aged 20, son of a sirdar, was convicted under Sec. 235, I.P.C., and the convicting Magistrate released him on his executing a bond under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C. (4) A was convicted of theft and of mischief, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and also required him to give security to keep the peace. (5) One Alfred Dobbs, an Englishman, was accused of assaulting Krishna. The case was tried by Lala Jai Lal, Magistrate, 1st class, and the accused was fined Rs. 15 only. 20

PAPER IV.—LAW OF EVIDENCE, ETC.

Examiner :—M. AHMAD DIN, B.A.

I. (a) Define Fact, Document, Evidence, and Admission. When is a fact said to be disproved. (b) Define Estoppel. What are the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act as regards the estoppel of tenants and of bailees? 12

II. (a) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it. Is evidence admissible to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty. Give your reasons. (b) A, a client, says to B, a pleader, "I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed, on which I request you to sue." Is the communication protected from disclosure? Give your reasons. 12

III. Is the registration of the following documents (relating to immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100) compulsory or optional: (a) a composition deed; (b) an award; (c) an assignment of a decree enforcing a lien on immoveable property; (d) authority to adopt a son. 8

IV. (a) Under what circumstances shall a registering officer refuse to register a document presented to him for registration. (b) Where the Registrar refuses to order a document to be registered under Section 72 or Section 76 of the Registration Act, what remedy is open to the person claiming under such document, and subject to what limitations? 16

V. (a) Define Receipt. What are the special provisions of the Indian Stamp Act as to unstamped receipts?

(b) *A* sells a property to *B* for Rs. 500, which is subject to a mortgage to *C* for Rs. 1,000, and unpaid interest Rs. 200. What is the stamp duty payable, and by whom, on the said transfer. Will it make any, and if so what, difference in the stamp duty if the property is sold to *C*? 12

VI. What is the proper stamp duty on : (i) an acknowledgment of a debt exceeding twenty rupees, stipulating to pay interest ; (ii) a conveyance, where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance, as set forth therein, is Rs. 1,525 ; (iii) a promissory note payable on demand ; (iv) a promissory note payable at more than one year after date or sight ; (v) Divorce deed ; (vi) Deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans. 12

VII. How is the amount of court-fee to be computed in suits :—(a) against a mortgagee for the recovery of the property mortgaged ; (b) by a mortgagee for possession of the property mortgaged ; (c) by a landlord for the recovery of a house from a tenant holding over after the determination of a tenancy ; (d) for recovery of documents relating to title. 12

VIII. What is the proper court-fee for :—(a) an application for leave to sue as a pauper ; (b) a plaint in a suit to set aside an award ; (c) a plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, Section 9 ; (d) a plaint in a suit for recovery of moveable property worth 5 lacs of rupees. 12

IX. By what rules of limitation, and how far, are suits on contracts entered into in a foreign country governed when such suits are instituted in British India. 8

X. What is the period of limitation, and when does it begin to run, for a suit : (1) to enforce a right of pre-emption ; (2) for the restitution of conjugal rights ; (3) for money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand ; (4) by the heir of a male proprietor governed by the Customary Law of the Punjab to recover possession of ancestral land alienated by such proprietor during his life time. 16

PAPER V.—HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAWS AND THE CUSTOMARY LAW.

Examiner :—CH. NABI BAKHSI, B.A., LL.B.

N. B.—*Each question carries 12 marks.*

1. Define Wakf (endowment) ; give its different kinds ; and state the conditions of a valid gift.

II. Define Gift ; enumerate and explain its various kinds ; and give the requisities of a valid gift.

III. A Muhammanadan dies, leaving :—a grandmother, six full sisters and 9 uterine sisters. Work out their respective shares in the deceased's property according to Hanfi Law.

IV. In what order do different heirs inherit under the Hindu Law ? State the different views of the different schools (the Bengal, the Benares, the Mathila) regarding the succession of a daughter.

V. Define and explain " the doctrine of *factum valet*."

VI. (a) State the order of succession to a maiden's property. (b) Which of the following is *stridhan* : (1) gifts to a married woman by friends ; (2) ornaments given to her to wear during festive occasions ; (3) property inherited by a woman from her father and from her mother ; (4) a woman's earnings by adultery.

VII. What are the essentials of a valid custom ? Give broad divisions of custom. In what ways may a custom be proved or disproved ?

VIII. State the ordinary rule as to daughter's succession under the Customary law, and give exceptions under the said rule.

IX. What is the origin of the law of absenteeism, and to what extent has it received recognition under British administration ?

X. In what respects has the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, been affected by the Panjab Pre-emption Act (II) of 1905 ?

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ORAL PAPER.—CIVIL PROCEDURE, ETC.

Examiner :—B. C. CHATTERJI, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW.

I. What do you understand by the following terms :—

" Public officer," " Judgment-debtor," " Misjoinder,"
" Process-fee," " Judgment." 5

II. What is the effect of not raising an issue in the pleadings of a suit ?

The plaintiffs claimed certain rights over tenants as *sudder puinedars*, and this claim was not denied, but the defendants set up an intermediate tenure, but did not deny the existence of plaintiff's tenure or raise an issue in the court of first instance ? Can the defendants raise the question of plaintiff's title in the appellate court. 5

III. What properties are not liable to attachment in execution of a decree ? Name only five. 5

IV. What is the difference between "Review of Judgment" and "Revision"? Is Sec. 622 of C. P. Code in force in the Punjab? If not, under what special law the revision is governed in the Punjab?

5

V. Under what circumstances the limitation of a time-barred debt can be revived? Can a Hindu widow revive a barred debt.

5

VI. A Muhammadan widow, without the consent of the other heirs of her husband, takes possession of her husband's estate in satisfaction of her dower. What will be the period of limitation within which the other heirs of her husband must bring their suits in order to recover their share?

5

VII. What is the effect of non-registration. Can a document, which must be registered under the Registration Act, be admissible in evidence if not registered? If it is admissible, give your reasons.

5

VIII. What is the penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to cause injury to any person.

IX. What court-fees are required in the following cases:—

- (1) To set aside a deed of adoption?
- (2) To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed.
- (3) Caveat.

5

X. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary who should bear the expense of providing the proper stamp in the following cases:—

- (a) In the case of a policy of insurance?
- (b) In the case of a conveyance.
- (c) In the case of a counterpart of a lease.

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ORAL PAPER.—CRIMINAL LAW AND LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Examiner :—GOBIND RAM, ESQ., BAR-AT-LAW.

I. A, a shopkeeper, received Rs. 40 from B; he (A) without examining the rupees sends them to the bank in his account. Out of these, Rs. 10 are counterfeit. He has been convicted for being in possession of counterfeit coin. Is the conviction correct? Give your reasons.

II. What is grievous hurt, i.e., what hurts amount to grievous hurt.

III. A, a Magistrate of the 1st class, is travelling in a railway train. He quarrels with B, a fellow-passenger. B

assaults him. *B* is convicted under Sec. 353, I.P.C. Is the conviction correct? If not, give your reasons.

IV. *A*, a nurse, who has entered into a lawful contract with *B* to bring up his infant child, voluntarily neglects to feed the child. Has she committed any offence, if so what?

V. *A*, a witness, has been asked, in order to test his veracity, whether he has been convicted of forgery. He denies it. Has any party to the proceedings any right to produce evidence to prove that he has been so convicted.

VI. Can a police officer be compelled to tell how he came to know that *A* was in possession of stolen property.

VII. What are private documents.

VIII. Where will the appeals lie against the following orders :—

(a) *A* is required by the Magistrate of the 1st class to furnish security under Sec. 118, Cr. Proc. Code.

(b) *A* is convicted by the Magistrate of the 1st class under Sec. 124A, I.P.C., and given six months rigorous imprisonment.

(c) *A*'s application under Sec. 89 of Cr. P. Code for restoration of attached property, is rejected by a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

(d) *A* is convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, and is sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

IX. *A* and *B* were tried jointly and both were convicted. *A* appealed to the Sessions Judge, who dismissed it after hearing *A*'s pleader. *B* filed the appeal after the disposal of *A*'s appeal. The Sessions Judge acquitted *B* and finds *A* innocent. Can he acquit him?

X. *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* are tried jointly for committing theft in a dwelling house. Can promises of pardon be tendered to any of them? If not, give your reasons.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

ADDITIONAL PAPER.—LAW OF LIMITATION.

*Examiner :—*BABU A. L. ROY, B.A., B.L.

I. A junior widow adopted the plaintiff against the wish of the senior widow, who, thereafter, remained in possession of property adversely to the plaintiff, and subsequently adopted the defendant. Is the defendant entitled to add the adverse possession of the senior widow to his own,

so as to claim a title by limitation ? Give reasons for your answer. 12

II. (a) Define a promissory note as given in the I. L. Act of 1877.

(b) A document is in the following terms : " I promise to pay to Mr. John all the rents realized from my estate in 1906." Does this document come under the definition of the promissory note ? Give your reasons. 12

III. What is the explanation given in the I. L. Act, 1877, regarding the " date of institution of a suit?" A files an application to sue in *forma pauperis* one day within limitation. His application is rejected by the judge two months after the application was filed. A then files a plaint with full stamp. Is the suit barred by limitation ? Give your reasons. 12

IV. Can a plaintiff plead limitation to a set-off ? If so, what is the period up to which the period of limitation is to be counted, the date of the filing of the plaint, or that of the filing of the claim to set-off ? Discuss the subject. 12

V. A suit by the heir of a male proprietor, governed by the Customary Law of the Punjab, to recover possession of ancestral land alienated by such proprietor during his life time, is barred under the Punjab Limitation Act of 1900, but is not barred under the I. L. Act of 1877. Discuss the question whether the plaintiff's remedy only is barred in this case, or his right to property also is extinguished. 14

VI. What is the provision of the I. L. Act, 1877, regarding the limitation of suits against express trustees to follow trust property ?

A statement is made in a Wajibularz after certain persons had absconded, leaving their property in the possession of a co-sharer, that the absconders should have their property back on their return. Does the statement amount to a declaration of a trust under the I. L. Act, 1877 ? 14

VII. What is the provision of the I. L. Act, 1877, regarding the effect of fraud in computing the period of limitation ? 12

VIII. Are the acknowledgments in the following cases good acknowledgments of debts or rights under the I. L. Act, 1877, to extend the period of limitation :—

(a) A letter promising to pay the debt off by instalments, and asking to be let off the interest.

(b) A request by a debtor to his creditor to send him in his account.

(c) " Remittance of £40 to old account."

(d) A post-card acknowledging a liability to pay Rs. 30, and a general admission that he was liable to pay

his father's debts, but without referring to any particular debt or account.

12

IX. What are the periods of limitation and the times from which the periods begin to run, both under the I. L. Act, 1877, and the Punjab Loans Limitation Act of 1904, if applicable, in the following cases :—

- (a) For money found to be due on accounts stated.
- (b) On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.
- (c) By a surety against the principal debtor.
- (d) For compensation for libel.
- (e) For recovery of a wife.

10

X. Are the following applications held to be those for the court to take *a step in aid of execution* :—

- (a) An application to the court passing the decree to send it to another court for execution.
- (b) An application for execution which is withdrawn without the leave of the court to bring a fresh one.
- (c) An application by a judgment creditor to take out of court money realized by a sale in execution of a decree.
- (d) An application by the decree-holder to take out of court money deposited in the suit by the defendant.
- (e) An application to release a portion of attached property from attachment, but to continue it on the remainder.

10

INTERMEDIATE AND LICENTIATE IN LAW EXAMINATION.

PAPER I.—CIVIL LAW.

Examiner :—MD. SHAH NAWAZ, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.,
BAR-AT-LAW.

Each question carries 12 marks.

I. Explain the following passages : (a) In the case of a sale by joint owners, no party to such sale shall be permitted to claim a right of pre-emption.

(b) No person other than a member of an agricultural tribe shall have a right of pre-emption in respect of agricultural land.

II. A sues for pre-emption in respect of the sale of a large property in the city of Delhi, consisting of a number of re-

sidental huts built together in the form of a square with an open space in the middle. The claim is based on the ground that A's house adjoins the property in suit. The vendee pleads: (a) that the property sold, being of the nature of a *katra* or *serai*, the right of pre-emption is not attached to it; (b) that the right of pre-emption (if any) extends only to that portion of the property which is immediately adjacent to A's house. Consider the soundness of defence.

III. What are the formalities and conditions precedent to the right of the mortgagee to enforce forfeiture of the mortgagor's property? In a case the notice of foreclosure is headed "application for issue of a notice of foreclosure under Sections 7 and 8 of Regulation XVII of 1806, in respect of two houses mortgaged under mortgage deed dated 22nd March, 1902," and notified "that if you shall not redeem the said property within one year from the date of notification the mortgage will be finally foreclosed in favour of the mortgagee." Is the notice in question good? Give reasons.

IV. Discuss, with reference to recent disturbances in the Punjab, the exact nature and scope of Regulation III of 1818. (A Regulation for Confinement of State Prisoners.)

V. Comment on the following: (a) The Statutory Agriculturist. (b) No land belonging to a member of an agricultural tribe shall be sold in execution of any decree or order of any Civil or Revenue Court.

VI. State briefly the rights and liabilities of the seller.

VII. A granted a lease to B of two rooms with a covenant for quiet enjoyment. Then A let a room above the two to C for dancing and other entertainments. B says that the dancing over his head and the behaviour of visitors on the stairs is a breach of the covenant and a nuisance. Advise B as to his rights and remedies.

VIII. State briefly the chief modes of acquisition of easements. P sues for an injunction restraining D from allowing the branches of a tree belonging to him to overhang P's land, and for an order directing him to cut off such branches. D pleads that the branches of his trees have overhung over P's land for forty years, and he contends that he has, therefore, acquired a prescriptive right of the nature of an easement as defined by Act V of 1882. Is P entitled to the relief sought for? Give reasons.

IX. What points should be taken into consideration by the court in appointing the guardian of a minor. Consider the following cases: (a) A Muhammadan mother is desirous to be appointed guardian of her minor son in preference to his uncle; (b) A Hindu mother claims the custody of her daughter of 12 years of age in preference to the father.

X. Write brief notes on the following subjects: (a) Capacity of a minor to act in matters of marriage and adoption.

(b) Capacity of a minor to sue. (c) Capacity of the guardian of the property of a minor to effect compromise without the sanction of the court.

PAPER II.—CIVIL LAW, THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, ETC.

Examiner :—R. S. SUKH DIAL, PLEADER.

I. (a) Under what circumstances a seller has the power to stop goods in transit ? (b) When goods are deemed to be in transit ? (c) A, living at Jullundur, ordered goods of B, living at Amritsar, and sent his own carts for the goods. The cartman, to whom B delivered the goods, paid $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price to B and delivered to him (B) a letter from A saying that the balance will be paid on receipt of the goods. Before the goods reached Jullundur, A became insolvent and stopped payment. Can B stop the goods ? Give reasons for your answer.

II. (a) When can an agent delegate his authority ? (b) Define a sub-agent. (c) A appointed B his agent to conduct a certain litigation to which A was a party. B, being unable to attend personally, engaged a pleader to conduct the case. The case was decided against A because of the pleader's failure to attend. Is B liable to A for the loss suffered ? If not, why not ?

III. (a) What contracts cannot be specifically enforced ? (b) State the cases in which a court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance.

IV. (a) State the cases in which perpetual injunctions may be granted. (b) A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner B from receiving the partnership debts and effects. It appears that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused access to them. Should the court grant the injunction prayed for ? If not, why not ?

V. (a) State the circumstances under which a master is liable for injuries caused by a servant to a fellow-servant. (b) Is the master liable in the following cases :—(i) a workman at the top of a building carelessly let fall a heavy substance upon a fellow-workman ; (ii) a servant invited a stranger to assist him in his work ; while giving such assistance the stranger was injured by the negligence of another servant of the same master.

VI. (i) Define "negligence." (ii) What do you understand by "contributory negligence" ? (iii) Can you plead contributory negligence in answer to an action by a child of 6 years ?

VII. (i) Define "common carrier." (ii) In respect of what goods the liability of a common carrier cannot be deemed to be limited or affected by any public notice? (iii) A brought a suit for recovery of damages for the loss of goods entrusted to a common carrier. A is unable to prove that the loss was caused by the negligence or criminal acts of the carrier or any of his agents or servants. Can A recover? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. (i) What is a "negotiable instrument"? (ii) Are the following instruments signed by A "negotiable instruments"?—(a) I promise to pay B, or order, Rs. 200. (b) I promise to pay B, on demand, the sum of Rs. 500 for value received. Give reasons for your answer. (iii) What do you understand by endorsement "in blank" and endorsement "in full."

IX. (i) Define Trust, Trustee, Beneficiary and Trust property (ii) Is a trustee bound to account both to the "beneficiary" and the "author of the trust"? If not to both, to which of them?

X. (i) Define a "Railway administration." (ii) A, a resident of Lahore, who was travelling from Lahore to Lucknow bought a through ticket at the Lahore Railway Station. Lahore and Lucknow are under different railway administrations. While alighting at the Lucknow railway station A received injuries through the negligence of the station servants there. A suit for damages on behalf of A is instituted against the Lahore railway administration (N. W. Ry.) in the District Judge's Court at Lahore. Is the suit maintainable? If not, why not?

PAPER III.—CIVIL LAW, THE LAW RELATING TO INTESTATE AND TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION.

Examiner :—M. FAZL DIN, PLEADER.

[NOTE.—(1) Please write your answers in the order of the questions. (2) Give reasons, illustrations, and authorities where necessary. (3) Special test candidates are required to answer questions III to VIII only.]

ACT V OF 1881.

I. Define the following strictly in the words of the Act :—(1) Minor; (2) Minority; (3) Will; (4) Codicil; (5) Specific legacy; (6) Demonstrative legacy; (7) Probate; (8) Executor; (9) Administrator; (10) District Judge.

II. (a) Are universal legatees entitled to letters of administration with the will annexed or to Probate ? (b) Does the grant of Probate give the grantee possession of the property to which it relates ? (c) Are the proceedings of the court acting under Act V of 1881 regular and maintainable if it does not fix issues and follow the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code ? (d) Is an objector, who claims to be appointed administrator but omits to make a formal application to that effect, entitled to letters of administration ? (e) Is the amount due to a person as consideration for his becoming surety for the due administration of the estate of a deceased person, an expense within the purview of section 102 of the Probate and Administration Act and a first charge against the estate ? 10

HINDU LAW.

III. Does the apostacy of one of the parties in the case of Hindus *per se* dissolve their marriage and deprive the husband of the legal rights which accrued to him at marriage ? 12

IV. (a) Who are the persons authorized to dispose of a girl in marriage ? (b) How far a marriage is affected by improper disposal ? 12

MUHAMMADAN LAW.

V. (a) Does the apostacy of one of the parties, viz., conversion from Islam to Christianity, dissolve their marriage ? (b) Does reviling or speaking blasphemously of the prophet Muhammad amount to apostacy and dissolve the marriage ? (c) Can a lunatic personally contract a valid marriage ? 16

VI. (a) What are the limits within which Polygamy is permitted ? (b) What is the ordinary duration of Iddat ? (1) In case of a widow. (2) In case of a divorced wife. (c) What is the legal effect of a marriage celebrated within the period of Iddat ? 16

CUSTOMARY LAW.

VII. (a) What is a pre-emptor bound to prove ? (b) What is the difference between the status of a childless proprietor and a widow as regards the power of alienation ? (c) Is exchange or sale of ancestral land to acquire other land a necessity justifying the alienation ? 17

VIII. Under what circumstances in a suit by a husband for restitution of conjugal rights a court may refuse its assistance ? 10

EVIDENCE ACT I OF 1872.

IX. (a) Is a plaintiff, who has obtained a decree for part of his claim and has appealed as regards the part dismissed, stopped from prosecuting the appeal because he has begun to execute the said decree? (b) On whom does the burden of proof lie in the following cases:—(1) That a daughter of a sonless proprietor governed by Customary Law inherits the paternal property in the absence of male lineal descendants in absolute estate with unlimited power of alienation. (2) That a particular form of vicinage gives a preferential right of pre-emption. (3) That a man is alive or dead. (4) That a man is owner of anything of which he is in possession. (c) A sues B for rent on the basis of a lease executed by him in favour of A's father. B admits the lease but pleads that the real landlord was C, and A's father's name was entered merely benami. Is this plea entertainable?

15

OATHS ACT X OF 1873.

X. What is the legal effect of an inadequate deposition on an oath?

2

PAPER IV —CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner : —LALA DHARM DAS SURI, PLEADER.

(N.B.—Each question carries 12 marks.)

I. Specify the classes of crimes which the Indian Penal Code constitutes offences against the State.

II. B in India abets the insurrection against the King's Government of Ceylon by sending arms to the instigators. Is the act punishable in India? If so, under what section of the Indian Penal Code? If not, why not?

III. Enumerate the acts against which there is no right of private defence. To what extent the right may be exercised?

IV. In what cases and for what periods may the court order a person to be in solitary confinement?

V. Under what circumstances can the court order forfeiture of the accused's property?

VI. When a man is convicted of enticing away a woman under section 498 I.P.C., can the woman be convicted of abetment of the offence? Give reasons.

VII. Is the proprietor of a press guilty of an offence under section 292 I.P.C. for an obscene book being printed in his press by his servant? Give reasons.

VIII. Is preparation to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code?

IX. Can criminal breach of trust be committed in respect of immoveable property?

X. A partner converts to his own use a portion of partnership property. Is he guilty of any offence?

PAPER V.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Examiner :—CH. SHAHABUD DIN, B.A., LL.B.

PART (a).—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

I. Give a brief history of struggles between (a) Civil and Revenue Courts; (b) Supreme Court and Supreme Council. 12

II. What exclusive privileges do the Europeans in India enjoy in criminal matters? Give Sir Fitz-James Stephen's view upon the matter. 12

III. What provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure do not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its original and revisional civil jurisdiction? For what purposes a Divisional Court is considered a District Court in the Punjab 9

IV. In what cases and from the decrees or orders of what Courts do appeals lie to the Chief Court? 9

V. (a) A legal practitioner (1) exhorts a mob of citizens to take the law into their own hand; (2) impugns the integrity of the court or brings its judgment into disrepute; (3) interviews and coaches the witnesses of his own client; (4) practises in a court in which the Judge is his near kinsman; (5) defends one whom he knows or believes to be guilty; (6) takes contingent fees. Is he guilty of professional misconduct in any of these cases? Give reasons. 12

(b) Explain the aphorism:—“The impersonality of counsel is the fundamental principle of advocacy.” 6

PART (b).—GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

VI. Give Professor Holland's definition of Jurisprudence and its criticism by Mr. Lightwood. How does the latter writer distinguish between Pure, General, and Applied Jurisprudence? 12

VII. State the origin and functions of rights. Explain the term "Duty." Discuss the position :—Every Right pre-supposes a Duty but every Duty does not pre-suppose a Right.

12

VIII. Define a Juristic Act, and state its requisites. With what matters of fact may it be concerned? Give instances.

12

IX. Comment upon the following remarks :—(a) Truth becomes the Good in Morals, Justice in Law: the purport is the same, the relations only change. (b) Equity follows the Law and does not subvert it. (c) In a well-regulated state of society the Scales and the Sword personify Justice.

12

X. Explain and develop the following statements :—(a) The law is not to be deduced from the rule, but the rule from the law. (b) The Law grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength of a people. (c) In war there is no middle position between a friend and a foe.

12

ORAL PAPER.—CIVIL LAW AND LAW OF EVIDENCE.

*Examiner :—*LALA RAUSHAN LAL, PLEADER.

I. Where a widow succeeds to her husband's share in a joint estate under Customary Law of the Punjab can she or can she not claim partition of the estate so as to constitute herself sole owner. (*Rattigan's Digest, 5th Ed., p. 18.*)

A. She cannot ordinarily claim partition so as to constitute herself sole owner, though she may at times obtain a separation of the share to secure her full participation of the profits.

II. Under Customary Law of the Punjab, under what circumstances a gift by a widow of her husband's estate to a daughter on condition that the donee should maintain her is valid? (*Rattigan's Digest, 5th Ed., p. 71.*)

A. When the husband's estate is not sufficient for the purpose.

III. Under Muhammadan Law what is the effect of an execution sale held in execution of a decree obtained by a creditor of the deceased against a single heir in possession of deceased's property? (*Wilson's M. L., 2nd Ed., p. 240.*)

A. *Cal. & Bomb.*: Other heirs bound except in case of fraud or consent decree without inquiry. *Allahabad*: Does not bind the other heirs

IV. Under Muhammadan Law does or does not the mere collection of rent from a particular property by an agent constitute such possession on the part of the agent as to enable

him to acquire the property by way of gift from his principal without formal delivery. (*Wilson's M. L.*, 2nd Ed., p. 348.)

A. No. Because he is not in actual possession.

V. A pollutes the air with smoke. Under what circumstances can B, who carries on business in a neighbouring house, sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution. (*S. R. Act*, s. 54, *ill.* (f).)

A. If the pollution *interferes materially with the physical comfort of B*.

VI. A owes B Rs. 1,000; under a contract B owes C Rs. 1,000. B orders A to credit C with Rs. 1,000 in his books. What more is required to create a new contract between B and C? (*Contract Act*, s. 262.)

A. C's assent to the arrangement.

VII. The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to his father is in question in a suit brought by the son. On whom lies the onus of proving good faith of the transaction? (*Evidence Act*, s. 111.)

A. On the father, as he stands to his son in a fiduciary position.

VIII. A transfers to B an estate to which C is entitled, and as part of the transaction gives C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. What is the result of C's Act? (*Transfer of Property Act*, s. 35 *ill.*)

A. He has by his act confirmed the transfer of the estate to B.

IX. When a son is received in adoption by a Hindu widow, who is destitute of necessary authority of her deceased husband, is or is not the adoption valid according to the doctrine of *factum valet*? (*Mayne's H. L.*, 7th Ed., p. 202.)

A. No.

X. A, a Hindu minor, on coming of age, sues to set aside a sale effected by him during his minority. Do any equities arise in setting aside such a sale? (*Mayne's H. L.*, 7th Ed., p. 287.)

A. No equities arise. Contract void *ab initio*.

ORAL PAPER.—CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner :—BABU A. L. ROY, B.A., B.L.

I. Explain the word Government as used in the I.P. Code.

II. A, a Civil Court peon, being ordered by that court to arrest Y, and, after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests

Z. Has *A* committed any offence ? If so, what offence ?
Give your reasons. 10

III. *A* instigates *B*, a child under 7 years of age, to set fire to a dwelling-house. *B* in consequence sets fire to the house. Has any of them committed any offence ? Or have both of them ? Give your reason. 10

IV. Define stolen property as given in the I.P. Code. 10

V. *A*, a palanquin-bearer, being bound by legal contract to carry *Z* from one place to another, refuses to carry him on the middle of the way. Is *A* criminally liable ?

In another case, *B*, a cultivator, being bound by legal contract to cultivate *Y*'s land, refuses to do so. Is *B* criminally liable ? Give your reason in both instances. 10

LL.B. EXAMINATION IN LAW.

PAPER I.—JURISPRUDENCE.

*Examiner :—*PT. SHEO NARAIN, PLEADER.

I. What arguments does Bentham advance in support of the following :—

“ To lay down as a principle that all men ought to enjoy a perfect equality of rights would be, by a necessary connection of consequences, to render all legislation impossible.”

II. State the twelve problems (omitting their solutions by examples) suggested by Bentham as indirect means by which commission of offences can be prevented by influencing the will.

III. State (without amplification) the seven conditions stated by Bentham as necessary to make laws conform to general expectation.

IV. Compare briefly the ancient and modern ideas about wills, particularly noticing how far Hindu law recognizes wills and how far wills recognized by Muhammadan Law are more suited to modern ideas than wills among Christians.

V. Briefly trace the history of the rule of primogeniture, particularly noticing the influence of polygamy on it.

VI. What can you say for or against the following view of Maine :—

“ We can say that Brahminical India has not passed beyond a stage which occurs in the history of all families of mankind, the stage at which a rule of law is not yet discriminated from a rule of religion.”

VII. What is the rule of *Exterritoriality*? What are its privileges and limits?

VIII. What are the attributes of the sovereignty of a state? Define "vassal state" and "protected state." To which of the three kinds of states above mentioned does *Cabul* belong?

IX. Distinguish Substantive Law from Adjective Law, and state to the domain of which of the two pleas of *res judicata* and limitation belong?

X. What is, according to Rattigan, the distinguishing character of Hindu Jurisprudence from that of European Systems?

PAPER II.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Examiner :—MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI, K.B.,
BAR.-AT-LAW.

I. (a) What are the various methods of Recognition of Independence? Do you know any instance of the Recognition having been made conditional?

(b) Describe briefly the effect of war on treaties between the belligerents themselves as well as on those to which, besides the belligerents, other Powers too are parties.

II. What are the essentials of belligerent occupation? Compare the earlier notions relating to and results of temporary military occupation and the modern doctrine concerning the powers of an occupying belligerent as compared with those of the conqueror of a territory.

III. What do you understand by a "Ransom Bill"? Describe the practice relating to the giving and acceptance as well as the consequences thereof.

IV. (a) Give the arguments for and against the exemption of private property from capture during a war at sea. What is your own opinion with reference to the existing practice?

(b) What would you expect a neutral State to do if a man-of-war belonging to a belligerent State escaped from a battle and ran into a port belonging to such neutral State?

V. (a) State the definition of a "Spy" as given in the Brussels Code, and describe the rules appertaining to his trial if captured "in the act."

(b) Describe the legal consequences of the restoration of peace.

VI. (a) Is a double domicile possible? Give reasons for your answer.

(b) What is the law applicable to marriage (1) as regards essentials, and (2) as regards external formalities?

VII. (a) What is the test of legitimation? Can the legitimation of a child be effected in the country in which his father is domiciled at his birth? Give the bearing of the law of domicile at the marriage of the parents as well as that of the law at the birth of the child upon the latter's legitimation.

(b) What is the effect of legitimation by subsequent marriage of the parents of a child born in a foreign country upon the child's capacity to own British land?

VIII. Describe the effect of bankruptcy on the personal estate of the debtor.

IX. What law will govern the construction of marriage contracts and wills? Is it open to the spouses domiciled in one country to select the law of another as the law that shall construe their contract? In the absence of an express intention to the contrary, to what law would you refer in order to interpret a marriage settlement or contract?

X. (a) How far does a foreign author possess copyright in England outside the provisions of the International Copyright Act of 1886?

(b) What are the conditions, other than those relating to jurisdiction, required to make a foreign judgment effective within British territory?

PAPER III.—CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Examiner:—J. A. O. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

I. What are the chief elements of feudalism? Describe the growth of feudalism in England. Do you know of anything in India corresponding to the feudal system?

II. Give a brief sketch of the fiscal system under the Plantagenet Kings, and enumerate the principal sources of direct and indirect taxation.

III. Trace the events that led to the summoning of Simon de Montfort's first Parliament in 1264. Describe the constitution and powers of that assembly. Is it correct to call it the origin of representative government?

IV. What progress was made in the development of Parliamentary government during the reign of Edward III?

V. What do you know of: (a) The assize of arms; (b) Justices in Eyre; (c) Recognition by sworn Inquest; (d) Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's case; (e) Jenkes' case? Give dates.

VI. Summarize the constitutional results of the reign of King James I. Describe the events which led to the dismissal of Chief Justice Coke, and estimate the political importance of that dismissal.

VII. Give the principal provisions of : (a) the Petition of Right ; (b) the Triennial Act of 1641.

VIII. Explain the origin of the Whig and Tory parties, and discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of the system of Government by party.

IX. State the main provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773, and describe the results that followed its passing.

X. What is the extent of the legislative powers :—

(a) Of the Governor-General in Council ?

(b) Of Local Legislatures ?

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PAPER IV.—ROMAN LAW.

*Examiner :—*BADH RAJ SAHNEY, ESQ., M.A., BAR-AT-LAW.

I. The publication of a book depends upon the contract between author and its publisher. Is this to be regarded as sale of the manuscript ? Has the publisher a right to the manuscript as such after he has used it, or must he return it to the author ? Is the obligation of the publisher merely one of paying the author the honorarium agreed on ? In what does it consist if no honorarium has been fixed ? How is the act of a publisher to be regarded in law who, instead of the 500 copies he is authorised by contract to print, prints 750 copies ? Is it a *delict dolus* possibly or *furtum* or a mere breach of contract ? (Von Jhering).

II. Explain and comment upon : (a) " In the earliest times of Roman Law there were three modes of forming the tie of marriage." (b) " At no time did these different modes of being married form part of the real tie of marriage."

III. Define Usucapion. Explain and illustrate : (a) " Sometime although the thing is possessed with perfect good faith, yet usucapion does not operate by any length of time." (b) " There were three cases where a *mala fide* possessor might acquire by Usucapion."

IV. What is the origin of the institution of " Substitution " ? Distinguish between : *Substitutio vulgaris*, *Substitutio pupillaris*, *Substitutio quasi-pupillaris*. Give examples of each.

V. Define and distinguish between : *Lex Jus*, *Senatusconsultum*, *Plebiscitum*, *Edictum*. Give an example of each.

VI. Give the dates and provisions of the enactments you name in answer to the preceding question.

VII. State what you know of the Roman Law of Adoption specially mentioning any changes made therein by Justinian.

VIII. Explain the expressions: *necessarius heres, in-officiosum testamentum cretio continua, Usus, alienus postumus adsertor libertatis.*

IX. Give an historical account of the Roman *Familia*.

X. Define and classify the various servitudes known to Roman Law.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1908.

PAPER I.—LAW OF CONTRACTS, ETC.

Examiner :—LALA ISHWAR DAS, M.A., PLEADER.

Discuss the following subjects, citing case-law where you can:—

I. Consideration for Contracts, pointing out the difference, if any, between the English and Indian law.	14
II. Quasi Contracts.	8
III. Penalty and liquidated damages.	8
IV. Liabilities and rights of a Surety.	10
V. "Act of God" in tort and in breach of Contract.	8
VI. Public and private nuisance.	14
VII. Liability of infants for torts.	8
VIII. Mandatory Injunction	10
IX. Specific performance against a minor, of a contract validly entered into on his behalf.	5
X. Possessory Suit (under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act)--	
(a) By a landlord holding possession through a tenant who is ousted by a third person	5
(b) By a person in joint possession, illegally ousted by a Co owner.	5
(c) By a tenant holding over, dispossessed by his landlord <i>proprio-motu</i>	5

PAPER II.—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Examiner :—LALA CHUNI LAL, B.A.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

1. State in what cases suits shall be instituted at the place where the subject-matter of the suit is situate.

II. Under what circumstances may a party to a suit sue or defend in such suit on behalf of all other parties to the same suit ?

State when objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties shall be taken.

III. Can a plaintiff or plaintiffs join several causes of action ? If so, under what conditions ?

IV. Does the dismissal of a suit under the first portion of Section 102 C.P.C., i.e., when the defendant appears and does not admit the plaintiff's claim, amount to a decree ? Does an appeal lie against such dismissal ?

V. State under what circumstances the court shall set-off a debt due to the defendant from the plaintiff against a debt due to the latter from the former.

VI. When shall the court, to which a decree has been sent for execution, stay the execution of such decree ?

VII. What is the remedy for a person against whom any of the following orders has been passed : Orders under Sections 280, 281, 282, 331, 332, and 335 C.P.C. ?

VIII. What would be the consequence, if, within the time limited by law, no application is made to the court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff to have his name entered on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff.

IX. On what grounds may the court remove the next-friend of a minor.

X. Draw up a plaint in a suit for compensation for breach of a contract to employ.

PAPER III.—REVENUE AND TENANCY LAW, ETC.

*Examiner :—*R. S. SUKH DIAL, PLEADER.

1. Explain the circumstances under which revenue deposits can be made. What is the effect of such a deposit ? State the procedure a Revenue Officer should adopt after receiving a deposit. 10

II. Define "village-cess." In respect to what estates a Revenue Officer can prepare a list of village cesses ? Can a village cess, not comprised in the list, be recovered by suit in a Civil or a Revenue Court ? 10

III. (a) State the processes by which an arrear of land revenue may be recovered. (b) Can an assignee of land revenue sue for the arrears of assigned revenue without the sanction of a Revenue Officer ? In case sanction of a

Revenue Officer is necessary, can an Assistant Collector, first grade, authorise the institution of the suit. 10

IV. (a) State the grounds on which an occupancy tenant is liable to ejectment.

(b) What procedure should a landlord adopt to get an occupancy tenant ejected? 8

V. A, an occupancy tenant under Section 5, sold his occupancy rights to B, a mortgagee, of the rights of his landlord. Can the landlord sue to get this sale set aside? Can the Collaterals of A, who are entitled to succeed to the tenancy under Section 59, sue to have the sale declared inoperative against their reversionary rights? 11

VI. Are the following suits cognizable by a Revenue or a Civil Court: (a) A suit by a Mukararidar to establish his rights. (b) A suit by a landlord for recovery of certain lands, lately held by an occupancy tenant, who died lawaris, from a person who took possession thereof falsely alleging himself to be the heir of the occupancy tenant. (c) A suit for a sum payable as Dharat to which plaintiff is entitled but which has been paid to defendant. (d) A suit for refund of rent paid in advance. Give reasons for your answer. 11

VII. Who are entitled to pre-empt in respect of agricultural land and village immoveable property? 9

VIII. A, B, and C are joint owners of a certain holding of agricultural land. A sells his shares in the said holding to B, without any notice to C. Can C get a share in the bargain by bringing a pre-emption suit? If not, why not?

(b) In a pre-emption suit, after the evidence for the plaintiff was finished, and the evidence for the defendant had to be recorded at the next hearing, the court ordered the plaintiff to pay into court half of the probable value of the property in suit, and on his failing to do so by the time fixed, dismissed the suit with costs. Criticise the orders of the court. 11

IX. Explain the changes introduced in the Alienation of Land Act, 1900, by the Punjab Act I of 1907. 9

X. (a) Can a Jat in the Amritsar District sell his land in that district, to a Jat of the Umballa District?

(b) Can a Deputy Commissioner sanction a mortgage of land by a Jat to a Khatri, whereby the mortgagee is to remain in possession of the land for an indefinite period?

(c) A, a statutory agriculturist, purchased some land in his village, from a member of an agricultural tribe, in the year 1902. Now in the year 1908, he wants to sell it to B, who is neither a member of an agricultural tribe nor a resident of the village. Can he (A) do so? Give reasons for your answers. 11

PAPER IV.—CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner :—MUHAMMAD SHAH NAWAZ, ESQ., B.A.,
LL.B., BAR.-AT-LAW.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

- I. Describe briefly the history of Criminal Law in India.
- II. The accused, receiving information that the complainant's party was about to take forcible possession of a plot of land, which was found by the court to be in the possession of the accused, collected a large number of men, some of whom were armed, and went through the village to the land in question. While they were engaged in ploughing, the complainant's party came up (some of them being armed) and interfered with the ploughing. A fight ensued, in the course of which one of the complainant's party was grievously wounded and subsequently died. What crimes, if any, have the accused committed?
- III. Define theft. Consider the following cases: (a) *A* finds a jewel in the street and shows it to *B*, who keeps it against *A*'s will. The jewel belongs to *B*'s uncle. (b) *A* gets a decree for Rs. 200 against *B*. *A* seizes *B*'s bullocks to satisfy the decree.
- IV. What are the elements of giving False Evidence? *A* was admitted in as approver in the Lower Court and there gave a detailed account of a decoity in which he confessed to have taken part. When, however, he appeared as witness in the Sessions Court, he denied all knowledge of the facts previously stated. Has *A* committed perjury?
- V. *A* falsely represented himself to be *B* at a University examination, got a hall ticket under *B*'s name, sat under that name in the hall, and for three days headed and signed answer papers to questions with *B*'s name. What crimes has *A* committed?
- VI. Define defamation. Consider the following cases: (a) *A*, in the course of his deposition, said: "the complainant (a woman) was caught with a chamar and lives with him." The statement was untrue and made *mala fide*. (b) *A* says to *B*, "I am not surprised that C (a pleader) has lost such a good case, for he never prepares his cases."
- VII. Describe the procedure in Warrant Cases.
- VIII. *A* prosecuted *B* for assault under Section 323 of the Penal Code. The complainant was referred to the police for inquiry. The police reported that the charge was a false one, and thereupon the Magistrate dismissed the complaint and passed an order under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directing the prosecution of the complainant for

making a false charge, under Section 211 of the Penal Code. A wants to get the order for his prosecution set aside. Advise him.

IX. State the circumstances under which the High Court will transfer a criminal case from one Criminal Court to another.

X. Explain the following :—

Mens rea ; Criminal Negligence ; Search-Warrants ; Summons-Cases, and Joinder of Charges.

PAPER V.—HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW AND CUSTOMARY LAW.

*Examiner :—*LALA DWARKA DAS, M.A.

I. Describe the different forms of divorce recognised by the Mahomedan Law as administered in India. What formalities and requirements are necessary to accomplish each ? When can a wife obtain a divorce ? 9

II. Who are the guardians of the person and the property of a minor according to Mahomedan Law, and who can dispose of him in marriage either irrevocably or provisionally ? What circumstances disqualify them, or any of them, from performing this duty ? 10

III. Explain the doctrines of the " Increase " and the " Return " as understood in Mahomedan Law, and describe fully the heirs to whom, and the circumstances under which, they are applicable. Illustrate your answers by concrete examples. 10

IV. A Mahomedan dies leaving a mother, a daughter, and a wife. What will be their shares in his estate, and how ? 12

V. State fully the principles which determine the order of succession among heirs under the Bengal and the Mitakshara schools respectively. What heirs, and to what extent, are affected by the difference in these principles ? 11

VI. State briefly, and discuss, the general provisions of Hindu Law with regard to the treatment of " self-acquisitions " and " gains of science " of a member of a joint Hindu family. When can he claim them exclusively as his own ? 11

VII. What are the powers of a Hindu wife and widow in matters of adoption ? What limitations are imposed upon them by the different schools ? When is an adoption by them valid and when are they estopped from denying it ? 9

VIII. Under what circumstances does the unchastity or re-marriage of a widow, governed by the Panjab Customary

Law, cause a forfeiture of her rights in her husband's property ? What is the distinction between this law and the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws on the subjects ? 10

IX. When can the Proprietary body in a village community contest an alienation by, and succeed to, a proprietor who dies without heirs ? With regard to what property such a right be presumed ? 9

X. What village cesses are recoverable by suit ? Name and explain those village cesses which have been judicially recognised. 9

PAPER VI.—LAW RELATING TO MINORS, ETC.

*Examiner :—*SHAIKH ABDUL HAQ, PLEADER.

N.B.—Each question carries twenty marks.

I. What is the law of limitation relating to a plaintiff under a legal disability, such as insanity ? How would it affect him if he is under double or successive disability ? Will this law also govern a purchase from a minor ?

II. How do the Guardian and Wards Act and the Majority Act affect :—(1) the power of a non-European father to appoint a guardian of his children ; and (2) the personal law of marriage.

III. What are the essential facts to be entered in an application for a Succession Certificate ?

IV. Explain whether the following documents in respect of immoveable property of the value of upwards of one hundred rupees are compulsorily registerable ; and, if registered, from what time will they operate ?

- (1) An arbitrator's award.
- (2) A composition deed.
- (3) An entry on a mortgage deed made by the mortgagee to the effect that the mortgage was redeemed.
- (4) An entry on a mortgage deed made by the mortgagee as to payment of mortgage money in whole or in part.

V. How is court-fee calculated in the following cases :—

- (1) On a reference to the Divisional Judge against the Collector's award in land acquisition cases and on the memorandum of appeal against an order on this reference.
- (2) In a suit for the specific performance of an award
- (3) In a suit to obtain an injunction.

PAPER VII.—THE LAW RELATING TO LEGAL PRACTITIONERS, ETC.

Examiner :—PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, PLEADER.

N.B.—*Each question carries ten marks.*

I. What are the revisional powers of the Chief Court in the following cases :—(a) the lower courts refused to summon witnesses named by a party on the ground that the prayer was not *bond fide* but only intended to delay proceedings ; (b) the lower courts impleaded certain persons in the case who ought not to have been impleaded.

II. Define "land suit" and "unclassified suit" as defined in the Punjab Courts Act. Is a declaratory suit in which one co-sharer of *shamlat dch* land seeks to cancel a sale of such land by another co-sharer a "land suit" when such land is used for the purpose of grazing cattle only ?

III. Some moveable property was attached in execution of a decree, an objector (not a party to the decree) objected to its attachment, which objection was disallowed by the executing court and the property was sold; the objector then brought a regular suit for money, the value of the property wrongly attached and sold. "Is it a Small Cause" ?

IV. What kinds of suits relating to partnership transactions are excluded from the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court ?

V. When the language used in a document applies partly to one set of existing facts and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, can evidence be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply ? (Give one illustration.)

VI. What are the exceptions to the rule stated in Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act prohibiting disclosure of professional communications made to a barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakeel.

VII. What are the powers (and limitations to them) of a court to disallow indecent or scandalous questions and questions intended to insult or annoy a witness ?

VIII. State who are authorised to administer oaths and affirmations according to the Indian Oaths Act. Can this power be delegated ?

IX. Distinguish between the respective privileges of a vakeel and a pleader as provided in the Legal Practitioners Act, bearing in mind the recent amendment regarding the status of pleaders of the Chief Court, Punjab.

X. The question is whether *A* robbed *B*. Is the fact that *B* soon after the robbery said without making a complaint, that he had been robbed, relevant as *conduct*? If not so, is it relevant in any other manner?

[LL.B. EXAMINATION IN LAW.

PAPER I.—GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner :—W. M. HAILLEY, ESQ., B.A.

I. What is the precise meaning attaching to the word "person" in Jurisprudence?

II. How far do modern systems of law recognize the classes of rights known in Roman Law as "Servitude," "Pledge," "Emphyteusis," "Superficies"?

III. Explain the nature of the pleas of duress, fraud, and error, as affecting liability at law.

IV. How does the English Law of succession relating to moveables differ from that relating to immoveables, and what is the historical origin of this distinction?

V. Compare the meaning of equity in English and Roman Law.

VI. Determine exactly the meaning of "consideration" as applied to contracts.

VII. Explain the significance in the history of Jurisprudence of the ancient judicial proceeding known as the "*Legis actio sacramenti*."

VIII. Examine the attitude of (a) ancient, and (b) modern law in dealing with Acts of State, and with the Liabilities of Executive Officers.

IX. Illustrate, with examples, the manner in which contemporary legislation has dealt with (a) contracts for negative service, (b) aleatory contracts, (c) contracts of indemnity, (d) contracts of guarantee.

X. Give your views, as a student of Jurisprudence, on the advisability of codifying the Panjab Customary Law.

PAPER II.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Examiner :—MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI, K.B.,
BAR-AT-LAW.

I. Criticise the Theory of a Law of Nature and describe the connection between that theory and the Theory of a State of Nature.

II. What do you understand by the phrase "The Sources of International Law?" Enumerate the various sources of that law as given by Lawrence.

III. (a) Define "Independence." Since when has the principle of complete independence of States been accepted by the International Code of the civilized world? (b) Discuss the origin and give instances of voluntary restrictions upon the freedom of action of Sovereign States.

IV. (a) What do you understand by "the right of innocent passage?" Describe its origin, development, and the extent to which it is now recognised. (b) May a State refuse to receive a particular individual as the diplomatic representative of a neighbouring State or ask for his recall without offence to the latter? Describe the grounds generally accepted as justifying such action.

V. Describe the nature and jurisdiction of Prize Courts and the responsibility of the State establishing such courts for their decisions.

VI. (a) What articles are generally accepted as Contrabands of War? (b) Enumerate the principal acts constituting what is called "unnatural service?" and describe the penalty attached to the performance thereof.

VII. How is the political status or nationality of the individual determined for the purposes of Private International Law?

VIII. Discuss the two prevailing theories relating to the proper law applicable to torts committed abroad.

IX. Describe briefly the remedies for infringement of industrial designs and trademarks under (1) the common law, and (2) the Statute law.

X. What is the law according to which courts will determine the time within which an action can be brought? When may a foreign law of limitation receive effect in British Courts?

PAPER III.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Examiner :—H. D. CRAIK, ESQ., B.A.

I. Illustrate by examples the distinction between the rules and the conventions of the British Constitution. What is the ultimate sanction for constitutional conventions ?

II. Estimate the constitutional importance of (a) the Act of Settlement ; (b) the Septennial Act ; (c) the Taxation of Colonies Act. Give the date and summarize the main provisions of each Act.

III. What authority attaches to (a) a resolution of either House of Parliament ; (b) Judge-made law ; (c) an order in Council ?

IV. "The paradoxical and inaccurate assertion, that England is more democratically governed than either the United States or Switzerland, contains a certain element of truth." Discuss this dictum.

V. Explain clearly the constitutional questions involved in the present controversy regarding the restriction of Asiatic immigration into the Transvaal, a self-governing colony.

VI. "Federal Government means weak Government, and tends to produce conservatism." Explain this.

VII. What do you know of (a) Wolfe Tone's case ; (b) *Beauty versus Gillbanks* ; (c) *Reeves' case* ? Give dates.

VIII. State the main provisions of (a) the Government of India Act, 1858 ; (b) the Indian Councils Act, 1861 ; the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 ; (d) the Government of India Act, 1870.

IX. Describe exactly the constitution, powers, and procedure of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

X. Summarize briefly the arguments for and against the codification of Hindu, Muhammadan, and Customary Law.

PAPER IV.—ROMAN LAW.

Examiner :—BADH RAJ SAHNEY, ESQ., M.A.,
BAR-AT-LAW.

I. Explain and comment upon, "For some things by the law of nature are common to all ; some are public ; some belong to corporate bodies, and some belong to no one. Most things

are the property of individuals, who acquire them in different ways? What are the different ways mentioned in the last sentence?

II. What were the different modes in which *patria potestas* began and ended?

III. What were the changes made by Justinian in the Law of Legacy, and how were they made? Discuss (1) *A* gives as a legacy to *B* a rare manuscript of Aristotle which is pledged to *D*; (2) *A* gives as a legacy to *B* all the grapes that will grow in his garden the year after his death. No grapes grew because (a) *A*'s heir refused to look after them; (b) *A*'s heir cut down the vines. Could a thing not in existence be given at all as a legacy?

IV. If you were writing a History of Roman Law into what periods would you divide it? Give reasons.

V. Explain: *Jus accrescendi, testamenti factio, oratio, bonorum possessio.*

VI. What were the different kinds of guardianship recognised in Roman Law? Explain how it was that *tutela* was originally conceived as a right rather than a duty. Contrast the nature of the powers of a *tutor* with those of a *pater familias*.

VII. What is the distinction between *Furtum manifestum* and *Furtum nec manifestum*? Explain *furtum conceptum*, *furtum oblatum*, *furtum prohibitum*, and *furtum lence licioque conceptum*.

VIII. What is meant by *obligatio*? Explain the meaning of *civilis obligatio* as opposed to (a) *Prætoria obligatio*; and (b) *Naturalis obligatio*. In what ways did the last originate, and state its effects? How are civil obligations classified?

IX. What is meant by *Mora*? What were the consequences of (a) *mora debitoris*, and (b) *mora creditoris*.

X. Explain "There are two kinds of gifts: *mortis causa* and *non mortis causa*."

PAPER V.—PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY, ETC.

Examiner:—H. A. B. RATTIGAN, ESQ., B.A.,
BAR-AT-LAW.

I. Define "trust" and distinguish "trust" from (1) agency, (2) condition, (3) power. Give instances of each in illustration.

II. What are the requisites for the creation of a valid trust as between the creator of the trust and the *cestui que trust*?

III. Comment upon the following: (a) *A*, a bachelor, in consideration of future co-habitation with *C*, transfers property

to *B* in trust for *C*. (b) *A* transfers property to *B* in trust to pay *A*'s creditors thereout. (c) *A* purchases property in the name of *B*. (d) *A* bequeaths property to *B*, "hoping that *B* will use the property for the benefit of *C*."

IV. How far is one trustee liable for the acts and defaults of his co-trustee ?

V. What is a "charitable trust" and in what respects does a charitable trust differ from an ordinary trust ? Are the following trusts valid : *A* bequeaths personal property to *B* in trust (1) for the spread of education throughout Asia ; (2) for such benevolent and charitable purpose as *B* may think fit ; (3) for the benefit of a charity which has ceased to exist before the testator's death.

VI. Define "mortgage" and distinguish between (a) a simple mortgage ; (b) an equitable mortgage ; (c) a mortgage by way of conditional sale ; (d) an usufructuary mortgage. Comment briefly upon the following : (1) "We, *A* and *B*, residents of Lahore City, hypothecate as security for the amount our property with all our rights and interests" ; (2) "to secure this amount I pledge all my present and future wealth."

VII. Specify the persons who are entitled to sue for redemption of mortgaged property. What is meant by the expressions, "clogging the right of redemption," and "the right to redeem and the right to foreclose are co-extensive."

VIII. In a mortgage deed what are the contracts implied by law on the part of the mortgagor ?

IX. Comment upon the following :—

(a) *A*, the manager of a company, mortgages his property to the company and hands over his title-deeds to the company ; the title-deeds are placed in a safe to which the directors of the company allow *A* to have access ; *A* abstracts the title-deeds and hands them over to *B*, in whose favour he executes another mortgage.

(b) *A* mortgaged certain land to *B*, and *B* having purchased some other land from *C*, pledged his mortgage deed to *C* as security for the unpaid purchase-money. *C* handed over the mortgage deed to *A* who was related to him, and *A* thereupon sold the land to *D*, representing that the mortgage to *B* had been redeemed. *B* sued *D* to recover the amount by sale of the land. *D* pleads that he is a *bond fide* purchaser for value.

(c) *A*, an equitable mortgagee, gives up the title-deeds to the mortgagor for a temporary purpose. The mortgagor, takes advantage of this to create an equitable mortgage in favour of *C*.

X. What is a "charge" and how is it distinguishable from a mortgage ? State how charge are created or arise.

Medical Examinations.

1908.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—LT.-COL. D. ST. J. D. GRANT, M.A.,
M.B., B.Ch., F.C.S., D.C.M., I.M.S.

N.B.—Four questions to be answered. One question in *Physics*, at least, must be attempted. Each question carries 25 marks.

I. Give equations for the following reactions :—

Permanganate of potassium on ammonio-ferrous sulphate.

Sodium hydrate on phosphorous.

Sulphuric acid on Sodium peroxide (in the cold).

Dilute nitric acid upon copper.

Potassium hydrate on zinc.

Sodium amalgam on ammonium chloride.

II. What weight of steam and iron must be taken to obtain 10 litres of hydrogen, measured at 750 mm. and 20° ?

Give the percentage composition of Sodium thio-sulphate.

III. A new metal is obtained, which gives a soluble crystalline sulphate and a volatile chloride, what procedure would you adopt to determine its atomic weight ?

IV. State and explain the volume changes that nitric oxide, and nitrous oxide undergo, when acted on by metallic sodium.

V. Define the functions of a double convex lens, and show how the position of real images, and the magnifying power is obtained.

VI. Detail the leading phenomena of electro-magnetic induction.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—LT.-COL. D. ST. J. D. GRANT, M.A.,
M.B., B.Ch., F.C.S., D.C.M., I.M.S.

N.B.—*Four questions to be answered. One question in Physics, at least, must be attempted. Each question carries 25 marks.*

I. Explain by giving various reactions the behaviour of the C⁶H⁵OH group in aldehydes, and tertiary alcohols respectively.

II. Describe, with practical details, how methyl iodide may be prepared, and how from this methane may be obtained.

III. Given 80% ethyl alcohol, how would you render it anhydrous?

IV. Starting from Olefine detail the practical steps of a synthesis of Glycol.

V. Describe minutely the quadrant electrometer, and explain its use. Describe with diagrams the Wheatstone's bridge, and explain clearly the principle of its use in measuring resistance.

BOTANY.

Examiner :—W. W. SMITH, ESQ., M.A.

I. Describe the structure, external and internal, of a typical leaf. Give the function of each part you mention. Give sketches to illustrate your answer.

II. What is a parasite? Give examples from the various groups of the plant world, with notes on any special characters in the instances you adduce.

III. What is meant by alternation of generations? Illustrate your answer from the life-history of the fern.

IV. What is the environment of a plant? Write a short essay on adaptation to environment pointing out specially any instances from your own observation.

V. (a) Given an unknown angiospermic plant, what special points would you examine so that you could determine its systematic position? (b) What are the systematic characteristics of Rubiaceæ and Solanaceæ?

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner :—N. ANNANDALE, Esq., D.Sc.

- I. Describe the vertebral column and shoulder girdle in the following animals: Shark, Frog, Crocodile, Fowl, Hare. 40
- II. Describe the generative and excretory organs of an earthworm, preferably of one which you have yourself dissected. 25
- III. To what are the following terms applied in Zoology? State very briefly what you know of each.
Arthrobranch, Monocystis, Rhabdom, Variation, Pohan vesicle, Monotremita, Nauplius 35

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR L.M.S. AND M.B.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA,
GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Six questions only to be answered. No. 1 or No. 2 must be answered.

- I. Give the characteristics of: (a) Alkaloids. (b) Glucosides. Give an example of each. 25
- II. What are the ways in which Stalagogues and Antistalogues act? Give examples. 25
- III. (a) Enumerate the preparations containing free Mercury, giving the strength of Mercury in each
(b) What are the modes of administering Mercurials? 35
- IV. Give the dose and actions of Chloral Hydras. 35
- V. What are the actions and therapeutic uses of Caffeinae Citras? 35
- VI. Enumerate the preparations of Rhei Radix, giving the ingredients and dose of each. 35
- VII. What are the actions and uses of Nitroglycerin? Give its preparations with doses and the strength of Nitroglycerin in each. 35

VIII. Enumerate the ingredients of—

- (a) Mistura Ferri Composita.
- (b) Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.
- (c) Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae Composita.
- (d) Mistura Sennæ Composita.
- (e) Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

35

ANATOMY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.

N.B.—*Not more than six questions to be answered. Question 4 or 6 must be answered.*

- I. Describe the Ligaments of the Hip Joint. 16
- II. Describe the Inferior or Visceral Surface of the Liver. 16
- III. What is the course of the Subclavian artery?
Give the Relations of the first part of the Right Subclavian
and enumerate the branches given off from this part. 16
- IV. Write an account of the Parietal Pelvic Fascia. 20
- V. Give the origin, insertion, and nerve supply of the
following muscles :—(a) Supinator Brevis; (b) Soleus;
(c) Quadratus Lumborum; (d) Crico-arytenoidens. 16
- VI. Describe the boundaries and contents of the Superior
Mediastinum. 20
- VII. Trace the Facial Nerve from the Internal Auditory
Meatus to its termination. Enumerate its branches en
route. 16
- VIII. Describe the anatomy of the Inguinal Canal. 16

ANATOMY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.

N.B.—*Not more than six questions to be answered. Question 5 or 8 must be answered.*

- I. Describe the Inferior Surface of the Petrous Portion
of the Temporal Bone. 16

II. Give a short account of the Cerebral Dura Mater.	16
III. What are the surface markings of the Heart ? Enumerate the structures opening into the Right Auricle.	16
IV. Describe the Lumbar Plexus, its formation and nerves of distribution.	16
V. Write a description of the Middle ear.	20
VI. How is the Femoral sheath formed ? What are the structures found in the Popliteal space ?	16
VII. Give a short description, with its contents, of the Anti-Cubital Fossa.	16
VIII. Describe the Lesser Sac of the Peritoneum.	20

PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiner :—*THE PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY, GRANT
MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Not more than four questions to be answered.

I. Describe the phenomena of Muscular Fatigue, and explain how it is produced. State the order of occurrence of Fatigue in various parts of the mechanism of voluntary muscular contraction, adducing evidence.

II. Give an account of the functions of the Intestinal juice. What becomes of the bile constituents poured into the intestine, and of the putrefactive products formed there ?

III. Describe the general arrangement of a uriniferous tubule, giving the character of the lining epithelium of the different parts. Discuss the part played in urine secretion by the glomerulus and the epithelium of other parts of the tubule respectively.

IV. Give an account of the origin and fate of the Red blood corpuscles, and trace as far as possible, the products of their disintegration. By what methods may their number and their Haemoglobin content be determined ?

V. Explain the physical arrangements in the eye by which an image of external objects is cast upon the retina. Describe the mechanism by which the images of objects at different distances from the eye are sharply focussed, giving a statement of experimental proofs.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR L.M.S. AND M.B.

SURGERY.—PAPER A.

Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.

N.B.—Four questions only to be answered.

I. What are the symptoms of fracture-dislocation of the cervical spine at the level of the sixth vertebra ? How would you treat such a case and how is it likely to terminate ?

II. What are the various forms of enlargement of the thyroid gland ? Describe their operative treatment. In what cases would such treatment be advisable ?

III. Describe an operation for elephantiasis of the scrotum.

IV. What is hypermetropia ? Give the principles of its treatment. To what secondary affections may it give rise ?

V. Describe the pathological phenomena connected with scars and their treatment.

SURGERY.—PAPER B.

Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.

N.B.—Four questions only to be answered.

I. Describe the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of chronic enlargement of the prostate.

II. Describe the clinical characters, course, and treatment of a case of acute necrosis (acute infective osteomyelitis) of the upper end of the tibia.

III. Describe the characteristics of ulcerating granuloma of the pudenda.

IV. Into what points would you think it necessary to enquire before undertaking an operation for Senile Cataract. Explain the significance of these points.

V. What are the causes of Extravasation of Urine ? How would you recognize and how treat this condition ?

MEDICINE.

**Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, GRANT
MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.**

(Each question carries 50 marks.)

N.B. —*Four questions only to be answered.*

I. Give an account of Rheumatic Fever, including its complications, sequelae, and treatment. (Prescriptions are not required.)

II. Describe the physical signs, symptoms, and course of Tubercular Meningitis. How is the diagnosis made?

III. Give a clinical account of a case of acute Bright's disease ending in death.

IV. Give a description of the various lesions which may occur during the secondary stage of Syphilis.

V. Give an account of Scurbutus (Scurvy) including its cause, symptoms, terminations, and treatment.

— — —

PATHOLOGY.

**Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, GRANT
MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.**

(Each question carries 25 marks.)

N.B. —*Four questions only to be answered.*

I. Describe the characters of the urine in—

Chyluria.
Diabetes Mellitus.
Diabetes Insipidus.

II. Describe the naked-eye post-mortem appearances of the intestine in—

Acute Dysentery.
Chronic Dysentery.
Enteric Fever

III. Describe the naked-eye post-mortem changes found in the body of a man who has died of Mitral Regurgitation.

- IV. Describe the microscopic pathology of—
Atrophic Cirrhosis of the Liver,
Nutmeg Liver,
Lobar Pneumonia.
- V. Describe the microscopic pathology of—
Chronic Anterior Poliomyelitis,
Tabes Dorsalis,
Peripheral Neuritis.
-

HYGIENE.

*Examiner :—*THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERN-
MENT, PANJAB.

(Each question carries 25 marks.)

N.B.—*Four questions to be answered.*

I. Mention four diseases common to man and animals, and explain how they may be contracted by man.

II. A cooly camp of 1,000 men, 200 women, and 100 children is attacked by cholera, what steps would you take? Water is only obtainable from two wells and a tank full of rain water.

III. What is the serum treatment for plague, what results has it given?

IV. How is free and albuminoid ammonia, and the nitrogen present as Nitrites and Nitrates determined in a sample of water?

V. A semi-circular brick water channel 3 feet in diameter is running full, with a velocity of 10 feet per second; what quantity of water is delivered per hour?

VI. What is the cubic contents of a triangular structure 30 ft. high, the sides of which are respectively 100 ft., 100 ft., 50 ft., surmounted by a hollow cone-shaped tower 20 ft. high and 15 ft. in diameter at the base?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner :—THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT, PANJAB.

N.B.—Four questions to be answered.

- I. A human skull is submitted to you ; from what particulars would you determine age, height, and sex ? 50
- II. You are called on to see an unconscious patient ; what would guide you in your diagnosis between alcohol poisoning, opium poisoning, and mechanical pressure on the brain. 50
- III. Detail post-mortem appearances in a case of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen. 50
- IV. Is spontaneous rupture of the spleen possible : Can you quote a definite case on record, naming the authority ? 50
- V. Mention the changes which some important poisons undergo in the body, and discuss the forensic importance of the quantity of poison actually found after death. 50
- VI. Point out the medico-legal importance of ptomaines, and mention some of the more important stating where they may be formed. 50

MIDWIFERY, ETC.

Examiner :—THE PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

(Each question carries 25 marks.)

N.B.—Four questions to be answered.

- I. Describe the mechanism of delivery in the third breech or right sacro-posterior presentation.
- II. What are the symptoms and diagnosis of a ruptured tubal pregnancy ? Describe the treatment of such a case.
- III. Describe the causes of puerperal septicæmia.
- IV. Describe the pathology and treatment of Diphtheria in children.
- V. Describe the various methods of the operation of induction of premature labour.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1908.

ARITHMETIC—PAPER I.

Examiner :—LALA WAZIR CHAND CHOPRA.

I. Reduce, by factorising, the fraction—

$$\frac{4,454.835}{14,839,209}$$

to its lowest terms.

5

A heap of balls, all of the same weight, is divided into four unequal smaller heaps, weighing respectively, 3 cwt. 108 lbs. 15 oz. ; 12 cwt. 30 lbs. 3 oz. ; 16 cwt. 103 lbs. 11 oz. ; and 23 cwt. 41 lbs. 2 oz. What is the greatest possible weight of a ball ?

5

II. A reservoir has two inlets, one of which can fill it in 15 hours, and the other in 20 hours. It also has a discharge outlet, which can empty it in 30 hours. The first inlet was opened at 6 A.M., the second at 9-30 A.M., and the discharge outlet at 12-30 P.M. At what time will the reservoir be filled up.

10

III. Simplify—

$$(i) \quad 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{4\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2}}$$

6

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \text{ to three places of decimals.}$$

4

IV. Find by practice the value of 45 miles 6 furlongs and 180 yards of telegraph wire at Rs. 195-7-6 per mile.

10

V. Find out the cube root of

257235187003192.

10

VI. At what time shall the minute and hour hands of a watch meet between 3 and 4 o'clock.

10

VII. By investing £3,519 at a certain date in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I could buy an income of £126 a year; three months later, in the same stock, I can buy an income of £136-17 for the same money. What change has occurred in the price of stock. 10

VIII. I have to pay a creditor Rs. 60,768-14 after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. What must I pay him if I want to clear the debt at once, the rate of interest being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. 10

IX. A man built a house and sold it at a loss of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If he had received Rs. 1,650 more he would have gained 3 per cent. What was the cost of the house. 10

X. A train 352 ft. long overtakes a man walking in the same direction at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and passes him completely in 15 seconds; when going at the same rate the train passes another man in 9 seconds. At what rate is the second man travelling, and in what direction. 10

GEOMETRY.—PAPER II.

Examiner :—LALA WAZIR CHAND CHOPRA.

I. Define—

'a right angle'; 'a radius'; 'a secant'; and 'orthocentre of a triangle.'

When is a straight line said to be placed in a circle? 5

II. Show that the complements of the parallelograms about the diagonals of any parallelogram are equal to one another. 6

III. In a right-angled triangle the square described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides. 8

IV. Construct a right-angled triangle, having given the perimeter and one acute angle. 4

V. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part may be equal to the square on the other part. 10

VI. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a chord is drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle. 10

VII. The opposite sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are produced to meet in *P* and *Q*. Show that the bisectors of the angles at *P* and *Q* are at right angles to each other. 6

VIII. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.

10

IX. In any triangle the middle points of the sides, the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the vertices to the opposite sides, and the middle points of the lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices are Concyclic—that is, all the nine points detailed above lie on the circumference of the same circle.

8

X. Two triangles are on equal bases and between the same parallels. Show that any line parallel to and between the two parallels cuts off equal triangles from the two triangles.

8

MENSURATION.—PAPER III.

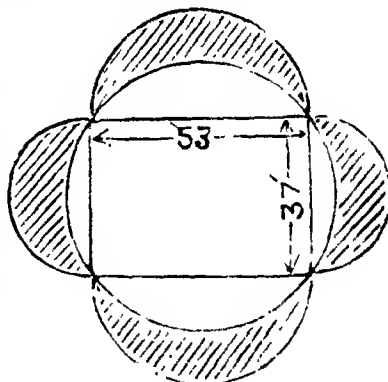
Examiner :—LALA WAZIR CHAND CHOPRA.

1. Give formulæ for finding out —

- (a) the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.
- (b) the volume of a segment of a sphere.

4

The sides of a rectangle inscribed in a circle are 53 ft. and 37 ft. On the four sides of the rectangle semi-circles are described on the outside of the large circle. Find out the total area of the four lunar spaces (shaded in the diagram) enclosed between the circumferences of the circle and the semi-circles.



6

II. The base of an isosceles triangle is 990 ft. and the perpendicular from the vertex to the base 550 ft. Find out the distance from the base, of a point in the perpendicular, which is equidistant from the three angles of the triangle.

10

III. In a circle of 130 ft. diameter, two parallel chords of 50 ft. and 78 ft. respectively are drawn on the opposite sides of the centre. Find out the area of the trapezium made by the two chords, and the lines joining their ends.

10

IV. The span of a bridge arch is 30 ft., its rise 6 ft., and the thickness of the arch ring 2.1 ft. Find out the quantity of brickwork in the arch when the width between the

two faces is 18 ft. Find also the cost at a rate of Rs. 33 per % cft 10

V. Find out the area of a regular octagon inscribed in a square of 50 ft. side. 10

VI. A circle is inscribed in a triangle having its two sides about the vertex 39 ft. and 60 ft. and the perpendicular from the vertex to the base 36 ft. Find out the area between the circle and the triangle. 10

VII. Find by Simpson's rule the area of a figure having the following data :—

Ordinates 7, 17, 35, 53, 71, 47, 10 ft. ; and the common distance 15 ft. 10

VIII. The base of a pyramid is a rectangle whose sides are 80 ft. and 60 ft. ; the length of each of the edges which meet at the vertex is 130 ft. Find its volume. 10

IX. A cylinder is described round the diameter of a sphere as axis ; the diameter of the sphere is 10 ft. and the radius of the base of the cylinder 3 ft. Find out the volume projecting outside the sphere. 10

X. A tent is made in the form of a frustum of a right circular cone surmounted by a cone. Find to the nearest yard the length of the canvas required for the tent, supposing the diameters of the lower and upper circles of the frustum to be 28 and 16 ft. respectively and the height of the frustum 8 ft., and of the conical part 6 ft. The width of the canvas is 27 inches. 10

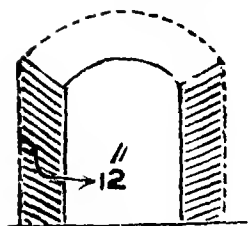
ESTIMATING.—PAPER IV.

Examiner :—S. G. STUBBS, Esq.

Estimate the cost of constructing Quarters for Police Inspectors. Accompanying is a drawing of the same.

RATES.	Excavation @ Rs. 5 per 1,000 cub. ft.	
	Concrete @ Rs. 15 per 100 cub. ft.	
	Burnt brick in mud—Rs. 20 per 100 cub. ft.	
	.. in lime—Rs. 30 per 100 cub. ft.	
	.. in lime in arch—Rs. 35 per 100 cub. ft.	
STONE.	Bed plates—Rs. 1 per cub. ft.	
	Deodar woodwork—Rs. 2 per cub. ft.	
	1st class mud roofing—Rs. 10 per 100 sq. ft.	
	Flat brick flooring over $4\frac{1}{2}$ " concrete—Rs. 12 per 100 sq. ft.	
	Mud plaster and leaping—10 as. per 100 sq. ft.	
	Whitewashing—4 as. per 100 sq. ft.	
	Lime pointing—Rs. 2-8 per 100 sq. ft.	

Glazed and panelled doors—Re. 1 per sq. ft.
 Glazed windows—Re. 1 per sq. ft.
 Wooden sunshades—Rs. 5 each.
 Painting—Rs. 3 per 100 sq. ft.
 Eavesboard—4 as. per running foot.
 Cornice—4 as. per running foot.
 Drip Course—2 as. per running foot.
 Roof Ventilator (one)—Rs. 5 each
 Earth-filling—Rs. 8 per 1,000 cub. ft.



N.B.—All brickwork up to plinth level, and from bottom of cornice to top of parapet to be set in line. Jambs of doors to be set in line to a breadth of 12" (see figure). All arches to be set in line.

All doors to be battened doors except two in two main rooms which are to be glazed and panelled.

All skylight windows to be glazed: dimensions—3'6" × 1'6". There are 2 skylight windows in the Deorhi.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING. — PAPER V.

Examiner :— S. G. STUBBS, ESQ.

The accompanying is a rough freehand sketch of a section plan at ground level of a 3rd class Rest House.

I. Draw a complete sectional plan at ground level, showing doors, windows, fire-places, and indicating positions of girders and curries.

II. Draw the section through DEF.

III. Draw the section through ABC.

Section marked (1) in drawing is a section through verandah wall, and shows height of verandah godown, pantry, and bathrooms.

„ (2) in drawing is a section through a bedroom wall and shows height of bedroom.

„ (3) in drawing represents section through sitting-room wall, and shows height of sitting-room.

The portion marked z in drawing is of the same height as the verandah.

N.B.—All views to be drawn to a scale of 8' to an inch. Care should be taken that skylight windows, windows, doors, chimneys, and fire-places should be shown.

Drawing should be adequately dimensioned and inked in; but it should be understood that careful pencilling is worth more than indifferent inking.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.—

PAPER VI.

*Examiner :—*LALA RAJA RAM.

- I. What is meant by artificial stone and where is it chiefly used? Name and describe the two classes into which stones are divided as regards the method of formation. To which of these classes do kankar and slate belong? 11
- II. Give general description of sand-stone, marble, and slate as briefly as given in Roorkee Treatise. 12
- III. What is the difference between lime and limestone? Name and briefly describe all the classes into which Victoria divided limes. 14
- IV. Describe the general methods of manufacturing ornamental bricks or tiles. What precautions are necessary in burning them? 11
- V. What is meant by bond in masonry and what is the distinction between English and Flemish bonds?
A verandah brick pillar is 13½" 13½"; sketch its two consecutive layers. Give sketches showing ashlar, coursed rubble, and uncoursed rubble masonry. 11
- VI. Describe briefly Deodar, Teak, Sal, and Keekar wood, and name the classes into which timber is divided for purposes of carpentry. 12
- VII. What do you mean by the terms "fishing," "scarfing," "notch joint," and "angle joint" in carpentry, and give sketches to show each of them. 11
- VIII. Distinguish between wrought iron and cast iron. Name all the alloys which are chiefly used in the engineering works, giving their component parts. 11
- IX. What are "boning staves," and how are they used? Illustrate your description by a sketch. 10

DRAWING.—SCALES AND FIGURES.—PAPER VII.

Examiner :—LALA RAJA RAM.

- I. Draw a regular heptagon on a side of 2 inches and a triangle equal to the same. 7
- II. Construct a decimal diagonal scale 150 feet to an inch to read feet. What is meant by representative fraction, and what is it in a scale of 500 feet to an inch ? 8
- III. Write in neat italics :—
“ Preliminary arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily for holding an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Nagpur in November next.” 6
- IV. Print in square blocks $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—
GANGES CANAL. 8
- V. Construct an equilateral triangle on one inch side and divide it into three equal parts by drawing two lines in it at right angles to one of its sides. 8
- VI. Draw a square equal in area to the difference between areas of squares on two lines measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. 7
- VII. Draw an ellipse having its major and minor axes equal to 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. 6

SURVEYING.—PAPER—VIII.

Examiner :—A. McCORMACK, ESQ.

- I. How many permanent adjustments of the Y level are there ? Name them. 4
- II. What advantages does the dumpy level possess over the Y level ? 3
- III. Describe the temporary adjustments of Troughton's level as far as you can. 5
- IV. Describe briefly Everest's Single Arc Theodolite. 2
- V. What is the meaning of the Conventional terms—
(a) Line of collimation : 3
(b) Virtual line of sight. 3
(c) What are true bearings, and by what other name are they known ? 3

- VI. (a) What is the greatest admissible error in levelling? 3
 (b) What is the maximum error allowed in the latitude as departure of a traverse? 3
- VII. (a) How many kinds of curves are there? [Name them.] 3
 (b) A point in a survey is reached, where it is necessary to deflect the centre line of a railway to the right, through an angle of $28^{\circ}44'$, and as the space is confined, it is decided to join the tangents by a 4° curve (radius 1433 ft.). The chainage at the apex is found to be 14827 ft. from the initial starting point. 8
 Explain how you would proceed to do this. How would you intelligently set your theodolite so that your first and all subsequent readings will be 2 even.
- N.B.—Natural tangent of $\frac{28^{\circ}44'}{2}$, i.e., $14^{\circ}22' = .25614$.
- VIII. Describe briefly how you would use a plane table in surveying. 5
- IX. How would you set about tracing a level line in the air? 5

HINDUSTANI.—PAPER IX.

Examiner :—SARDAR BALWANT SINGH.

1. Translate the following into Hindustani:—

After the hole has been sunk to the proper depth, and the charge deposited, it must be tamped, or filled in again, so that the due resistance may be offered to the explosive power of the powder, and that this force may be directed through the line of least resistance, which is measured from the centre of the charge to the nearest surface of the rock.

The length of the tenon should be equal to the depth of the mortise, so that its end should press home on the bottom of the mortise when its shoulders bear upon the cheeks; but as perfection in execution is unattainable, the tenon in practice is always made a very little shorter than the depth of the mortise, that its shoulders may come close.

II. Give equivalents in Urdu :—

Specifications, span, steps, staircase, ladder, shrinkage, weirs, lining out, rapids, tow-path, syphon, viaduct, spur, locks, trial pit-level crossing, paling, turfing spring, con-touring.

10

III. Translate the following into English :—

جب کام پر جاو ہمیشہ فیتہ - سہاول - اور دو فٹہ اپنے ساتھ رکھو تاکہ ضرورت پر کام آے - کارنس کے بنانے میں بڑی خبرداری چاہئے - اکثر بڑھاو کرتے وقت راج لوگ غفلت کر جاتے ہیں - پیچھے دانی نہیں رکھتے اور آگے کسندے بھوکھی لگاتے ہیں - کارنس میں مصالحہ ہمیشہ سخت لگانا چاہئے اور اینٹ اچھی طرح سے تر ہو تاکہ مصالحہ کو پکڑ سکے *

دبار کی لکڑی آجکل اچھی نہیں ملتی - اکثر کچی اور کانٹھہ دار ملتی ہے - جس لکڑی میں نگوں ہو وہ ہرگز چھت میں مت ڈالو - اور نہ کبھی کھڑسک لکڑی استعمال کرو یعنی آس درخت کی جو کھڑا کھڑا سوکھ گیا ہو وہ *

بیماری سڑک بہ ڈنگے بنانے میں اکثر کاریگر ناہو ناہر اچھا بدلو لگاتے ہیں اور پیچھے گٹل اور چھوٹے چھوٹے ٹکڑے بھر دیتے ہیں جس باعث دیوار مضبوط نہیں ہوتی اور پہلی بارش میں می پیچھے کی مٹی کے دباؤ سے گر پڑتی ہے *

16

IV. Give English equivalents of :—

نار کا جنگلہ - کنکو کی ڈٹائی - سڑک کی پلٹری - سڑک کا گولا - منڈیر - پائے کار - پھولدار اینٹ - اندھا شیشہ - شیشہ کانٹے کے قلم - نار نوز - دھونکنی - سونگ لگانا - صفروچ - قالب - صنوں - درسہ - چھلکن - لاٹو - دستکی - فرسہ *

10

WRITING AND DICTATION.—PAPER X.

Examiner :—A. McCORMACK, ESQ.

Note.—The Superintendent is requested to dictate the following passages and to inform the candidates that marks for writing will also be adjudged from the Dictation paper.

Clive was in a painfully anxious situation. He could place no confidence in the sincerity or in the courage of his confederate; and, whatever confidence he might place in his own military talents, and in the valour and discipline of his troops, it was no light thing to engage an army twenty times as numerous as his own. Before him lay a river over which it was easy to advance, but over which, if things went ill, not one of his little band would ever return. On this occasion, for the first and for the last time, his dauntless spirit, during a few hours, shrank from the fearful responsibility of making a decision. He called a council of war. The majority pronounced against fighting; and Clive declared his concurrence with the majority. Long afterwards, he said that he had never called but one council of war, and that, if he had taken the advice of that Council, the British would never have been masters of Bengal. But scarcely had the meeting broken up when he was himself again. He retired alone under the shade of some trees, and passed near an hour there in thought. He came back determined to put everything to the hazard, and gave orders that all should be in readiness for passing the river on the morrow.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL.—PAPER XI.

PRISMATIC COMPASS SURVEYING.

Examiner :—A. McCORMACK, ESQ.

Survey accurately the boundary line] of the Gol Bagh (Anarkali gardens) showing all roads within the boundary, also the hot-house, fountain, and statue of H. M. the King. The inner edge of the public roads all round to be taken as the boundary of the gardens.

75

N.B.—The survey to be plotted in pencil. Scale: 80 ft. to the inch.

LEVELLING.

1 Give the correct difference in level (by actually carrying on a line of levels) between the top of the marble pedestal of the recently-constructed marble canopy over the statue of the late Queen Victoria on the Mall, and the top step of the main entrance to the University Hall.

75

N.B.—*The starting and finishing points will be shown to the candidates on the day of the examination.*

